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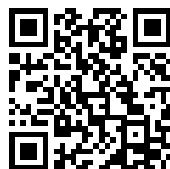
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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JANUARY, 1914.

A HISTORY OF CHESS.

By H. J. R. MURRAY.

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THIS is in every sense of the word a great work. The author's threefold aim was "to present as complete a record as possible of the varieties of chess which exist, or have existed, in different parts of the world; to investigate the ultimate origin of these games and the circumstances of the invention of chess; and to trace the development of the modern European game from the first appearance of its ancestor, the Indian *Chaturanga*."

The plan is ambitious. For the execution of it great qualities of mind and character were required. It was not enough to be conversant with the scattered works in many languages of previous investigators, original research demanding untiring patience, rooted in a long fostered habit of thoroughness, was indispensable. Indispensable, too, was the scholarship of the philologist, the analytical acumen of the scientist and the loyalty to fact that culture alone engenders. It is not too much to say that Mr. Murray has produced a book as imperishable in its way as Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, and as little likely ever to be superseded. Discoveries may yet be made that will add to our knowledge of the genesis of the game, but in the main its evolution has now been finally traced.

There is a common notion that chess is a game of great antiquity. Mr. Murray finds that the first distinct reference to chess occurs in a middle Persian romance, dating from the beginning of the 7th century, A.D., and shows that there is reason for crediting the Persian or Arabic tradition that the game originated in North West India. The mediæval chess terms "ferz," "alfil," "roc," "scac," "mat," can be respectively traced back to the Persian "farzin," "pil," "rukḥ," "shah," and "mat," while the names of the King and Pawn and the word "horse," the Mediterranean equivalent of the Knight, are translations of the Arabic and Persian names for these pieces. The best philological

evidence of the Indian origin of the game is furnished by the name given to chess in modern Spanish or Castilian (ajedrez) and in Portuguese (xadrez). These terms are traceable to the Arabic "ash-shatrang," which is an Arabised form of the middle Persian "chatrang," and this, a corruption of the Sanskrit "chaturanga." The inevitable conclusion from this and similar evidence is that our European chess is the direct descendant of an Indian game, played in the 7th century, which spread thence to Persia. Islam learnt the game as a result of the Muhammedan conquest of Persia, and carried its knowledge to Spain, whence it spread to Christian Europe. Analogous evidence, collected by Mr. Murray, from the nomenclature of the game in Burmah, Siam, Annam, The Malays, Tibet, China, Corea and Japan, all point to "chaturanga" as being the original of the modern chess.

Mr. Murray classifies all known board-games into three well-defined groups: Race Games, such as backgammon; Hunt or Siege Games, such as fox and geese; and War Games. Chess belongs to the latter category. The word "chaturanga" means "four-membered," and has reference to the chariots, elephants, cavalry and infantry which formed the elements of an Indian army. The cumulative evidence he has collected on this head is very strong. There is reason to believe that the positions of the two central pieces and of the Pawns and the "horse," were very early fixed in this attempt to represent a war game on a square board. The positions of the chariot and the elephant were less early determined, but had been decided before the game penetrated Persia.

The book falls naturally into two parts, that dealing with Asiatic varieties of the game, and that with European chess.

The first treats exhaustively in eighteen chapters of the history and of the evolution of the game in the East. All sorts of weird varieties of the game are minutely described and abundantly illustrated, and specimens of play are given, so that he who wills may make actual comparison between chess as he knows it, and as it was and is now played in Sumatra, India, China, Japan and Siam. But space forbids us to dwell on the curious tale unfolded in these 400 pages.

The majority of readers will turn with more personal interest to the second part, treating of the development of European chess. The history of chess in Europe is a story of advance in form and rule of play. From the period of its introduction to Christian Europe by the Muslims to the beginning of the 13th century, there was no serious difference of rule or move from the Indus to the Atlantic, and from the Sahara to Iceland. Philological evidence in connection with the word chess makes it very probable that the game was introduced in the Peninsula during the 9th century. This is earlier by two centuries than v. d. Linde and v. d. Lasa were prepared to admit, but both of these historians lived before the discovery of the laws of sound development. They based their work upon the evidence of written and contemporary documents alone, and had no idea that etymology could afford an equally certain index.

They were not aware, for instance, to quote but one example, that "the Arabic *mat* appeared in Latin as *mal*, *matum*, and gave rise to a

noun *mattum*, a mate in chess; a verb *mattare*, to mate, and an adjective *mattus*, mated. This last soon passed into the idiom of everyday life in a number of transferred senses, all quite obvious as regards origin, but instructive as evidencing the early popularity of chess. Already, in a Latin glossary of the 10th century, the *Gloss Paris*, we find *mattus*, '*tristis*,' and the senses 'overcome,' 'vanquished,' 'exhausted,' 'dead tired,' 'faint,' followed at an early date."

The earliest documentary references to chess occur in the testamentary dispositions of the Counts of Barcelona about the year 1010. The next we possess is in a letter written about 1061, and addressed to the Pope-elect, Alexander II., by Damiani, the Cardinal Bishop of Ostia. This letter is so interesting that we make no apology for quoting it in full :—

I restrain my pen, for I blush with shame to add the more disgraceful frivolities, to wit hunting, hawking, and specially the madness of dice or chess, which indisputably altogether exhibit the priest as a mimic actor, but chiefly make his eyes, hands, and tongue, at once a true mime. . . .

Hence, if I relate clearly what happened to me with the venerable Bishop of the city of Florence, I believe it will not be unsuitable for edification. Once when I was his companion on a journey, and had arrived at our lodgings for the night, I withdrew myself to a priest's hut, but he sat down in the spacious house with the crowd of travellers. Next morning, however, it was told me by my groom that the aforesaid Bishop had taken the lead in chess. This word assuredly pricked my heart most sharply like an arrow, and inflicted a wound of displeasure. So, choosing an hour which seemed good to me, I went up to the man and attacked him bitterly, selecting this commencement for my reproof. "I hold rods," I said, "in my uplifted hands, and seek to deal blows, if any will submit their backs." Said he, "Produce the fault, and I will not refuse the penance." "Very good," I replied; "and was it your duty at evening to take part in the vanity of chess, and to defile your hand, the offerer of the Lord's body, and your tongue, the mediator between God and His people, by the contamination of an impious sport, especially when canonic authority decrees that Bishops who are dice-players (*aleatores*) are to be deposed? And what does it profit a man whom authority has effectually condemned, even if judgment does not befall him from without?" He, however, made a shield of defence for himself from the difference of the names, and said, "*Scachus* is one thing, *alea* another; that authority therefore forbade dice-play, but by its silence permitted chess." To which I made answer, "The decree does not mention *scachus* but includes the class of either game under the name of *alea*. Wherefore, when *alea* is forbidden, and nothing is said expressly of *scachus*, it is established beyond the shadow of doubt that each game is included under the one name, and condemned by the authority of one decision." Then he, a man of mild disposition and acute intellect, abandoning his contentions, humbly assented, resolved with a sure promise that the fault should never be repeated, and asked that a penance should be imposed upon him. I soon decreed for him that he should run carefully through the psalter three times, and wash the feet of twelve poor men, with the payment of as many pieces of money, and their refreshment. . . . But this we have said that it may be known from the correction of another, how shameful, how senseless, nay how disgusting this sport is in a priest.

Mr. Murray comments on this letter as follows :—

To the modern student, Damiani's whole argument is puzzling. We can understand the ascetic Cardinal's personal dislike of all secular amusements, but he attempts to justify his special objection to chess by arguments which are difficult to follow. He begins by speaking of "the madness of dice or chess," as if he thought there were very little difference between the two, and he goes on to argue that the canonic prohibition of dice-games—*alea*—applies to chess also. *Alea* is of course a comprehensive term that includes games of hazard with the dice alone, as well as board-games that are played with the assistance of the dice,

but its use always implies the use of the dice. There is only one conclusion possible to explain the discussion, to make the Cardinal's argument worthy of so skilled a dialectician, and to justify the Bishop's speedy submission, and that is that the two disputants knew chess as a game that was often played with the help of the dice. The hypothesis that the Bishop had played for a stake does not help, since Damiani lays stress upon the sin of using hand and tongue in a forbidden game and thereby clearly condemns, not the accessories, but the game itself. But if Damiani and the Bishop of Florence had seen chess played with dice, the whole passage becomes intelligible, and we can justify the position of each disputant. The Bishop thought that if only he played chess without dice, he was keeping within canon law, but Damiani argues, "No : the game is a dice-game, and to omit the dice is a mere subterfuge or evasion. The canons forbid not merely the dice but the game also." And the Bishop accepts the contention (which is quite a plausible one for any one who has seen chess generally played with dice, and who knew nothing of the history of chess) and acknowledges his fault.

Nor is this conclusion unreasonable. Although the Muslims do not appear to have used dice in connection with the ordinary chess, we know that they made use of them in a derivative form of chess in the 9th c., and there is evidence that dice-chess was played in Europe not long after Damiani's time.

Chess soon penetrated from Italy to Southern Germany, and thence North to Scandinavia and Iceland. Another, perhaps an earlier, stream took the game from Spain into France, and thence to England.

It is very improbable that chess was played in England before the Norman Conquest. That it was familiar to the Norman Kings in the 11th century is certain from the evidence of the word *exchequer*, which was applied to the table "upon which the accounts were worked out by means of a cloth divided into strips about a foot wide, on which counters, representing the moneys were placed and moved." The Norman barons took chess with them to Scotland and Wales. It is very interesting and instructive to note the early changes in the designation of the pieces in Europe. The Arabic *Shah* became everywhere King. *Faras* (Horse=Kt) became *Horse* in the Peninsula. Generally in Europe it became the *Horseman*, who was soon identified with the feudal Knight, who warred on horseback. The Arabic *Baidaq* (foot-soldier=P) came into Europe as the foot-soldier, pedis, peon. *Rukh* (Chariot=R) carried no meaning to European ears, and was everywhere retained without variation. The Arabic *Firz*, *Firzan* (wise man, counsellor=Q), became in Spanish, *alfferza*; in Provençal, *fersa*; in Old French, *fierce*; in Middle English, *fers*. It was replaced by *Queen* in Italy, the Germanic and Norse lands. The fact that Russia still retains the word *fers* shows that it derived the word direct from an Asiatic source, and was little influenced by the Italo-Germanic stream. The Arabic *fil*, *alfil* (elephant=B) acquired a great variety of names. In Latin, Spanish, Catalan, Provençal, Old French, Middle English and Welsh (elphyn) we find a variety of forms of the Arabic designation. In Italy, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands it became known as the sage, or old man, and this name was also applied to it in England. France knew it also as the "Fool," and England, after 1500, as the "Bishop."

A fact that strikes the reader as extraordinary in the perusal of these pages is the rapidity with which the game spread over Europe. During the latter part of the Middle Ages chess attained, we are told,

“to a popularity in Western Europe which has never been excelled, and probably never equalled at a later date. By 1250 the early prejudice of the Church against chess had begun to weaken in view of the royal and noble patronage of the game, and the monastic orders were freely accepting chess as a welcome alleviation of the monotony of convent life, while a knowledge of chess had spread downwards from the inmates of castle and monastery to the wealthier burgesses and merchants of the towns. It was widely played by the Jews in the Ghettoes. It was an essential portion of the equipment of the troubadour or minstrel that he should be a chess-player, and he carried the implements of play with him.” It was, however, mainly a game of the upper classes, and became the typical chamber recreation of the feudal nobility. Skill in play was an accomplishment almost *de rigueur* in a Knight, and it was a favourite pastime in my lady’s chamber. “At first sight,” says Mr. Murray, “this extraordinary popularity of chess with the feudal nobility appears somewhat incredible. We unconsciously contrast the present position of chess; we lay stress upon those characteristics of the game which are most prominent to-day, its difficulty, its seriousness, its weakness on the social side. We do not associate the mental vigour, the concentration of attention, and the powers of calculation, which are essential attributes of the chess player of the present day, with the mediæval Knight or feudal noble. We are at a loss to discover a reason for the general popularity of the game among a class which was distinguished by physical, rather than intellectual, prowess, and which was more at home on the battle-field or in the chase than in the hall or boudoir.

The explanation is to be found partly in the conditions of life of the feudal nobility, and partly in the general demand for new forms of occupation, which was the result of the definite organisation of feudalism and the establishment of a stronger central government in most of the countries of Western Europe. The three main features of life of the noble in the 11th and 12th centuries were his isolation, his absence of regular occupation, and the grey monotony of his existence. At home he was cut off by the traditions of his order from any regular society, except that of his own family. He had no political duties, no obligatory duties, no regular duties. It was the duty of his dependents to supply the food and labour that were necessary for the maintenance of his family. The noble recognised no responsibilities. He tried to occupy his days with the pursuit of the chase—an aimless pursuit, because he did not hunt to provide himself with food; with hawking, with martial exercises, with an occasional tournament. When all these palled upon him, he found new interest in life by joining in a crusade. Ignorant of all instruction, his evenings at home were even more difficult to fill than his days, and the long winter evenings the most difficult of all. It was then that he turned to games, in the hope of finding in them a distraction that would beguile away the tedious hours, and would provide the mental exercises that was necessary to preserve his mind from utter stagnation. Small wonder, too, that the travelling minstrel, with his repertoire of song, romance, and trick, was everywhere certain of a warm welcome.

Moreover, the political activity of the period which saw the final expulsion of the Muslim raiders from Southern France and Italy, which saw the rise of Norman dynasties in England and Sicily, of a Burgundian dynasty in Portugal, a French dynasty in Jerusalem, a German dynasty in the Empire, and above all, the establishment of the Capetan house in France, had its counterpart in a new activity in lay society. The growth of the ideas which we connote under the term "chivalry," the institutions of jousts and tournaments, the beginning of a wider social intercourse, in which women were to play the leading part, all marked the opening of a new social era. And it was just at this time that chess arrived, to satisfy the want for a more strenuous occupation of the mind, which should also fit in with the social instinct that was coming into being.

Nor had chess any serious rivals with which to contend at the moment. The earlier middle ages had few other indoor games. The board games of the classical periods had been forgotten since the fall of the Empire of the West. Its character as a war game would also strongly appeal to feudal sympathies. The decline of chess as a fashionable pastime dates from a time when life provided ample scope for earnest endeavour, and a serious game became supererogatory. Card games, which came into general use in the 14th century, were welcomed as a relaxation from serious activities. In short, the strenuous quality which ensured the popularity of chess in the Middle Ages, when time hung heavy, caused its displacement in the Renaissance, when there was no lack of serious interests in life.

The mediæval game differed considerably from the modern one, as will be gathered from the fact that the Queen could only move to an adjacent diagonal square, while the Bishop's move was restricted to a leap over an adjacent diagonal square into the square beyond. Castling was effected in two moves, and the Pawn's initial privilege of leaping a square was unknown. The board was not chequered before the 11th century. All sorts of attempts were early made in Europe to hasten the action of the game, but with the exception of the Pawns' privilege, none of these stood the test of time. The extension of the move of the Queen and Bishop date from the 15th century. It was customary in the middle ages to play for stakes, and this may perhaps account, to some extent, for the violent revenge which the defeated sometimes inflicted on the victor. "Chess in the middle ages was a game involving risk of limb and even life. Players had yet to learn to win without excess of exultation and to lose without loss of temper." The chess board was larger and more massive than in modern times. It was made either of wood or metal, with raised and often elaborately ornamented border. A ring fixed to it enabled it to be hung up on a wall when not in use.

But we have no space to describe in further detail the history of chess. Readers interested in the problem side of the game will find in this book its history, fully set forth in several most interesting chapters, richly illustrated with problems of all ages. Over 200 pages are devoted to this aspect of chess. The early didactic literature of the game and what are known as "the moralities" are also copiously dealt with.

We have done scant justice to the most important work that has ever appeared in connection with chess. But it is impossible to convey within the limits of a review any adequate idea of the wealth of interest contained in these 900 pages. The book is lavishly illustrated, the reproduction of old and quaint types of chessmen, in particular, lending additional attraction to a delightful narrative.

We have paid a tribute to the great erudition revealed in these pages. Quite as marked, and no less rare is the strong commonsense that characterises every judgment expressed. This is not the work of a book-worm or of a mere scholar. Mr. Murray is always master of his materials and of himself.

We conclude with his final remarks on modern "position" play. "The modern school is dull and uninteresting in comparison with the school which it has displaced, but 'it keeps the draw in hand,' and is supposed to pay better in matches and tournaments. But when we see a player like H. N. Pillsbury (B. 1872, D. 1906), possessing the gift of imagination and the courage to adopt the older methods in a tournament, repeatedly taking a high position among the prize winners, we may be permitted to doubt whether the modern school is all that it is claimed to be, or has said the last word upon the tactics of play."

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Solutions to positions 152 and 153, published in the November number were received from Mr. C. J. Barry (Dublin), Mr. B. Bainbridge (Boldon Colliery), Dr. A. H. McShine (Trinidad), Mr. J. Jones (Salford), Herr Otto Ackermann (Breslau), and the Rev. A. Baker (Jersey).

We repeat the positions and give the solutions.

Position 152, originally published in the *Sonntagsblatt*.—♔ at Q Kt 8, ♚ at Q B 6, ♙ at K B 6, ♜ at K R 8, ♞ at K Kt 7, ♘ at K B 6. White to play and win.

This is a very curious position. If White saves the Rook he cannot win. Thus 1 R—B sq ch, K—R 7; 2 P—B 7, B—Q 4 (or R—Q R 7 would draw, thus 2... R—Q R 7; 3 R—B 2 ch, R×R; 4 P—B 8 (Q), R—B 7, &c.), P—B 8 (Q), R—Kt sq and draws.

So White plays 1 P—B 7, and Black can do no better than take the Rook, for if *now* B—Q 4 there follows 2 P—B 8 (Q), R—Kt sq; 3 Q×R, B×Q; 4 R—R 6 ch, K moves; 5 R—Kt 6 ch and wins the Bishop.

The play then is 1 P—B 7, B×R; 2 P—B 8 (Q) and strangely enough Black cannot escape the loss of a piece.

We will consider Black's plausible moves:—

If B—R 5 or K 5; 3 Q—B sq ch, K—R 7!; 4 Q—R 4 ch.

If B—Q 2; 3 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 8; 4 Q—B sq ch, K—R 7; 5 Q—B 7 ch.

If B—Kt 4; 3 Q—R 6 ch, R—R 7; 4 Q—B sq ch, K—Kt 7; 5 Q—Kt 2 ch.

If B—Q 4; 3 Q—R 8 ch, R—R 7; 4 Q—R sq ch, K—Kt 7; 5 Q—Kt 2 ch, K—R 6; 6 Q—B 3 ch, K moves; 7 Q—Q 2 or Q 4 ch.

If R—Kt 7 ch ; 3 K—B 7, R—Q B 7 ; 4 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 8 ; 5 Q—Kt 6 ch.

If R—Kt 3 ; 3 Q—B sq ch, K—R 7 ; 4 Q—K 2 ch, K—Kt 8 ; 5 Q—Q sq ch, K—R 7 ; 6 Q—B 2 ch. Or 4.., R—Kt 7 ; 5 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 8 ; 6 Q—B 5 ch.

All other moves are quite easy to deal with.

Position 153 by J. Sehwers.—♔ at Q R 5, ♖ at K Kt 3, ♕ at Q R 2, ♗ at Q R 4, ♙ at K 5, ♜ at K R 6, ♚ at Q R 2, K 7. White to play and draw.

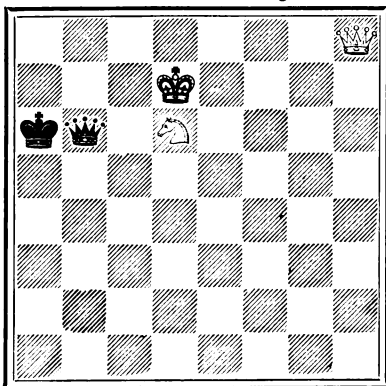
Solution :—1 B—Q 5 ch, K—Q 5 ; 2 R—Kt sq, B—B 8 ; 3 R—Kt 4 ch, K×B ; 4 R—Q Kt 4, P—K 8 (R) ; (P—K 8 (Q) is stalemate) 5 R—Kt sq, R×R stalemate.

We award the prize to Dr. McShine.

Announcement of New Competition.—We have felt for some time that the conditions of the Solving Competition have not been entirely satisfactory, and have decided to adopt the cumulative or, as it is sometimes called, the “ladder” system. Marks will be awarded to each solver, and these will accumulate until he wins a prize, when his score is cancelled and he starts afresh. A prize will be given each month to the solver whose aggregate is the highest. In order to separate competitors somewhat, the first prize under the new system will not be awarded until three pairs of positions have been published. It will be noticed that we have also altered the date for the sending of solutions, with a view to publishing the solutions of positions in the next issue after their appearance. From what we have heard from many correspondents this change will be popular.

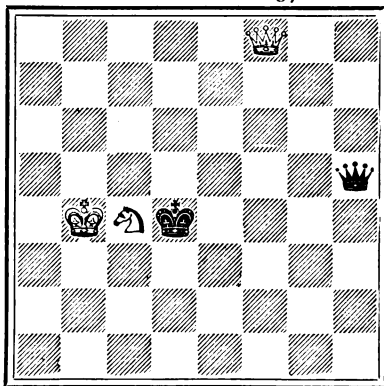
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Position No. 156.



White to play and win.

Position No. 157.



White to play and win.

OBITUARY.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. Robert Pirrie, of Hillhead, Glasgow, hon. president of Glasgow Chess Club, and one of the oldest members of the club. Mr. Pirrie, who died on 11th December, in his 86th year, had held the office of hon. president for a long series of years,—fully twenty years, we think—and, although he had expressed a wish to retire because of failing strength, he remained in office by the universal desire of the club, whose interests he had always done so much to advance, by his kindly interest and generous benefactions.

In all that concerned the welfare of the club, and chess in Scotland generally, Mr. Pirrie was keenly interested, and he showed his sympathy in a very practical way, by his many donations of prizes, &c. As a younger man he was a real enthusiast in active play, and, to the last, he appreciated fine play in others. Until lately he always attended business-meetings of the club, and did his share of the work. A very kindly and amiable gentleman, he was held in the highest esteem by everyone; and, in many ways, his loss is the most severe one the club has sustained since the death of Sheriff Spens, and one that is very deeply felt. The club sent a floral wreath, and was represented at the funeral, which took place at Glasgow Necropolis. Mr. Pirrie was head of an old-established firm of foreign merchants in the city. He was prominently associated with religious and philanthropic work, and a member of the Church of Scotland. In earlier years, he was also interested in yachting, being rear-commander of the Royal Northern Yacht Club. At his death, he was one of the oldest members of the Western Club, Glasgow. Mr. Pirrie, who is survived by a brother, was never married.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* referred a few weeks ago to the death, in the recent German aeroplane disaster, of Captain Behnisch, a strong Nether-Elbe chess player. "In him," says our German contemporary, "our country loses an excellent man, and an officer of conspicuous ability. His brilliant talents did not forsake him in the domain of chess. His style of play may be gathered from the fact of his being a German officer—it was actuated by a powerfully attacking spirit."

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If R—Kt 7 ch; 3 K—B 7, R—Q B 7; 4 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt 8; 5 Q—Kt 6 ch.

If R—Kt 3; 3 Q—B sq ch, K—R 7; 4 Q—K 2 ch, K—Kt 8; 5 Q—Q sq ch, K—R 7; 6 Q—B 2 ch. Or 4... R—Kt 7; 5 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 8; 6 Q—B 5 ch.

All other moves are quite easy to deal with.

Position 153 by J. Sehwers.—♔ at Q R 5, ♚ at K Kt 3, ♕ at Q R 2, ♖ at Q R 4, ♗ at K 5, ♘ at K R 6, ♙ at Q R 2, K 7. White to play and draw.

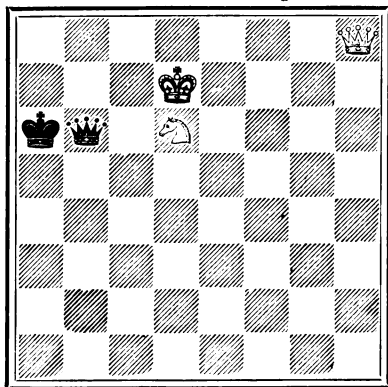
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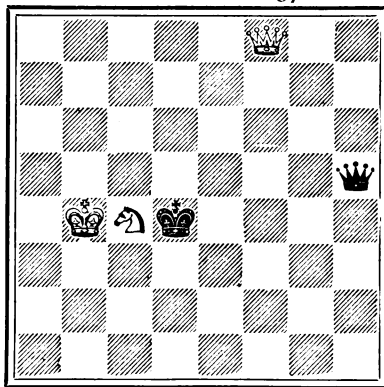
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brought an introduction from the German Consul at Luderitzbucht. He proved to be more than a match for several of the best players of the club, having won more than one game from the club champion. Before the departure of the Panther, Captain Behnisch gave a dinner party on his ship, to which were invited the German and Austrian Consuls and other guests, all of whom, including myself, were chess players. After dinner the Captain played simultaneous games against his guests, and won at every board.

The *South African News* also remarks that in addition to the games referred to by Dr. Murray, Captain Behnisch contested a short off-hand match one evening with Mr. Meihuizen. The latter gentleman was successful in two out of the three games played, but the performance of the Captain proved him to be of first-class strength.

GAME No. 3,932.

Played November 17th, 1912, in Berlin. The only one of 30 simultaneous games which Dr. Lasker lost on this occasion.

Centre Counter.

NOTES FROM *Hamburger Nachrichten*.

WHITE. Dr. LASKER.	BLACK. CAPTAIN BEHNISCH.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P×P	2 Kt—K B 3

.....This move has been examined with especial care by the Kiel players. Captain Behnisch, therefore handled the opening in this game with acquired knowledge. If White, as happens here, wishes to establish the Pawn, he allows to his opponent a powerful initial advantage, and easily finds himself on the "inclined plane."

3 P—Q B 4	3 P—Q B 3
4 P×P	4 Kt×P
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—K 4
6 P—Q 3	6 B—Q B 4
7 B—K 3	7 Kt—Q 5
8 Kt—B 3	8 Kt—K Kt 5!!

.....This brilliant move paralyzes White's game. If 9 P—K R 3, then 9.., Kt×Kt ch; 10 Q×Kt, Kt×B; 11 P×Kt, Q—Q Kt 3. B—K 2 cannot be played, for after Kt×Kt ch, a Pawn would be lost in the exchange on K 3. Hence White's exchanges on Q 4.

9 B×Kt	9 P×B
--------	-------

.....The White P on the Q's file is now apparently secure from attack on this file, but Black can soon open the line again.

10 Kt—K 4	10 B—Kt 5 ch
11 K Kt—Q 2	11 Castles
12 B—K 2	12 Kt—K 6!!
13 P×Kt	13 P×P
14 Castles	14 P×Kt
15 Kt×P	15 Q—Q 5 ch
16 K—R sq	16 Q×Kt P
17 Kt—K 4	17 Q—Q 5
18 R—Q Kt sq	18 P—Q R 4!!
19 R—B 4	

Black parries Lasker's attempted assaults with conspicuous skill.

	19 P—B 4
20 Q—Kt 3	20 B—K 3

.....Naturally not P×Kt, on account of P—B 5, &c.

21 Kt—Kt 5!!	21 Q×R
22 Kt×B	22 Q—K 4
23 Kt×R	23 Q×B
24 Kt—Q 7	24 B—K 8!!
25 P—B 5 dis.ch	25 K—R sq
26 P—K R 3	26 Q—B 8 ch
27 K—R 2	27 P—B 5!!
28 R×B	28 Q×R
29 P—Q 4	

White has no time for Q×P, on account of Q—Kt 6 ch, followed by R—K sq.

	29 Q—Kt 6 ch
30 Q×Q	30 P×Q ch
31 K×P	31 R—Q sq

White resigns.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The subscription for the current volume is now due, and we shall esteem it a favour if those friends who have not yet remitted the amount (8/-) will do so on an early date. Last year we suffered some financial loss by voluntarily extending the time of payment.

This year we feel that we must say that all subscriptions must reach us before the end of the present month. All communications to be addressed: *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds. American subscribers may remit two dollars in U.S.A. notes, in payment of one year's subscription.

To all our readers we wish a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

City of London Chess Club Championship Tournament. The leading scores as we go to press are as follows:—

Section A. Mr. H. Saunders, 6 wins and 1 loss; Mr. G. A. Thomas, 6 wins and 3 draws; Mr. R. H. V. Scott, 5 wins and 3 losses.

Section B. Mr. E. G. Sergeant, 5 wins and 2 draws; Herr Ed. Lasker, 4 wins and 2 draws; Mr. R. P. Michell, 4 wins, 2 draws, 1 loss; Mr. G. E. Wainwright, 3 wins, 2 draws, 2 losses.

The Imperial Chess Club, 22, Albemarle Street, London, W., has appointed Thursday as a visitors' day, from 3 to 7 p.m. Visitors will receive cordial welcome on presentation of their visiting card, bearing their address.

The Hertfordshire County Association was revived on November 29th, at a meeting in London. Mr. F. W. Flear, who presided, was supported by about thirty enthusiasts. Mr. W. H. Ward, Hertford, was elected hon. secretary, and Mr. E. Montague Jones, St. Albans, was elected president. After the meeting a match Hertfordshire v. Kent was contested, the "hop county" winning by 16 points to 11.

"Neither creed, nor nationality, nor occupation can separate me from those men whom I respect the more I have to do with them. Here chess lends its aid, by bringing men together and giving them an object for common investigation."

"I can never complete my chess lore, and yet I go on and on. It is irritating perhaps to stick at it: but it would be a greater pity if there were nothing left to stick at."—*Magyar Sakkvilág*.

We announced a short time ago that Mr. Frederick Priestman, J.P., of Bradford, had presented a beautiful set of Japanese carved ivory chessmen to the Bradford Chess Club, and we have now much pleasure in recording the fact that the trophy may be competed for on handicap terms by any chess player residing within the parliamentary area of Bradford or that of the Shipley Division. The competition will be conducted by and under the control of the Committee of the Bradford Club. Entrance fee, 2/-. Doubtless the contest will lead to an increase in the membership of the Bradford Club, which now stands at about 150.

The first International Correspondence Tourney of *L'Eco degli Scacchi* is open to amateurs resident in Europe and Northern Africa. Limited to 42 competitors. Any entries beyond this number will be entered for a second Tourney. Entrance, 5 fr. (4/2), to be sent to Signor Nicolo Davi de Cordova, *L'Eco degli Scacchi*, Vicolo Colluzio 49, Palermo, Sicily. Prizes: 100, 50, 30, 20 francs, one special prize of 25 francs for the best Italian player, and another, consisting of six years of *L'Eco degli Scacchi*, for the competitor who obtains the best result among the winners. The entrants will be divided into six groups, and the three winners in each group will take part in the final. The tourney will begin in February, 1914.

L'Italia Schacchistica for November publishes the statute of incorporation of the new "Federazione Scacchistica Italiana," the main objects of which are to organise chess in Italy, and in particular to promote the formation of new chess clubs, the holding of congresses, tourneys, and matches between clubs and individuals, and the arranging of a national tourney every four years.

We heartily congratulate the Federation on its formation, and wish it every success in the splendid objects which lie before it. The need of a national union of this kind appears to us a convincing proof of the growth of chess in any country; and its existence at once gives the country a voice in the international chess matters of the world.

Herr A. Lindström, Chess Editor of the *Sydsvenska Dagblad Snällposten* (address Skifarps, Sockerbruk, Sweden), is compiling a list of all chess organs and columns to be published in pamphlet form. He invites chess-editors to supply him with answers to the following questions:—

1. Name and Full Address of Journal.
2. Name, Title and Address of Chess Editor.
3. When was first chess column in the paper published?
4. How many games, problems, &c., have been published up to October 31st, 1913.
5. What problems, or other tourneys?
6. Any other details at discretion of Editor will be welcomed.

A recent article in *La Strategie*, referred to in the *B.C.M.* for November, has led to a spirited controversy on the Battle of the Notations. One correspondent claims that the algebraical system is absolutely precise, while the descriptive has two names for each square, according to the side of the board from which it is being named. Also that the abridged form of the algebraic is more concise, e.g. :—

e 4	stands for	P—K 4.
f 4	"	P—K B 4.
o-o-o	"	Castles, Queen's Rook.
f e	"	P×K P, etc.

Another writer holds that the algebraical system has neither logic nor clearness. Not logic, because it ignores the bipartite division of the game for play into K's and Q's side; not clearness, because of the confusion between c and e.

In a recent number of *Die Arbeiter Zeitung* there appeared an article on a treatise by Johann Horny on the learning of chess, published in 1824. A few of the fascinating details in this work are :—

- (1) Black always moves first in the game, except in certain examples of the " Back-gambit," where White plays first.
- (2) The notation is that in which the squares are numbered 1—64.
- (3) If a player calls " check " where there was no check, and the opponent moves accordingly, then the latter is allowed, if he notices the error, to retract !
- (4) If the King has been warned " check," and cannot withdraw from check, cover the check, or capture the checking piece, it is a " blind mate," because the player called " check " instead of " checkmate " in one word. If the word " mate " is added after a short pause, the game is drawn ; for the attacker did not see the mate himself, and tried to cover up his oversight !

Dr. Bernstein, the Russian master, has succeeded Dr. Falk as chess editor of the *Moscow German-Review*, and has contributed two articles on the late Dr. Perlis, his personal friend, who recently met so tragic a death in the Styrian Alps. From these articles we learn that Dr. Perlis had a marvellous gift of combination, yet in spite of this power he was disinclined to plunge into vague complexities of play. If, however, his opponent insisted on the abstruse, Perlis was a deadly master of the art. He diagnosed weak places in an antagonist's position with the skill of a surgeon, and marshalled his forces accordingly. At times the frenzy of battle possessed him, and then his onsets were so deadly that escape was almost impossible ; for he knew, as few know, the psychological moment for attack. His defence was extremely dexterous, and his grasp of a position was deep and sure. A particularly dashing game is appended by *Bohemia*, from the St. Petersburg Tourney of 1900, on which occasion his opponent, G. Salve, resigned after 26 moves in a Four Knights Opening.

The annual match between the Manchester and Birmingham Clubs was played in Manchester on November 22nd, and resulted in favour of the Lancashire side by $6\frac{1}{2}$ points to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Score :—

MANCHESTER.				BIRMINGHAM.			
Mr. V. L. Wahltsch	..	..	0	Mr. F. J. McCarthy	..	..	1
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	..	..	*1	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	..	..	*0
Mr. W. Turner	..	..	0	Mr. H. E. Price	..	..	1
Mr. N. B. Holmes	..	..	1	Mr. A. Bolus	..	..	0
Mr. A. Eva	..	..	1	Mr. W. A. Hooper	..	..	0
Mr. J. Grundy	..	..	1	Mr. H. Loach	..	..	0
Mr. A. Clegg	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Greenhalgh	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. B. Davidson	..	..	0	Mr. H. Knight	..	..	1
Mr. A. D. Shubsachs	..	..	1	Mr. J. H. Thomason	..	..	0
Mr. J. W. Watts	..	..	1	Mr. A. H. Griffiths	..	..	0
Mr. H. Learey	..	..	0	Mr. H. Powell	..	..	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
$6\frac{1}{2}$				$4\frac{1}{2}$			

* Adjudicated.

The final match in this year's contest for the English Counties' Championship was played at Rugby on December 13th, when Middlesex defeated Staffordshire very easily. Score :—

MIDDLESEX.					STAFFORDSHIRE.				
Mr. R. C. Griffith	..	..	..	½	Mr. H. E. Price	..	..	..	½
Mr. H. Saunders	..	..	..	1	Mr. J. H. Beebee	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. Lasker	..	..	..	1	Dr. Mellor	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Mahood	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. Thompson	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. Morgan	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. Bolus	..	..	..	0
Mr. P. Healey	..	..	..	0	Mr. W. E. Bright	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. du Mont	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. V. Laybourn	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. H. Regan	..	..	..	1	Rev. M. Hoopell	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. H. Watts	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. W. Clark	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Young	..	..	..	1	Mr. O. L. Browne	..	..	..	0
Mr. R. Eastman	..	..	..	1	Mr. T. H. Roden	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. E. Bonwick	..	..	..	1	Mr. T. Belcher	..	..	..	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
10½					1½				

We are pleased to hear that since the match, Northern Union v. Scotland, last Spring, the Wigan Chess Club has been in a flourishing state. The club musters 40 members, and amongst its trophies possesses a Silver Queen, which is designated the "Neville Trophy." This was presented by Mr. R. J. N. Neville, M.P. The contest to decide the holder resulted in the success of Mr. Humphreys, B.A., of Wigan Grammar School, who was heartily congratulated by the donor, who, during the course of an excellent speech, showed that he has an intimate knowledge of chess. Mr. Neville surprised everyone by his description of the early history and subsequent development of the game. In our present issue we give two interesting correspondence games won by a leading member of the Wigan Club, Mr. W. W. Cowan, who has won the handicap (from scratch) five times, and the club championship on five occasions. This year he is standing down from the club competitions.

Southern Union Championship.—Somerset v. Gloucestershire. Played at Clifton, on December 6th. Score :—

SOMERSETSHIRE.					GLOUCESTERSHIRE.				
Mr. H. C. Moore (Bath)	..	..	1		Mr. S. W. Viveash (Bristol & Clifton)	0			
Mr. A. West (Yeovil)	..	..	1		Mr. C. A. Morretti (Bristol & Clifton)	0			
Mr. H. Parsons (Bridgwater)	..	1			Mr. H. Pinkerton (Bristol & Clifton)	0			
Mr. L. C. Seymour (Bath)	..	1			Mr. H. L. Crawford (Bristol & Clifton)	0			
Mr. E. W. Poynton (Bath)	..	1			Mr. F. U. Beamish (Bristol & Clifton)	0			
Mr. G. B. Caple (Bath)	..	1			Mr. J. Templar (Bristol & Clifton)	0			
Mr. A. Dod (Bridgwater)	..	0			Mr. H. G. Bockett-Pugh (B. & C.)	1			
Mr. F. Melliush (Bath)	..	½			Mr. D. Hole (Gloucester)	½			
Mr. F. R. Hill (Bath)	..	0			Mr. F. R. Rickman (Bristol & Clifton)	1			
Mr. G. Breakwell (Bath)	..	0			Mr. H. A. Foxwell (Cheltenham)	1			
Mr. G. Gordon (Frome)	..	0			Mr. C. E. Jackman (Stroud)	1			
Mr. T. J. Barton (Bridgwater)	..	1			Mr. G. Tregaskis (Bristol & Clifton)	0			
Mr. J. van Sommer (Bath)	..	1			Mr. F. G. Perrins (Cheltenham)	0			
Mr. C. T. Pearce (Bath)	..	0			Mr. F. F. Finch (Bristol Y.M.C.A.)	1			
Mr. W. Hatt (Bath C.I.)	..	1			Mr. J. L. Daniell (Bristol Y.M.C.A.)	0			
Mr. J. L. Palmer (Weston-Super-Mare)*					Mr. E. A. Pryer (Gloucester)	..			*
<hr/>					<hr/>				
9½					5½				

* To be adjudicated.

On November 29th a team of twelve players representing the City of London Chess Club visited Oxford to contest a match against the 'Varsity Chess Club, whose representatives secured a very creditable victory. Score :—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.					CITY OF LONDON.				
Mr. F. F. Russell	1	Mr. O. C. Müller	0						
Mr. G. Davies	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. R. Baker	$\frac{1}{2}$						
Mr. F. C. Bryan	1	Mr. B. W. Hamilton	0						
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. O. Tipal	$\frac{1}{2}$						
Mr. G. Carruthers	1	Mr. S. Wood	0						
Mr. P. A. MacMahon	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	Mr. A. H. Privonitz	$\frac{1}{2}$ *						
Mr. H. Mandelbrote	1	Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	0						
Mr. L. B. Hibbs	1	Mr. F. Wilkinson	0						
Mr. H. M. Smith	1	Mr. H. Elliott-Smith	0						
Mr. F. G. Banks	0	Mr. J. Pomerantz	1						
Mr. L. D. Murray	0	Mr. S. Baylis	1						
Mr. H. M. Sayer	0	Mr. R. M. Hitchcox	1						
<hr/>					<hr/>				
7 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
* Adjudicated.									

Southern Union Championship.—Surrey and Sussex met at Hastings on November 29th. Score :—

SURREY.										SUSSEX.											
Mr. L. P. Rees	1	Mr. H. Paley Hughes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Mr. G. A. Felce	0	Mr. R. E. Lean	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	
Mr. A. J. Maas	*0	Mr. J. Raoux	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	
Mr. F. F. Alexander	*1	Mr. J. Watt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	
Mr. P. J. Allingham	*1	Mr. A. J. Field	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	
Mr. G. E. Parsons	*1	Mr. H. J. Stephenson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	
Mr. H. C. Griffiths	1	Mr. E. G. Reed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Mr. E. T. Jesty	1	Mr. H. E. Dobell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Mr. H. W. Pierce	1	Mr. H. Castle-Leaver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Mr. G. Wernick	1	Mr. A. A. Dash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Mr. A. J. Spencer	1	Mr. H. W. W. Hore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Mr. W. D. Childs	*0	Mr. H. J. A. Wade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	
Mr. F. A. Hauff	1	Mr. J. Chandler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Dr. Steadman	1	Mr. F. E. Purchas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Rev. W. Craig	*0	Mr. H. T. Grover	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	
Mr. T. H. Moore	1	Mr. E. A. James	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
										9											7
* Adjudicated.																					

We have to thank Mr. W. M. Brooke and Mr. John Brear for copy of the Year Book which each has compiled and issued to the members of their respective societies—Kent County Association and Cornwall Chess Association. Each booklet is replete with detailed reports, statistics, and other matter of interest relating to chess in the respective counties, and we congratulate each gentleman upon the excellent results achieved. We are quite sure that the work so excellently done *con amore* will be fully appreciated by the chess fraternity of each county.

We have also to thank Mr. W. R. Thomas, hon. secretary Lancashire Association for a copy of the Year Book, 1913-14, which he has just distributed to the affiliated clubs. In addition to the usual information of match scores, rules, financial statement, and statistical

records, the brochure contains six excellent games, with notes, and a very interesting resumé of the foundation and progress of the North Manchester Chess Club.

Cambridge University v. Hampstead.—We are indebted to Mr. H. Wiesberg, vice-president of the Cambridge University Chess Club, for the appended record of a match played at Cambridge on November 29th:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.				HAMPSTEAD.			
Mr. E. A. Coad Pryor	..	..	*1	Mr. Ed. Lasker	..	..	*0
Mr. H. E. Foster	..	..	*0	Mr. H. S. Staniforth	..	..	*1
Mr. E. K. Wakeford	..	..	1	Mr. M. Moir	..	..	0
Mr. H. Weisberg	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. M. Hardman	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. M. Maccoby	..	..	*0	Mr. E. Busvine	..	..	*1
Mr. G. Warden	..	..	*0	Mr. W. G. Bedford	..	..	*1
Mr. H. C. Care	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. G. Richards	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. Herrmann	..	..	1	Mr. A. C. E. Hughes	..	..	0
Mr. H. L. Little	..	..	0	Mr. H. S. Metcalfe	..	..	1
Mr. A. E. Smith	..	..	1	Mr. H. Blaikley	..	..	0
Mr. S. Sherman	..	..	1	Mr. R. Higgin	..	..	0
6				5			

* Adjudicated.

Herr Viktor Dyk contributed a short time ago some amusing sketches to the Bohemian paper *Samostatnost*, from which we take the following:—

"*The Favourite*. The favourite is the player who wins a lost game, and avoids losing a sure win; the player to whom his opponent gives the advantage of a Pawn at the opening; the player whose adversary sacrifices a piece to him at a critical juncture; the player whose opponent does not see a mate in one at the psychological moment; the player who plays vilely in a tourney when all the rest are off-colour.

"Everything goes well with the favourite. He gets out of fearful scrapes; opens his game atrociously, and incurs no harm. He plays execrably at the end, and still succeeds—he is, you see, the favourite.

"He is modest, since his circumstances permit courtesy. He sits at his game and watches his opponent with a quizzical look, as if to say: 'Friend, haven't you moved yet?' 'Haven't you exposed a piece yet?' 'Haven't you yet reached the critical moment?'

"And the other with depressed spirits returns him a glance which says: 'Not yet, I have not yet exposed a piece, nor reached the critical juncture. But that will come!!!'" *Casopis Ceskych Sac-histu.*"

Die Arbeiter Schachzeitung for November, 1913, has an article by Max Krönke on the value of chess as a training for the young. The writer observes:—

We often hear it stated that the precious years of youth can be spent to better advantage than over a mere game. On the other hand it must be admitted that, game or no game, it offers opportunities to develop the qualities of finesse, ingenuity and taste. The pieces work by immutable law, and there is a strong flavour of the exact sciences about the inevitableness of results. Again, Chess affords a useful outlet for the lust of combat which is implanted in our species,

and is thus satisfied without recourse to the crimson battlefield of life and death. Chess promotes the strengthening of memory, forethought, and logical acumen, and is a living spiritual force, contrasting strongly with the dry bones of linguistic and mathematical study, and worthy of a place alongside of painting, music, poetry, and the fine arts generally. It has an ennobling and refining influence on character, and even on a lower plane of culture, it keeps men straight. How many chess players are heavy drinkers, for instance?

We strongly urge on our teaching faculty the importance of chess as a valuable factor in education. Moreover, it is eminently teachable on a system, like other scholastic pursuits, and can be presented on the regular pedagogic principle of passing from the easy to the difficult, the simple to the complex.

The article concludes with some remarks on the training of teachers in chess. We wonder whether the inclusion of chess as a training subject for the teacher and an examination one for the pupil, will cause it to share the fate of English literature in former days by becoming a nightmare to both.

The Committee of the Bradford Club has arranged for three exhibition games to be played between Mr. F. D. Yates (British Champion) and Mr. G. Shories. To increase the interest it was decided that the openings should be (a) Ruy Lopez, (b) Queen's Gambit, and (c) Vienna. The first game was contested on December 16th, starting at 2 p.m., and finishing about 10-15 p.m.; with an interval of two hours, 4 to 6 p.m. Shories won the toss, and will, therefore, have White in two games. The play in the first encounter was followed throughout by a good assemblage of interested spectators, and, contrary to general expectation, Yates was defeated after a hard contest.

The second game will be played early in January. Mr. Yates will in the interval contest a private match with Mr. A. West, of Yeovil, and during his stay will give exhibitions of simultaneous play at Yeovil and Taunton, or at any other clubs in the district which may desire to engage him.

GAME No. 3,933.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. G. SHORIES.	Mr. F. D. YATES.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	21 P—B 3	21 B—R 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	22 Q R—Q s 1	22 R—K 2
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	23 Q—B sq	23 P—B 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	24 Q—B 2	24 Q R—K sq
5 Castles	5 B—K 2	25 P—K Kt 4	25 B—B 2
6 Q—K 2	6 P—Q Kt 4	26 Q—Kt 3	26 Kt—Kt 3
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3	27 Kt—B sq	27 R—Q sq
8 P—B 3	8 B—K 3	28 Kt—K 3	28 P—Kt 3
9 B—B 2	9 Castles	29 R—Q 2	29 Q—B sq
10 R—K sq	10 R—K sq	30 P—K R 4	30 B—K sq
11 P—Q 4	11 B—B 5	31 P—Kt 5	31 P—Q R 4
12 Q—Q sq	12 P×P	32 Kt—Kt 4	32 P×P
13 Kt×P	13 Kt×Kt	33 P×P	33 R—K Kt 2
14 P×Kt	14 P—B 4	34 R—R 2	34 Kt—Q 2
15 P—Kt 3	15 B—K 3	35 R—R 6	35 R—B 2
16 P—Q 5	16 B—Kt 5	36 K—Kt 2	36 Kt—K 4
17 Q—Q 3	17 Kt—Q 2	37 Kt×Kt	37 P×Kt
18 B—Kt 2	18 B—B 3	38 R (K sq)—K R sq	38 Q—K 2
19 B×B	19 Q×B	39 Q—R 4	39 R—Q 3
20 Kt—Q 2	20 Q—R 3	40 R—R 3	40 B—Q 2
		41 R—R sq	41 R—Q Kt 3
		42 B—Q 3	42 P—R 5

43 P×P	43 P—B 5	54 P—Kt 7	54 R—Kt 8
44 B—K 2	44 R—R 3	55 B×P	55 R×Q P
45 P×P	45 B×P	56 B—Q 5	56 R—Q B 2
46 P—R 4	46 R—B 5	57 R—K 6	57 K—Kt 2
47 R×P	47 R×Q	58 K—Kt 3	58 R—B 2
48 R×Q	48 R×R	59 R—Q 6	59 R—B sq
49 P×B	49 R (R 3)—R 8	60 R—Q 7 ch	60 K—R sq
50 P—Q 6	50 K—B sq	61 R—Q B 7	61 R—Kt 4
51 R×P	51 K—R—Q B 8	62 R—B 8	62 K—Kt 2
52 P—Q 7	52 R—R sq	63 R×R	63 K×R
53 P—Kt 6	53 R—Q sq	64 K—B 4 and wins.	

A match in the fifty-a-side, between Middlesex and Surrey, was played on November 22nd at the Mecca Cafe, Ludgate Hill, London, and resulted as shown by the full score appended:—

MIDDLESEX.		SURREY.	
Mr. J. Mahood (Hampstead) ..	½	Mr. A. J. Maas	½
Mr. R. P. Michell (W. London) ..	1	Mr. G. E. Parsons	0
Mr. Dünkelsbühler (Metropolitan) ..	0	Mr. H. C. Griffiths	1
Mr. P. W. Sergeant (W. London) ..	1	Mr. W. D. Childs	0
Mr. H. V. Buttfield (N. London) ..	1	Mr. C. F. Cornwall (absent) ..	0
Mr. O. Tipal (Hampstead) ..	1	Mr. F. Dark	0
Mr. W. H. Watts (Athenæum) ..	1	Mr. E. Tredway (absent) ..	0
Mr. W. E. Bonwick (Hampstead) ..	1	Mr. E. T. Jesty	0
Mr. J. Young (Hampstead) ..	1	Mr. J. Butland (absent) ..	0
Mr. A. H. Privonitz (Metropolitan) ..	0	Mr. G. Wernick	1
Mr. F. W. Flear (M.C.C.A.) ..	1	Mr. W. T. Dickenson	0
Mr. C. E. Ford (West London) ..	1	Mr. A. Howell	0
Mr. P. T. Stevenson (Maida Vale) ..	0	Mr. A. J. Spencer	1
Mr. E. M. Jellie (Hampstead) ..	1	Mr. E. C. Balfour	0
Mr. F. J. Camm (West London) ..	½	Mr. F. A. Hauff	½
Mr. I. Pomerantz (Toynbee) ..	0	Rev. E. O. Sullivan	1
Mr. L. Savage (Toynbee) ..	1	Mr. B. W. Fisher	0
Mr. E. D. Palmer (N. London) ..	1	Rev. W. A. Craig	0
Mr. T. E. Cadby (Bohemians) ..	0	Mr. P. W. Rampton	1
Mr. R. Eastman (W. London) ..	1	Mr. G. R. Hardcastle	0
Mr. E. J. Brooks, (West London) ..	1	Mr. T. H. Moore	0
Mr. A. P. Roskrige (Athenæum) ..	0	Mr. J. J. Holloway	1
Mr. C. Witham (West London) ..	0	Mr. C. R. Wilson	1
Mr. W. M. Greening (West London) ..	0	Mr. R. Booth	1
Mr. D. Robinson (W. London) ..	½	Rev. J. H. Townsend	½
Mr. C. E. Harris (N. London) ..	1	Mr. W. Garraway	0
Mr. A. L. Beattie (W. London) ..	0	Mr. W. P. Plummer	1
Mr. C. E. Green (Athenæum) ..	½	Mrs. Michell	½
Mr. F. W. Fulford (Ibis) ..	1	Mr. J. P. Deller	0
Mr. W. A. F. Boulger (Ibis) ..	1	Mr. J. V. Dixon	0
Mr. E. Billen (Wood Green) ..	1	Mr. W. E. Froome-Crook ..	0
Mr. W. H. Bell (Wood Green) ..	1	Mr. F. W. Smith	0
Mr. C. E. Simon (Hampstead) ..	1	Mr. E. du Bois	0
Mr. R. F. Whitehead (North London) ..	½	Mr. A. W. H. Clarke	½
Mr. A. Johnson (Claremont) ..	1	Mr. G. F. Stebbing	0
Mr. A. A. Kennedy (Harrow) ..	1	Mr. W. H. Filby	0
Mr. G. R. Brown (Harrow) ..	0	Mr. W. J. Wyard	1
Mr. J. J. Chambers (Pinner) ..	1	Mr. F. C. Goodall	0
Dr. Huntsman (Islington) ..	0	Mr. E. Wilkinson	1
Mr. T. E. Denbeigh (Harlesden) ..	1	Mr. F. H. Masters	0
Mr. T. E. Brown (G.W.R.) ..	0	Mr. T. Hunt	1
Mr. C. Brooks (G.W.R.) ..	0	Mr. A. Brown	1
Mr. A. Trimmell (G.N.R.) ..	0	Mr. F. T. Fawcett	1
Mr. C. Horsley (G.N.R.) ..	½	Mr. M. White Stevens	½
Mr. J. C. A. Eastman (Wood Green) ..	1	Mr. G. Breeze	0

Mr. A. L. Woodbridge (Railway Clearing House)	0	Mr. P. S. Harding	1
Mr. E. H. Jones (N. London) .. .	0	Mr. A. J. Windybank	1
Mr. H. A. Bowtell (Ealing) .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Bull	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. T. C. Weeks (Bowes Park) .. .	1	Mr. T. Coker	0
Mr. J. C. Waldron (Hampstead) .. .	0	Mr. E. A. Clare	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
29 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Chess in Scotland.—“Richardson” Cup Tourney. The ties in 1st round were played during December, as below, the winning clubs passing into the 2nd round.

Played at Edinburgh:—

GLASGOW.		EDINBURGH W.M.C.C.	
Mr. Wm. Gibson	1	Mr. H. K. Handasyde	0
Mr. Jas. A. M'Kee	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. J. Williamson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Jas. Birch	1	Mr. R. Boyd	0
Mr. A. J. Neilson	1	Mr. A. E. P. Vanier	0
Mr. R. Nairn	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. T. Tyrrell	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	1	Mr. R. Smith	0
Mr. J. Russell, jun.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Macdonald	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Other three ties played at Glasgow:—

CENTRAL C.C.		BOHEMIAN C.C.	
Mr. P. Wenman	1	Mr. J. Russell	0
Mr. J. R. Draper	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Black	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. V. Logie	1	Mr. F. G. Harris	0
Mr. D. Hogg	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Krasser	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. C. Borland	1	Mr. J. Young	0
Mr. H. W. Tennant	0	Mr. D. Campbell	1
Mr. F. Goodwin	1	Mr. R. K. Milne	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
5		2	
ATHENÆUM C.C.		EDINBURGH C.C.	
Mr. P. C. Johnson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Simpson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	1	Mr. A. D. Lothian	0
Mr. T. Rutledge	*	Mr. J. Crum	*
Mr. E. Annan	*	Mr. J. G. Thomson	*
Mr. J. H. Whyte	1	Mr. T. B. Rees	0
Mr. W. A. Jack	0	Mr. T. Atkinson	1
Mr. J. Love	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. A. Davidson	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
3		2	

* Unfinished. To be adjudicated.

FALKIRK C.C.		GREENOCK C.C.	
Mr. J. Weir	1	Mr. W. Sharp	0
Rev. G. D. Hutton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. J. Young	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Clark	1	Mr. W. R. Leigh	0
Mr. T. M'Grouther	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. O. Donovan	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Mackay	0	Mr. J. Currie	1
Mr. J. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. M'Vicar	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Millar	1	Mr. J. D. Taylor	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

“Spens” Cup Tourney.—1st round ties. Queen's Park defeated Motherwell by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ games to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, at Glasgow. Gourock beat the Scottish

Ladies' Association by 4 games to 3, at Glasgow. Stirling beat Fife-shire Association by 4 games to 3, at Stirling. The winning clubs enter the 2nd round.

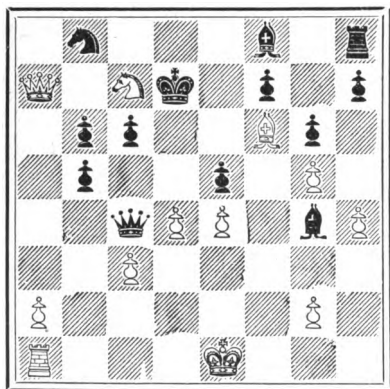
Glasgow League. In 1st division tie between Athenæum and Bohemian, the Athenæum won by $6\frac{1}{2}$ games to $3\frac{1}{2}$. In 2nd division, Bearsden drew with 2nd Bohemians, score $3\frac{1}{2}$ each; and the 2nd Central drew with Arlington Association, score $3\frac{1}{2}$ each.

The usual congress of the Scottish Association is being held at Dundee C.C., during the New Year holidays.

London Chess League.—The month of December has been noteworthy for the continued success of the Metropolitan, a club which, after dominating the match chess of London for many years, appeared to have lost its pre-eminence, dropping lower in the League table last season than it had ever done before. One by one during the month the other leading clubs encountered defeat, but no one has yet lowered the Metropolitan colours, and a score of six wins in six matches augurs well for the return of the League Championship to the Gresham Street Club. Lud-Eagle lost to Lee by half-a-point, Hampstead succumbed to the all-conquering Metropolitan, North London went under to Lud-Eagle, West London had already been beaten by North London, Lee met defeat at the hands of both Metropolitan and West London; and the crucial points of the season will evidently be the meetings of Metropolitan with North London, with Lud-Eagle, and with West London.

GAME-ENDING.—Played at Como.

BLACK (AMATEUR).



WHITE (PELASCA).

In the annexed position White can play to mate, although this is not easy in view of the fact that the King is able to play to K 3. Quick moves are of course impossible, as Black can play Q—K 7 mate. White therefore secured the victory by the following combination:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1 Kt—K8 dis. ch | 1 K×Kt |
| 2 Q×Kt ch | 2 K—Q 2 |
| 3 Q—Q 8 ch | 3 K—K 3 |
| 4 Q—B 8 ch | 4 K—Q 3 |
| 5 P×P ch | 5 K—B 4 |
| 6 Q×B ch | 6 R×Q |
| 7 B—K 7 mate. | |

Magyar Sakkvilág.



LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, 1913-14.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
1 Athenæum ..	—	24.ii.	10	13.i.	6	8	2.iii.	3.ii.	7½	27.i.	7	9½*	17.iii.	17.ii.	—	4	1	½
2 Bohemians ..	24.ii.	—	5½	12.ii.	2½	10	5.ii.	7	6	24.iii.	5½	8.i.	22.i.	12.iii.	—	5	1	½
3 Brixton ..	10	14½	—	12½	5½	6.i.	16.iii.	13	2.iii.	7	16.i.	13.ii.	2.ii.	22.i.	3	2	1	3½
4 East Ham ..	13.i.	12.ii.	7½	—	7½	10	9	26.ii.	26.iii.	7½	2.iii.	23.i.	7	5.ii.	—	5	1	½
5 Hampstead ..	14	17½	14½	12½	—	9.ii.	8*	12.iii.	23.ii.	9	23.iii.	15.i.	29.i.	2.ii.	4	1	—	4
6 Kennington ..	12	10	6.i.	10	9.ii.	—	30.iii.	19.iii.	26.i.	17.ii.	20.i.	5½	15½	7½	2	2	2	3
7 Lee ..	2.iii.	5.ii.	16.iii.	11	8*	30.iii.	—	26.i.	11	9½	16.ii.	12½	12.i.	7*	3	2	—	3
8 Leyton ..	3.ii.	13	7	26.ii.	12.iii.	19.iii.	26.i.	—	9.ii.	13.i.	7	13½	5.iii.	8½	2	3	—	2
9 Lud-Eagle ..	12½	14	2.iii.	26.iii.	23.ii.	26.i.	9	9.ii.	—	10.iii.	12	17.iii.	16.ii.	15.i.	3	1	—	3
10 Metropolitan	27.i.	24.iii.	13	12½	11	17.ii.	10½	13.i.	10.iii.	—	10.ii.	14	14½*	24.ii.	6	—	—	6
11 North London	13	14½	16.i.	2.iii.	23.iii.	20.i.	16.ii.	13	8	10.ii.	—	27.ii.	11	13½	5	1	—	5
12 South London	9½*	8.i.	13.ii.	23.i.	15.i.	14½	7½	6½	17.iii.	6	27.ii.	—	6.iv.	8½	1	4	—	1
13 Toynbee ..	17.iii.	22.i.	2.ii.	13	29.i.	4½	12.i.	5.iii.	16.ii.	4½*	9	6.iv.	—	26.iii.	1	3	—	1
14 West London	17.ii.	12.iii.	22.i.	5.ii.	2.iv.	12½	12*	11½	15.i.	24.ii.	6½	11½	26.iii.	—	4	1	—	4

* Games await adjudication.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

To mark the opening of the current season at the Metropolitan Chess Club, Mr. H. Rodney kindly arranged a match between Mr. R. H. V. Scott and Mr. D. Miller, both of whom competed in the British Championship Tournament at Cheltenham, last August.

After a spirited contest, honours were divided by each player winning two games; the remaining *partie* ended in a draw.

We are indebted to Mr. Scott for the record of the two games he won, and sent at our request with his notes on the play.

GAME No. 3,934.

Second game of match.

Ruy Lopez (Duras' Variation).

NOTES BY R. H. V. SCOTT.

WHITE. MR. R. H. V. SCOTT.	BLACK. MR. D. MILLER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 3	4 P—Q 3
5 P—K R 3	5 B—K 2
6 B—K 3	6 B—Q 2
7 P—B 4	7 Kt—Q Kt sq

..... Probably the best defence.

8 B×B ch	8 Q Kt×B
9 Kt—B 3	9 P—B 3
10 Castles	10 Castles
11 P—Q 4	

White has now a fine game, for Black to take the Pawn would be bad, e.g., 11... P×P; 12 Kt×P, Kt—B 4; 13 Kt—B 5. If now Kt×P; 14 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt; 15 Q—Kt 4 wins.

12 P—Q 5!	11 R—K sq
13 Q—Kt 3	12 Kt—B sq
14 Q R—B sq	13 Q—B 2
15 K R—Q sq	14 Kt—Kt 3
	15 P—B 4

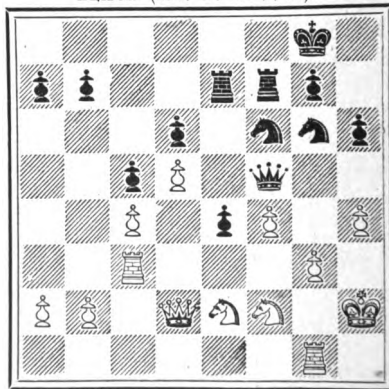
..... This move, practically forced, leaves Black a weak Queen's Pawn.

16 Q—B 2	16 Kt—R 4
17 P—K Kt 3	17 Q—Q 2
18 K—Kt 2	18 R—K B sq
19 Kt—K 2	19 P—B 4
20 B—Kt 5	20 P×P
21 Q×P	21 R—B 2

22 B×B	22 Q×B
23 R—B sq	23 Q R—K B sq
24 R—B 3	24 Kt—B 3
25 Q—B 2	25 Kt—R 4
26 P—K R 4	26 Q—Q 2
27 Kt—Kt 5	27 R—K 2
28 Kt—K 6	28 R—B 3
29 Q—K 4	29 Kt—B sq
31 Kt—Kt 5	30 P—K R 3
31 Kt—R 3	31 R (B 3)—B 2
32 Q—B 2	32 Q—Kt 5
33 P—B 3	33 Q—Kt 3
34 Q—Q 2	34 P—K 5
35 P—B 4!	35 Q—B 4
36 K—R 2	36 Kt—B 3
37 Kt—B 2	37 Kt—Kt 3
38 R—K Kt sq	

Position after White's 38th move:—
R—Kt sq.

BLACK (MR. D. MILLER).



WHITE (MR. R. H. V. SCOTT).

White threatens to advance the Kt P, the move, however, is bad. Black, much pressed for time, misses the following continuation: 38... Kt-K 4! 39 P×Kt, Q×Kt ch; 40 R-Kt 2, Kt-Kt 5 ch; 41 K-R sq, Q-B 8 ch; 42 Kt-Kt sq, R×P, &c.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 39 Kt×Kt | 38 Kt-Kt 5 ch |
| 40 R-K 3 | 39 Q×Kt |
| 41 Q-B 2 | 40 R-K sq |
| 42 Kt-B 3 | 41 R (B 2)-K 2 |
| 43 R (Kt sq)-K sq | 42 Kt-B sq |
| 44 Kt×P | 43 Kt-Q 2 |
| 45 Q-K 2! | 44 Q-Kt 3 |
| 46 P-B 5! | 45 K-B sq |
| 47 K-R 3! | 46 Q-B 2 |

(See Diagram.)

A surprisingly strong move. With it, White threatens 48 Kt×Q P, R×R; 49 Q×R! R×Q; 50 R×R, Q-R 4; 51 P-K Kt 4.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 48 P-Kt 4 | 47 Q×P ch |
| 49 P-R 5 | 48 Q-Kt 3 |
| 50 Q-B 2 ch | 49 Q-R 2 |
| | 50 K-Kt sq |

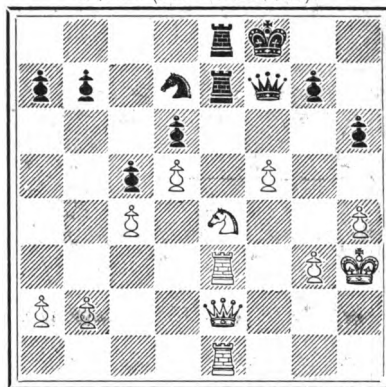
.....If 50... R-B 2; 51 Kt×Q P forces mate.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 51 Kt×Q P | 51 R×R ch |
| 52 R×R | 53 R×R ch |
| 53 Q×R | 53 Kt-B sq |
| 54 Kt-B 5 | 54 P-Q Kt 3 |
| 55 Q-K 8 | 55 P-K Kt 4 |
| 56 P×P e.p. | 56 Resigns. |

Position after White's 47th move:—

K-R 3.

BLACK (MR. D. MILLER).



WHITE (MR. R. H. V. SCOTT).

GAME No. 3,935.

Fourth game of match played at the Hastings Chess Club.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY R. H. V. SCOTT.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Mr. R. H. V. SCOTT. | Mr. D. MILLER. |
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | 2 Kt-Q B 3 |
| 3 B-Kt 5 | 3 Kt-B 3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 B-K 2 |
| 5 Kt-B 3 | 5 P-Q 3 |
| 6 B×Kt ch | 6 P×B |
| 7 P-Q 4 | 7 P×P |
| 8 Kt×P | 8 B-Q 2 |
| 9 B-Kt 5 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Q-Q 3 | |

Thus far identical with Capablanca v. Bernstein in the San Sebastian tournament.

10 R-Kt sq

11 P-Q Kt 3

Better than R-Q Kt sq, which loses time later.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 12 K Kt-K 2 | 11 P-B 4 |
| 13 Kt-Kt 3 | 12 R-K sq |
| 14 B×B | 13 Kt-Kt 5 |
| 15 P-K R 3 | 14 Q×B |
| 16 Q-K 3 | 15 Kt-K 4 |
| | 16 Kt-Kt 3 |

.....Best. White threatened 17 P-B 4, Kt-Kt 3; 18 P-B 5, and 19 P-B 6, winning. The text prevents this, as Black could now play P-B 4.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 17 Kt-Q 5 | 17 Q-Q sq |
| 18 Q-Q B 3 | 18 P-K B 3 |

.....White threatened Kt—R 5, and if then R—K 4, Kt×Kt P, P—B 4; or if, in this P—K B 3, Kt×P ch, &c.

19 K R—K sq 19 B—K 3

20 Kt—R 5

Threatening Kt×P ch, &c.

20 B×Kt

21 P×B

21 R—K 4

22 R×R

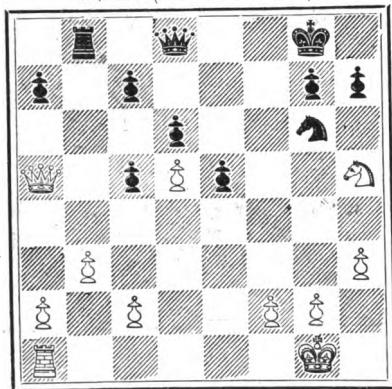
22 B P×R

23 Q—R 5!

Position after White's 23rd move:—

Q—R 5.

BLACK (MR. D. MILLER).



WHITE (MR. R. H. V. SCOTT).

Commencing important manoeuvring whereby, owing to a Q being more mobile than a Rook, White gains time. Compare the position at the 33rd move, when Black at last frees his Q R P, but to his own detriment.

24 R—Q sq	23 R—R sq
25 Q—R 4	24 Kt—R 5
26 Kt—Kt 3	25 Q—Kt 4
27 Q—B 6	26 Kt—Kt 3
28 Kt—B 5	27 Q—Q sq
	28 R—Kt sq

29 Q—R 6

30 R—Q 3

31 Kt—K 3

32 Kt—Kt 4

33 Q—B 4

34 Q—K 4

35 R—Kt 3

36 P—K R 4

If 36..., Kt×P; then 37 Kt×P, "vantage in."

37 P—R 5

38 Q—K 2

39 P—R 6

.....Best. If P×P or P—Kt 3 then 40 Kt×K P wins.

40 P×P ch

41 Kt—K 3

.....This was the sealed move on the game being adjourned at Hastings, on October 25th.

42 P—R 4

43 Q—R 6

44 Q×R P

45 Kt—B 4!

46 P×P

47 Q—K sq

Black threatened R—B 8 ch, Q R 3 ch and Q—B 5 ch, drawing.

48 P—B 7

49 Kt×Q P!

50 Q×P ch

.....If 48..., Q—B sq; 49 Kt—Kt 6.

49 R×Kt

50 R—B 3

.....If 50..., Q—B 3, White mates in three.

51 R—K B 3

52 Q—Kt 5 ch

53 R×Q

54 R—K 8

51 K—Kt 2

52 R—Kt 3

53 R×Q

54 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,936.

Game played for the *Four Leaved Shamrock* Silver King, Section I.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. W. W. COWAN
(Wigan).

Mr. W. M. BROOKE
(Kent).

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B—Kt 5

5 P—K 3

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 B—K 2

5 Castles

6 Kt—B 3	6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 Q—B 2	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 P×P	8 P×P
9 B—Q 3	9 P—B 4
10 P×P	10 P×P
11 R—Q sq	11 P—B 5

.....Black so far has conducted the defence with great discretion, and appears to have a very fair position. The weak spot, however, is the Q P, and the text move does not in any way tend to strengthen it. The correct move was B—Kt 2.

12 B—B 5	12 Kt—B 4
13 Kt—K 5	13 P—Kt 3

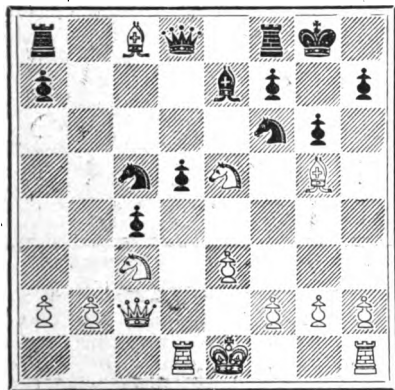
.....Black is now in great trouble, for White is threatening Kt×Q B P, or Kt—B 6; also B×Kt followed by B×P ch; so under the circumstances perhaps Q—B 2 would have been his best move: anyhow it would have saved the Pawn for a few more moves, for suppose 13... Q—B 2; 14 B×Kt, Q B×B; 15 Q×B, B×B; 16 R×P, B×Kt; 17 R×B, Q×R; and if 18 Q×Q, Kt—Q 6 ch and wins. If instead of 14 B×Kt he plays 14 B—B 4, the reply would be Q—Kt 2.

14 B×B

Position after White's 14th move:—

B×B

BLACK (MR. W. M. BROOKE).



WHITE (MR. W. W. COWAN).

The answer to 14 Kt—B 6 would be B×B.

14 Q—B 2

....A very ingenious idea, but the better plan would have been R×B; for if White captures the Q B P at once, Black would probably get a draw as follows: 14... R×B; 15 Kt×Q B P, Q Kt—Q 2; 16 B×Kt, Kt×B; 17 Kt—K 5, B—Kt 5; 18 Kt—Q 3, B×Kt ch; 19 P×B, Kt—K 5 regaining the Pawn with about an even position.

15 B—Kt 4

A neat device, yet 15 B×Kt followed by 16 Kt—Kt 4 would have been preferable.

15 Q×Kt

.....A blunder, losing the Queen for two minor pieces. He should have taken the Bishop, and the game might have proceeded as follows:—15... Kt×B; 16 B×B, Kt×Kt; 17 B×R, Kt (B 4)—Q 6 ch; 18 K—K 2, K×B; 19 Kt×P, Q—Kt 2; 20 P—K 4, R—Kt sq; 21 R—K 2, Q—R 3; and although White has the exchange and Pawn more, his position is somewhat critical.

16 B—B 4	16 Kt—Q 6 ch
17 R×Kt	17 P×R
18 Q×P	18 Q×B
19 P×Q	19 Kt×B
20 Kt×P	

Q×P or Castles was safer.

20 B—Kt 5 ch

.....A reckless and unnecessary sacrifice; B—B 4 might have prolonged the game, but the game was lost.

21 Kt×B	21 K R—K sq ch
22 K—B sq	22 Q R—B sq
23 Q—Kt sq	23 R—B 5
24 Kt—Q 3	24 R—Q sq
25 K—K 2	25 R—K 5 ch
26 K—B 3	26 Resigns.

.....White threatened Kt—R 5, and if then R—K 4, Kt×Kt P, P—B 4; or if, in this P—K B 3, Kt×P ch, &c.

19 K R—K sq 19 B—K 3
20 Kt—R 5

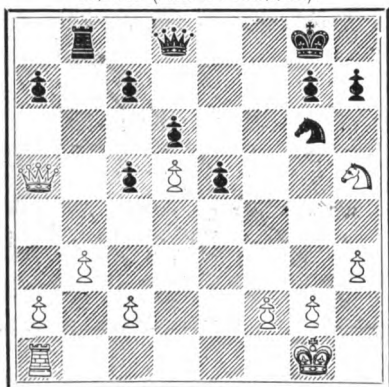
Threatening Kt×P ch, &c.

21 P×B 21 R—K 4
22 R×R 22 B P×R
23 Q—R 5!

Position after White's 23rd move:—

Q—R 5.

BLACK (MR. D. MILLER).



WHITE (MR. R. H. V. SCOTT).

Commencing important manoeuvring whereby, owing to a Q being more mobile than a Rook, White gains time. Compare the position at the 33rd move, when Black at last frees his Q R P, but to his own detriment.

24 R—Q sq 23 R—R sq
25 Q—R 4 24 Kt—R 5
26 Kt—Kt 3 25 Q—Kt 4
27 Q—B 6 26 Kt—Kt 3
28 Kt—B 5 27 Q—Q sq
28 R—Kt sq

29 Q—R 6 29 R—R sq
30 R—Q 3 30 Kt—K 2
31 Kt—K 3 31 Kt—Kt 3
32 Kt—Kt 4 32 Q—Q B sq
33 Q—B 4 33 P—Q R 4
34 Q—K 4 34 Q—Q 2
35 R—Kt 3 35 K—R sq
36 P—K R 4

If 36., Kt×P; then 37 Kt×P, "vantage in."

36 R—K B sq
37 R—B 5
38 Kt—K 2
39 R—R 6 39 Kt—Kt 3

.....Best. If P×P or P—Kt 3 then 40 Kt×K P wins.

40 P×P ch 40 Q×P
41 Kt—K 3 41 Q—B 2

.....This was the sealed move on the game being adjourned at Hastings, on October 25th.

42 P—R 4 42 Q—K sq
43 Q—R 6 43 R—B 2
44 Q×R P 44 P—B 3
45 Kt—B 4! 45 Q—K B sq
46 P×P 46 R×P
47 Q—K sq

Black threatened R—B 8 ch, Q R 3 ch and Q—B 5 ch, drawing.

47 R—B 3
48 P—B 7 48 Kt—K 2

.....If 48., Q—B sq; 49 Kt—Kt 6.

49 Kt×Q P! 49 R×Kt
50 Q×P ch 50 R—B 3

.....If 50., Q—B 3, White mates in three.

51 R—K B 3 51 K—Kt 2
52 Q—Kt 5 ch 52 R—Kt 3
53 R×Q 53 R×Q
54 R—K 8 54 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,936.

Game played for the *Four Leaved Shamrock* Silver King, Section I.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. W. W. COWAN Mr. W. M. BROOKE
(Wigan). (Kent).
1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5 4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3 5 Castles

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 7 Q—B 2 | 7 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 8 P×P | 8 P×P |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 9 P—B 4 |
| 10 P×P | 10 P×P |
| 11 R—Q sq | 11 P—B 5 |

.....Black so far has conducted the defence with great discretion, and appears to have a very fair position. The weak spot, however, is the Q P, and the text move does not in any way tend to strengthen it. The correct move was B—Kt 2.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 12 B—B 5 | 12 Kt—B 4 |
| 13 Kt—K 5 | 13 P—Kt 3 |

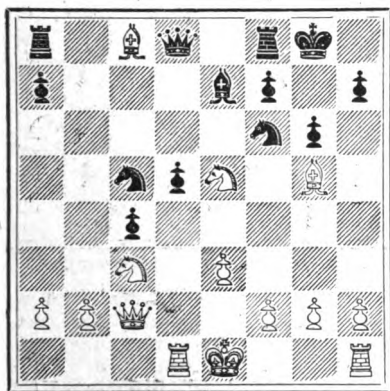
.....Black is now in great trouble, for White is threatening Kt×Q B P, or Kt—B 6; also B×Kt followed by B×P ch; so under the circumstances perhaps Q—B 2 would have been his best move: anyhow it would have saved the Pawn for a few more moves, for suppose 13... Q—B 2; 14 B×Kt, Q B×B; 15 Q×B, B×B; 16 R×P, B×Kt; 17 R×B, Q×R; and if 18 Q×Q, Kt—Q 6 ch and wins. If instead of 14 B×Kt he plays 14 B—B 4, the reply would be Q—Kt 2.

14 B×B

Position after White's 14th move:—

B×B

BLACK (MR. W. M. BROOKE).



WHITE (MR. W. W. COWAN).

The answer to 14 Kt—B 6 would be B×B.

14 Q—B 2

.....A very ingenious idea, but the better plan would have been R×B; for if White captures the Q B P at once, Black would probably get a draw as follows: 14... R×B; 15 Kt×Q B P, Q Kt—Q 2; 16 B×Kt, Kt×B; 17 Kt—K 5, B—Kt 5; 18 Kt—Q 3, B×Kt ch; 19 P×B, Kt—K 5 regaining the Pawn with about an even position.

15 B—Kt 4

A neat device, yet 15 B×Kt followed by 16 Kt—Kt 4 would have been preferable.

15 Q×Kt

.....A blunder, losing the Queen for two minor pieces. He should have taken the Bishop, and the game might have proceeded as follows:—15... Kt×B; 16 B×B, Kt×Kt; 17 B×R, Kt (B 4)—Q 6 ch; 18 K—K 2, K×B; 19 Kt×P, Q—Kt 2; 20 P—K 4, R—Kt sq; 21 R—K 2, Q—R 3; and although White has the exchange and Pawn more, his position is somewhat critical.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 16 B—B 4 | 16 Kt—Q 6 ch |
| 17 R×Kt | 17 P×R |
| 18 Q×P | 18 Q×B |
| 19 P×Q | 19 Kt×B |
| 20 Kt×P | |

Q×P or Castles was safer.

20 B—Kt 5 ch

.....A reckless and unnecessary sacrifice; B—B 4 might have prolonged the game, but the game was lost.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 21 Kt×B | 21 K R—K sq ch |
| 22 K—B sq | 22 Q R—B sq |
| 23 Q—Kt sq | 23 R—B 5 |
| 24 Kt—Q 3 | 24 R—Q sq |
| 25 K—K 2 | 25 R—K 5 ch |
| 26 K—B 3 | 26 Resigns. |

GAME No. 3,937.

Game played in the final round for the Silver King offered by
Four Leaved Shamrock, 1913.

French Defence.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNES.

WHITE. BLACK.
Rev. Canon ARMSTRONG Mr. COWAN
(Kilrush). (Wigan).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—K Kt 5 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 5 | 5 K Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 B×B | 6 Q×B |
| 7 Kt—Kt 5 | 7 Q—Q sq |
| 8 P—Q B 3 | 8 P—Q R 3 |
| 9 Kt—Q R 3 | 9 P—Q B 4 |
| 10 P—K B 4 | 10 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 11 Kt—B 3 | 11 Q—K 3 |

..... Probably this is as good as anything else; it almost compels an early exchange of Queens, thereby avoiding complications.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 12 Q—Q 2 | 12 P×P |
| 13 P×P | |
- 13 Kt×P would give Black the option of playing the Kt to B 4.

13 Q—Kt 5

14 Q×Q

Not advisable: he should have moved R—B sq, and if Black takes Queen, retake with the King. He could also safely have Castled.

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| | 14 Kt×Q |
| 15 B—K 2 | 15 P—K B 3 |
| 16 Castles (K R) | |

Now that the Queens have gone, the King would be well placed at Q 2.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| | 16 P×P |
| 17 B P×P | 17 Castles |
| 18 R—B 2 | |

This seems to be wasted time. He should have made some effort to dislodge the troublesome Black Kt as soon as possible; therefore K R—B sq, followed by Kt—B 2 would have been the proper procedure.

18 Kt—Kt sq

19 B—Q sq

A mistake: the Bishop ought to have retired to B sq, and so

prevent the adverse Kt playing to Q 6.

19 Kt(Ktsq)—B3

20 Kt—B 2

Another mistake, losing a valuable Pawn—and the game.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| | 20 Kt—Q 6 |
| 21 R—Q 2 | 21 Kt×Kt P |
| 22 B—K 2 | 22 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 23 R—Kt sq | 23 Kt—B 5 |
| 24 R—Q 3 | 24 B—Q 2 |
| 25 Kt—Kt 5 | |

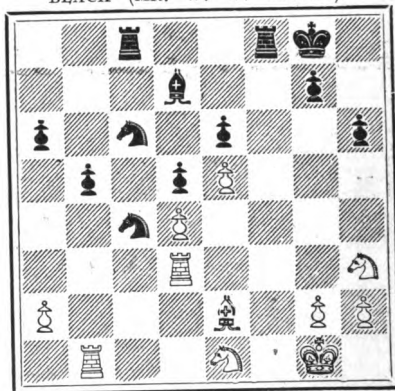
The useless moves of the Kt places it completely out of action. Yet it is not easy to suggest a move for him; perhaps R—B 3, with the idea of getting, if possible, a Knight posted at Q B 5 via K sq and Q 3.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 25 P—R 3 |
| 26 Kt—K R 3 | 26 Q R—B sq |
| 27 Kt—K sq | |

Position after White's 27th move:—

Kt—K sq

BLACK (MR. W. W. COWAN).



WHITE (REV. CANON ARMSTRONG).

27 P—Q R 4

..... Well played; the commencement of a very fine combination. Of course if White takes the Pawn, Black wins the exchange by Kt—Kt 5.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 28 P—R 3 | 28 P—Kt 5 | 36 R×R | 36 Kt×R |
| 29 P—R 4 | 29 Kt—R 6 | 37 P—Kt 3 | 37 P—Q 5 |
| 30 R—R sq | 30 P—Kt 6 | 38 Kt—Q B 4 | 38 P—Q 6 |
| | | 39 Kt—B 4 | |

.....Finishing the game in masterly style, for if 31 R×Kt, P—Kt 7; 32 Q R—Kt 3, R—Kt sq; and Black must win.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 31 R×P | 31 Kt×Q P | | |
| 32 R—Kt 2 | 32 Kt (R6)—B 7 | | |
| 33 Kt×Kt | 33 Kt×B ch | 40 Kt×Q P | 39 P—Kt 4 |
| 34 K—R sq | 34 B×P | 41 R—Q 2 | 40 Kt×Kt |
| 35 Kt—K 3 | 35 R—Q B 8 ch | 42 Resigns. | 41 Kt—K 8! |

The only move to save immediate disaster was Kt—B 2; in that case Black would probably play B—B 7, and then advance the Q R P.

Score and Notes from *Bohemia*. Played by correspondence.

GAME No. 3,938.

Cunningham Gambit.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr H. BECK Rev. V. SCHEDBAUER
(Vienna). (Kantzen).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 B—K 2 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 P—Q 4 |
| 5 P×P | 5 B—R 5 ch |
| 6 K—B sq | 6 B—B 3 |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 P—K Kt 4 |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 B—B 4 |
| 9 Kt—K 5 | 9 Kt—K 2 |
| 10 P—Q 6! | |

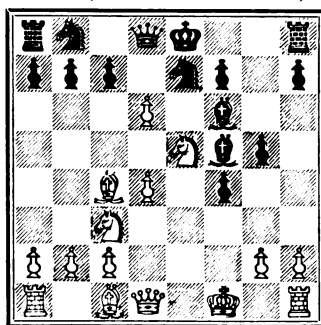
(See Diagram).

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 11 Kt×K B P | 10 Q×P |
| 12 Q—K 2 | 11 Q—Kt 5! |
| 13 P×P | 12 P—B 6 |
| 14 Kt×P | 13 R—B sq |
| 15 Kt—Q 5 | 14 Kt—B 3 |
| 16 B—Q 2 | 15 Q—R 4? |
| | 16 Resigns |

Position after White's 10th move :—

P—Q 6

BLACK (REV. V. SCHEDBAUER).



WHITE (HERR BECK).

A droll ending! Black is irretrievably lost, e.g., 16..., Q—R 5; 17 B—Kt 3! Q×Q P; 18 B—B 3, Q—K R 5; 19 Kt×B ch, R×Kt; 20 B×R, P—K R 3; 21 B—B 7 ch and wins the Q unless Black prefers to be mated. Interesting is 19..., K—Q sq; 20 R—Q sq ch, K—B sq; 21 B—K 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 22 Kt—Q 7 ch and wins both Rooks.

GAME No. 3,939.

Played in New York, October 4th, 1913.

Danish Gambit.

NOTES FROM *Magyar Sakkvilag*. 4 B—Q B 4 4 P×P

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. HERR O. DURAS.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 P—Q B 3 | 3 P×P |

....On the capture of this third Pawn Black is subjected to a fierce attack, but it is not worth while to stop half-way. White would have an open game after 4..., Kt—K B 3; 5 Kt—Q B 3.

5 B×P

5 Kt—K B 3

13 Kt—Q 5

13 B—Q 3

14 B—B 6 ch 14 Kt×B

.....Another good and serviceable defence is 5... P—Q 3; while 5... Q—K 2 is worth considering also.

.....If 14... K—B sq? White can proceed with 15 B—K 7, and Black cannot avert some loss.

6 P—K 5

15 Kt×Kt

15 K—K 2

Or 6 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 7 Kt—K B 3, B—Kt 5; 8 Q—B 2, P—Q 3; 9 Castles (Q R), &c.

16 Kt×R

16 R×Kt

6 P—Q 4

17 R—Q 4

17 K—B 3

18 Kt—Kt 3

18 B—R 6 ch

19 K—Q sq

19 B—Kt 3

20 P—B 4

20 B—Q 6

....As the sequel shows, in this position this move leads to a disadvantage for Black. Better is 6... Kt—Kt 5; 7 P—K 6, P—K B 4, as advocated by Alapin. He first played it in 1911 at Carlsbad.

.....Black's position is now a lost one.

7 P×Kt

7 P×B

21 Kt—R 5 ch

21 K—Kt 3

8 Q×Q ch

8 K×Q

22 R—K sq

22 R—K Kt sq

9 P×P

9 B—Kt 5 ch

23 R—Q 5

23 P—K R 3

10 Kt—B 3

10 R—K sq ch

24 R—K 3

24 B—Kt 7

11 Kt—K 2

11 B—K B 4

25 P—Kt 4

25 B×P

12 Castles Q R ch

12 Kt—Q 2

26 P—B 5 ch

26 K—R 2

27 R—K 7

27 R—K B sq

28 R×Q B P

28 B—B 6

29 R×B

29 Resigns

GAME No. 3,940.

Played in New York, October 7th, 1913.

King's Gambit Declined.

NOTES FROM *Magyar Sakkvilag*.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. Herr O. DURAS.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

9 B×B ch

9 Q×B

2 P—K B 4

2 P—Q 4

10 Q×Q ch

10 K×Q

3 Kt—K B 3

3 Q P×P

11 R—B sq

4 Kt×K P

4 Kt—Q 2

It would be more to the point to develop the pieces on the Q side.

.....The usual move is 4... B Q 3.

11 P—K B 4

5 P—Q 4

5 P×P *c.p.*12 P×P *c.p.*

6 B×P

Simpler is Kt×P, whereby the isolated middle Pawn can be avoided.

Marshall handled this game rather thoughtlessly. By this capture he thinks to get rid easily of the isolated Pawn, but he thereby clears the file for Black.

7 P×Kt

6 Kt×Kt

13 R—B 5

12 Kt×P

8 B—Kt 5 ch

7 B—Q B 4

14 K—B sq

13 Q R—K sq ch

15 B—B 4

14 Kt—Kt 5

White wants to hamper the opponent's Castling; after the exchange, however, his own K P remains weak.

If 15 R×B, K R—B sq ch.

8 B—Q 2

16 R×R

15 K R—B sq

17 Resigns.

16 R×R

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

This issue forges the commencement of the thirty-fourth yearly link in the indefinite chain of the *British Chess Magazine*, and we are proud to stand unchallenged with the record we possess of long establishment. No Chess publication supplied in the English language has nearly approached such comparative longevity. With the most fraternal acknowledgment of the support we have received from our subscribers and contributors, we tender our heartiest wishes for the New Year, trusting our future efforts will merit no less appreciation than that which has been shown in the past.

Tygodnik Ilustrowany. Result of this two-move tourney.—1st, 3rd, and 5th, K. Grabowski; 2nd, J. Kleindienst; 4th, P. Korzeriowski; Hon. Mens., O. Jarosz, J. Falk, K. Grabowski.

The *Budapesti Sakk-kor* announces a national composition tourney in four sections. 1. Direct three-ers; 2. Direct two-ers; 3. Two-move suis; 4. Humoresques. Results are to be published in September, 1914.

In justice to the author of "Eundo," Problem No. 2,728 (T.P. No. 26), we must declare the mistake we made in giving the solution at page 498 in our last volume. We discovered our error too late to make correction last month. The position is solved as apparently intended, *vidt.*: 1 Kt—Q 8, P—K 7; 2 Q—K sq, P×R (becomes Q) ch; 3 R—Kt sq mate. To the Rev. H. R. Dodd is due first pointing this out.

The "Akademische Schach Club," Munich, founded in 1886, has been revived after a suspension of some months. The annals of the club are interesting, as among its players were the three Bavarian masters, Dyckhoff, Stang, and Strassl, as well as others. Many eminent problemists rose to fame from this club: *e.g.*, Köhnlein, Przepiorka, Altmann, Frankenstein, Sackmann, Tragner, O. Dehler, Holzhausen, Bruner, and the late E. Salminger. The revival shows promise of a continued and vigorous activity.

Tygodnik Ilustrowany. Two-move tourney.

First prize by K. Grabowski.—White: K at K B sq; Q at Q B 8; R at Q B 5; B at K R 6; Kt at Q B 3; P at K 2. Black: K at Q 5; Q at Q Kt 6; R at Q Kt 7; Kt at K 8; Ps at K B 7, Q B 7, Q Kt 4 and Q R 5. Mate in two.

Second prize: By J. Kleinsienst. White: K at K R 5; Q at Q 2; Rs at K B sq and Q B 6; B at K Kt sq; Kts at K R 4 and Q Kt 4.

Black : K at K 4 ; Bs at K Kt 7 and Q R 8 ; Kts at K B 6 and Q Kt 3 ; Ps at K R 3, K B 2, K 5, Q 6 and Q B 2. Mate in two.

Football and Field Half-yearly Tourney. Prize two-mover by Mendes de Moraes Filho, Jr.—White : K at K R 5 ; Q at K B 6 ; Rs at Q R 2 and 3 ; B at Q R 7 ; Kts at Q B sq and Q Kt 3 ; P at K 5. Black : K at K 6 ; R at Q B 4 ; B at Q 4 ; Kt at Q R 3 ; P at K B 6. Mate in two.

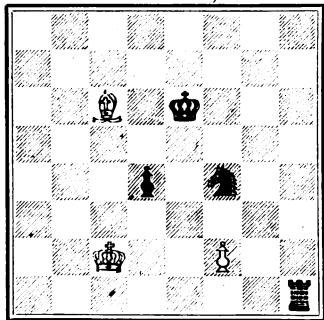
Prize three-mover by G. Browne. White : K at K R sq ; Q at K B 2 ; R at Q 2 ; Bs at Q B 4 and Q R sq Kt at Q B 8 ; Ps at K Kt 3, K 4, Q 3 and 6. Black : K at K 4 ; Rs at K R 3 and K Kt 5 ; B at Q 5 ; Ps at K R 4, 6, K 3, Q B 4, Q R 5 and 7. Mate in three.

Tidskrift for Schach Periodical Competition. First prize two-mover by J. Scheel.—White : K at K R sq ; Q at K R 8 ; Rs at Q 7 and Q Kt 7 ; Kt at Q B 3 ; Ps at K 4, Q 6, Q Kt 6 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q B 4 ; R at Q R 8 ; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q Kt 8 ; Kt at Q B sq ; Ps at Q 6 and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

First prize three-mover by Dr. E. Palkoska. White : K at K B 5 ; Q at K Kt 4 ; B at K Kt 6 ; Kt at Q B 6 ; Ps at K Kt 5 and K B 6. Black : K at K R sq ; R at K Kt 7 ; B at K 8 ; Kts at K R 8 and Q B 8 ; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 6, K B 5, K 6, 7, Q B 4, Q Kt 5 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

Mr. Alain C. White has once more favoured his world-wide friends with another volume of chess problems, with full commentations. Each one he has issued at this time of the year has been of educative interest. The one just to hand is appropriate, coming, as soon as possible after the decease of that illustrious composer, Samuel Loyd. It is entitled : *Sam Loyd and his Problems*. In 1909 Mr. White wrote : "Sam Loyd has now been a name to conjure with for well upward of fifty years." This is an appreciation, but this appreciation has taken concrete form in the volume just received. Next month we will give more particulars.

F. F. ALEXANDER, London.



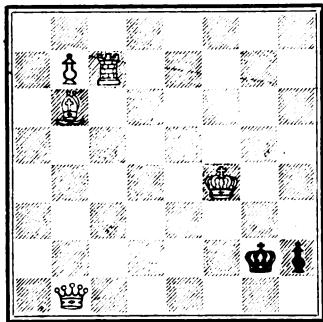
White, with Black's assistance, to mate in the fewest possible number of moves.

Two copies of Mr. A. C. White's *Classification of Two-movers* will be awarded to the first two best solutions received before the 20th inst.

Szachista Polski recently published an article on "Ideas in Chess Composition." The work of Healey and Loyd and their successors is

passed in review as marking the transition period. An immense stimulus was given to the art by the Nuremberg Tourney of 1883, of which Max Kurschner edited the account, afterwards judging at the Wurzburg contest of 1895. Reference is made to the article by Schindler in *Deutsche Schachzeitung* (1894), which divides the mentality of any problem under three heads: (1) consideration of beauty, (2) consideration of construction, (3) idea; all three of which have to be taken into account in estimating any problem.

M. HAVEL, Prague.



White compels Black to mate
in 26 moves.

The accompanying problem is No. 2,000 in the chess column of *Zlata Praha*. For the correct solution the composer offers a prize of 50 francs; and the editors offer three other prizes, amounting in all to 70 crowns. Solutions received up to February 15th, 1914. Address: Dr. Z. Mach, Königliche Weinberge, Karlova ul, 29, Bohemia.

We are afraid this problem is beyond most of our solvers, and, perhaps the inclination of all, but we give it in case some of the English experts may like to tackle the difficulty.

Here are some interesting recent prize problems:—

Hampstead and Highgate Express Twelfth Tourney. First Prize by G. Heathcote.—White: K at Q R sq; Q at K B 2; B at Q 7; Kts at K Kt 3 and K 4; Ps at K 2, Q B 7 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 4; Rs at K sq and Q Kt sq; Bs at K R 4 and K 2; Kt at Q R 7; Ps at K R 6, K B 3, K 4, Q B 6, Q Kt 2, 5, and Q R 2. Mate in three.

Second prize by C. A. L. Bull.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at K R 6; R at K B 2; Kts at K B 3 and 5; Ps at K B 7, Q 2, 5, and Q B 4. Black: K at K 5; B at Q R 8; Kts at Q Kt 7 and Q R 7; Ps at K Kt 4 and K 2. Mate in three.

Third and fourth prizes shared by A. W. Daniel and P. F. Blake. Fifth, W. J. Wood. Hon. mentions:—Rev. J. Jespersen, K. Nielsen, P. A. Koetsheid, Dr. E. Palkoska and H. F. L. Meyer in order named.

Falkirk Herald problem-composing tourney for direct mate four-move problems. Only direct-mate problems in four moves, open to composers of any nationality. Limited to two competing positions from each composer. Problems are to be submitted in duplicate on diagrams, accompanied by full solutions. The motto and sealed envelope system is not to be adopted.

Each problem to bear the full name and address of the composer. Prizes: first, 21s.; second, 15s.; third, 10s.; fourth, 7s. 6d.; fifth, 5s.; and sixth, 2s. 6d. Entries from home composers to be received by 31st March, 1914; from foreign or colonial composers, by 30th April, 1914; and to be addressed to: Chess Editor, *Falkirk Herald*.

Falkirk, Scotland. Judge, Mr. John Keeble, the Norwich expert, whose decisions, subject to the problems standing the test of soundness, will be final.

The two following spicy problems are given in the December issue of the *American Chess Bulletin*, in memoriam of the late Samuel Loyd. They both contain play which would have appealed to the deceased American master.

By W. A. Shinkman.—White : K at K R 7 ; Q at K B 4 ; B at K Kt 5 ; Kts at K Kt 6 and K B 6 ; Ps at K Kt 4, Q 6 and Q B 5. Black : K at K B 2 ; Rs at K 2 and Q 6 ; B at Q Kt 8 ; Kt at Q R 2 ; Ps at K R 4, Q 4 and Q B 3. Mate in three.

By H. W. Barry.—White : K at K Kt 3 ; Q at K B sq ; R at Q B 7 ; B at Q B 8 ; Kts at K B 7 and K 3 ; Ps at K 5 and Q 7. Black : K at K 3 ; Rs at K 2 and Q R 5 ; Bs at K 5 and Q sq ; Kts at K sq and Q R 2 ; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2 and Q Kt 2. Mate in two.

Mr. Shinkman has not composed so profusely of late as in the past ; he is now 66 years of age and this may be the reason why his activity is now restrained. All admirers will be grieved to learn that both he and his wife are seriously ill, and trust a rapid recovery is now taking place.

Herr Van Leeuwen, writing recently in *Schaak Courant*, gives an interesting analysis of the position of the Black King in various sets of problems published in that organ. The results may be summarised thus :—

	35 2-ers, 1908.	68 2-ers, 1909.	28 3-ers, 1908.	66 3-ers, 1909.
Black King.				
Corners	2	3	1	2
Side files.. .. .	4	3	2	6
Top or bottom ranks ..	3	0	0	3
One of four centre squares	14	34	14	32
Other positions	12	28	11	23

From this record it seems that the predilection of composers is to place the Black King well in the middle of the board, and except for certain thematic presentations, we think this is the ideal position for him. An analysis on the above lines, of a series of problems in other magazines, might yield equally interesting results.

L'Eco degli Scacchi announces its second International Problem Tourney for three-move problems.

Conditions :—Mottoes, sealed envelopes, diagrams in triplicate, with complete solutions. Problems must be original and unpublished. Each entrant limited to two problems. Direct unconditional mates.

Entrance fee 1 fr. 50c. (= 1/3), which entitles the sender to receive a volume containing all the tourney problems, and the new collection of 80 problems by the late A. Campo and C. Calapso, to be published shortly.

Limit date of entry :—Europe, January 30th, 1914 ; other countries, February 28th. Corrections received up to February 28th.

Judges : C. Salvioli, E. Palkoska and A. E. White. Prizes : I., 50 fr. ; II., 30 fr. ; III., *L'Ultima Teoria and Pratica del Giuoco*, latest edition, 1913 (C. Salvioli) ; IV. and V., problem books. Four Hon. Mentions, with chess publications as reward.

Address :—Cav. Nicolo Davi de Cordova, *L'Eco degli Scacchi*, Vicolo Colluzio, 49, Palermo, Sicily.

Mr. A. C. White carries out some charming notions. In order to exploit the resources of Australian composers, he instituted a competition in that vast region, with the unique stipulation that the editors of the chess columns issued in that particular sphere, should enter the best problems published in their respective journals. The competition under consideration is named "Fourth Australian Columns Tourney." There were 79 entries (two-movers) received from *Leader*, 24 ; *Perth Sunday Times*, 18 ; *The Australasian*, 17 ; *Adelaide Chronicle*, 10 ; *Adelaide Observer*, 7 ; *Brisbane Courier*, 3. Mr. J. D. Williams was the judge, and the positions below took chief places.

First prize. By H. Gadsen. White : K at K Kt 8 ; Q at K R 3 ; Rs at K 7 and Q Kt 5 ; B at K 8 ; Kts at K Kt 6 and Q B 2 ; P at Q B 5. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at K Kt 8 ; R at K B 7 ; Bs at Q Kt 7 and Q R 7 ; Kt at K B 8 ; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 7, K B 4, Q 7, Q B 2 and 5. Mate in two.

Second prize. By R. C. Dixon. White : K at K R 8 ; Q at K sq ; Rs at K Kt 2 and K B 4 ; B at Q B 7 ; Kts at Q 4 and Q R 5 ; Ps at K R 6 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q B 4 ; Q at Q 6 ; B at K B sq ; Kts at K Kt 2 and Q R 7 ; Ps at K B 4 and Q 4. Mate in two.

In Philadelphia they have a "Good Companion Chess Problem Club," which gives entertainments. We have received invitations, but it is not always convenient to accept at short notice and long distance ! A case of "time and space." A problem competition has lately been carried out, Mr. A. C. White officiating as judge. The following problems took first and second prizes, and hon. mention, respectively.

First prize. By "G.W.M." White : K at K R 8 ; Q at Q B 2 ; Rs at K R 4 and K Kt 6 ; Bs at K Kt sq and Q B 4 ; Kts at K Kt 5 and Q Kt 2. Black : K at K 4 ; Kts at K R 3 and Q 7 ; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 5, K 2 and Q 2. Mate in two.

Second prize. By B. M. Berd. White : K at Q Kt sq ; Q at Q sq ; Rs at K R 6 ; K B 5 ; Bs at K 2 and Q B 7 ; Kts at K B 2 and Q 4 ; Ps at K B 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 5 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q B 4 ; Bs at K Kt 3 and K 4 ; Kt at Q R 4 ; Ps at K R 2, Q 2, 4, Q Kt 3 and 7. Mate in two.

Hon. Men. By W. B. Rice. White : K at K B 3 ; Q at Q B 7 ; R at K 7 ; B at K 5. Black : K at Q 4 ; R at Q R 5 ; Kts at K Kt 2 and Q R 6 ; Ps at K B 5 and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

The secretary of the club is James F. Magee, junr.

This season, in giving "Some Australian Novelties" last month, we thought this originally contributed article would fill the bill suffi-

ciently for Yule-tide eccentricities. We have a few happy specimens on hand, but our space is ordered for more serious work. Mr. Dawson has been good enough to supply us with some tantalizing analytical puzzles, but of these we feel we can spare space for only two, which, by the way, are not analytical. We will forward a chess volume to the solver who sends in the first solutions.

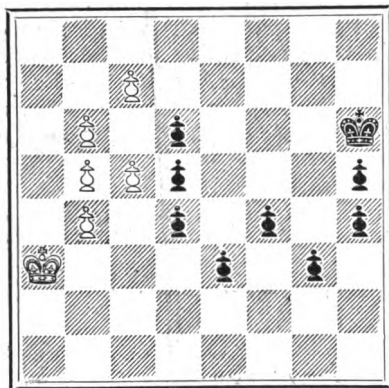
T. R. DAWSON (Leeds).

"Inscribed to Mr. A. C. WHITE."

T. R. DAWSON (Leeds).

"Inscribed to Mr. B. G. LAWS."

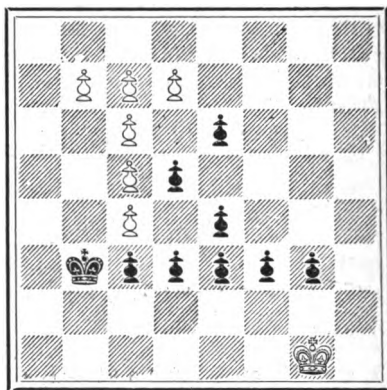
BLACK.



WHITE.

Reach the above in a game after Black's 32nd move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Reach the above in a game after Black's 36th move.

Karl Kockelkorn, the eminent German problemist, celebrated his 70th birthday on November 26th last, and like his contemporary, J. Kohtz, was the recipient of countless congratulations and dedicatory problems. The *Deutsches Wochensach* publishes an appreciation by P. A. Orlimont, from which we glean the following :—

The silhouette of Kockelkorn is visible in the background of much problem work outside Germany, for there are many of the moderns, as well as of those who belong more or less to the past, who have to thank him for the liveliest aid in their creative work. Philipp Klett, with good reason acknowledged the clear sight and practised hand of the "*gemiori illustres*" in the preface to his book of problems. His ability, readiness to help, and wonderful mastery of technique, stand as something unique, even in comparison with the qualities of a Kohtz's, and border closely on the uncanny. Bayersdorfer, in conducting his giant tourney, knew his man, and travelled to Cologne in quest of Kockelkorn.

So closely has the work of the two collaborators been united, that one is apt to regard the individuality of each as merged in the other. But the writer assures us that Kockelkorn's *forte* was construction, while Kohtz's was inventiveness ; each being here the other's perfect counterpart. As their style of writing would lead us to suppose, so was the actual fact. Kockelkorn possesses the scientific, Kohtz the artistic temper. The amazing speed with which the former handled

a position already set up on the board, testified to his wonderful analytical and constructive faculties. Yet it must not be thought that this "acrobatic virtuosity" implies the absence of the truly artistic; though the latter gift was more strongly marked in his colleague.

We take this opportunity of adding our congratulations to the already immense number, and wishing long life and continued prosperity and fame to the illustrious problemist, in which wish we are sure every English composer will cordially join.

We have had several letters concerning the remarks we made last month at page 496, relative to the probity of solvers in competition collaborating—and one writer goes so far as to regard it as conspiracy—with the result that all our correspondents endorse the views we expressed. The *Falkirk Herald* deals with the matter on a moral basis, and if we remember rightly, Dr. Planck in his academic essay on problems in *The Chess Problem Text-Book* (1886) alluded to this particular point in connection with composers jointly constructing a problem and entering their effort under one name. If the position was awarded special distinction, the honour for long history must remain with the name of the entrant, though his companion could only share the plunder. This is what the Editor of the *Falkirk Herald* has to say:—

Mr. Laws is, of course, quite right, and the theory is as he says. But it is entirely a matter of honour that a solver shall get no aid; and it is quite impossible for either a magazine or newspaper editor to enforce (or even check) such a moral law. As the rule cannot be enforced, all he can do is to state it, and leave it to the solver's honour not to break it. A championship is different, of course, as in that case the individual units would doubtless compete as units, in presence of one another or of judges.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the following from Mr. Max Meyer, which will be read with interest by those who are concerned in solution competitions.

It is the power to discover *obscure* cooks and duals which enables an expert solver to forge ahead in a solving tourney, and these are just the ones that a medium solver will overlook, and two medium solvers working together would not be much more likely to discover these obscure points than if working singly.

I do not think that two solvers should even be allowed to collaborate by correspondence, for the only object of this would be to try to secure some advantage. The point I felt inclined to concede was the case of two solvers, living near, who did it because they found working together more pleasurable than working alone. If, however, other competing solvers objected to this, I consider they should have a right of veto; hence my opinion that any case in which working together is intended, should be notified to allow of objections being made. It is worth while having ventilated the subject to secure an agreement to this extent. As matters stood, no pronouncement on the subject having been made, solvers might work together without any idea that the proceeding would be objected to.

I quite agree with you, that it is very rarely that solvers can be found who are of the same ability, but that was one of my points as showing that joint solving would only be possible very rarely. It would not be to the interest of a good solver to go shares in this way with one of inferior ability. In a championship contest nobody would wish to go shares, because a championship cannot be divided as a prize can. To consider the value of prizes offered may be sordid, but is, I am convinced, very general, for good prizes always secure larger entries than small ones. Even if the competition is purely for honour, it would also have to be divided between the two joint solvers, and my contention is that this would act as a deterrent whatever the prize may be, and upsets the possible slight advantage that may be gained.

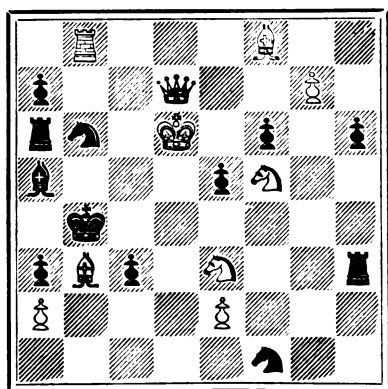
The *Magyar Sakkujsag* publishes the result of the international three-move sui-mate tourney held under the auspices of the *Budai Sakkozo Tarsasag*. According to *Magyar Sakkujsag* nothing of the kind has been held since the *Wiener Schachzeitung* tourney of 1907; but surely our contemporary has overlooked the very fine tourney of the *Norwich Mercury* in 1910, which led to the publication of that little mine of gems, *The Caduceus*.

There were eight Hungarian competitors with 21 problems; and 17 foreign, with 38.

The award is:—1. (50 kr.) Dr. H. Rohr (Boroszlo); 2 and 3. *Ex æquo*, 30 and 20, 25 kr., H. Herczeg (Budapest), T. Jespersen (Holbe); 4. (10 kr.), K. A. L. Kubbel (St. Petersburg). Hon. Men., 1. W. Pauly (Bucharest), 2. G. Browne (Belfast), 3. Feigl, 4. Rohr, 5 and 6, Wemmerth, 7. Kadera and Haolicek, 8. Popp.

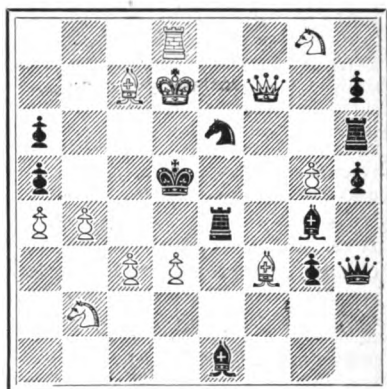
The prize problems are excellent compositions. We wish we could afford space to diagram the lot.

First prize by Dr. ROHR.



White compels Black to mate in three moves.

Second and third *ex æquo* by
Rev. J. JESPERSEN.



White compels Black to mate in three moves.

Second and third, *ex æquo*. By H. Herczeg. White: K at K B 4; Q at K Kt 6; Rs at K sq and Q B sq; B at Q R 2; Kts at Q B 5 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at Q 4; Q at Q R 5; Rs at K B sq and Q Kt 6; B at Q sq; Kts at K 2 and Q B sq; Ps at K R 3, 4, K B 4 and Q Kt 5. Self-mate in three.

Fourth. By K. A. L. Kubbel.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at Q B 3; R at K Kt 6; B at K Kt 5; Kt at Q 3; Ps at K 7, Q 7 and Q B 6. Black: K at Q B 2; Q at K R 5; R at Q R 7; Ps at K R 3, K 5, Q Kt 3, 4, 7 and Q R 3. Self-mate in three.

Second Hon. Men. By G. Browne.—White: K at Q R 2; Q at Q B sq; Rs at K Kt 6 and Q B 8; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R sq; Ps at K B 7 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K R sq; Rs at K R 8 and K Kt 8; B at Q R 2; Kt at Q R 4; Ps at K R 7, K Kt 2, 7, Q Kt 2, 3 and Q R 6. Self-mate in three. We are pleased our Belfast

contributor has been honoured abroad. Our solvers will enjoy this *chic* piece of work, it is worthy of a Shinkman.

Our esteemed correspondent, the Rev. W. E. Bolland, has raised a point in tourney ethics. Were we justified in the interests of the competitors, in giving extension of time for the receipt of entries? Mr. Bolland argues that composers who entered after the first defined limit of time had a distinct advantage over those who sent in their problems in accordance with the original conditions. In the first place, we claim a right to submit our stipulations, and as long as we are free from suggestion of *arrière pensée*, are entitled at reasonable stages to make modifications which appear to be in the interest of the competition, and do not change the fundamental original intention. This is our paramount right, and no competitor can gainsay us this. Where, however, any injury is inflicted we fail to see, it can only be imaginary. Every problem is dealt with on its merits. Indeed, as is customary in all tourneys (unless a special proviso is incorporated in the conditions to the contrary) those competitors who enter their positions early, have advantage in the extension, since they can withdraw, send in a substituted position, or amend. The judges neither consider the order of receipt nor the order of publication, and in the case of the later entries, assuming cognizance was taken of their sequence of receipt, they could not be assuredly satisfied whether the contributions came under the extension or from foreign sources.

There is, however, one point which has occurred to us in connection with the subject which our correspondent has not dealt with, and that is, when, as in ordinary circumstances a date is fixed for last day of entries, the authors of those problems which are published before the expiry date, may be at a disadvantage compared with those published afterwards, since a problem once in print, it is a settled proposition, whereas, up to the nominated date, other composers have the privilege of sending in corrections. There is some force in this, and it seems to show that the conductors of some tourneys (chiefly abroad) have foreseen such a contingency, as in a few cases a condition is made that a problem once entered cannot be withdrawn or altered. To withdraw would enable a composer (within the limit of time) to compete with another effort, and to amend would, in the eyes of some, appear to be like a correction of examination papers after the student had passed them in.

SOLUTIONS.

In case the descriptive solutions given in the text of the eight problems, illustrating "Some Australian Novelties," may be a little obscure, or possibly a trifle enigmatical, we give them here in ordinary form.

By T. Henderson (p. 469).—1 Kt—Kt sq, P×Kt (becoming B); 2 B—K sq, B—R 2; 3 B—B 3 mate.

By W. J. McArthur (p. 469).—It appears the White Knight at B 8 is unnecessary. It was put on the diagram under a misapprehension; its effect is to wipe out an ingenious variation. Remove this Knight, and then 1 P—Kt 7 ch, K×Kt P; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—B 3 or R 3; 3 P becomes B or B×B accordingly, mate. If 1... K×R P; 2 P becomes R, any; 3 B—Q 3 mate.

By C. G. Steele (p. 470).—1 P—Kt 5, P—Kt 3; 2 K—B sq, P×P; 3 K—Q sq, P×B; 4 K—K 2, P—K 6; 5 P×P mate.

By F. T. Hawes (p. 470).—White: 1 P×P, R—R sq, &c.; 2 Q—B 8 ch, R×Q; 3 P—Kt 7 ch, K×B; 4 P—B 8 (becoming R or Q). Black must mate. The other condition when Black starts 1 P×P and continue with similar play to above.

By Henry Tate (p. 471).—Black's last move was illegal, he played B from K R 4 to K R 5, moving it as a Pawn. The Bishop has to be replaced at K R 4, then Black must move legitimately, viz.: B×Kt or ×P. White mates accordingly by P—B 4 or Q—K B 6.

By B. G. Fegan (p. 471).—1 B—K 4 (e 4), &c.

By W. J. McArthur (p. 472).—The White Bishop at K Kt 3 should be a White Pawn; this, however does not affect the solution. As the position was sent to us the Black Kt at K B 4 was not present—the White King being in check—we added this Kt, but find that the author placed a Black Pawn at K 4 instead. It seems immaterial which is used. 1 R (Q 8)×P ch, Kt×R dis. ch; 2 Kt (K 6)×R ch, Q×Kt ch (If 2..., K—B 4; 3 Q—Q 5 ch, &c.); 3 Q—Q 5 ch, Q×Q ch; 4 Kt—K 5 mate. Seven checks in a four-mover, not a record, it is true, but clever manipulating. Corrections of this and No. 2, by the same author, were mailed to us, but reached us too late to be of service.

By Frank R. Smith (p. 472).—1 Kt—Kt 3, B—R 7; 2 Kt—Q 2, B—Kt sq; 3 Kt—Kt sq, P×Kt (becoming a Bishop); 4 B—B sq, B (Kt 8)—R 2; 5 B×B mate.

By A. J. Fink (p. 496).—1 B—K 2, &c.

By J. N. Babson (p. 496).—1 P—Q Kt 8 (becoming Kt), P—R 8 (Kt); 2 P—K Kt 8 (Kt), Kt moves; 3 B or Q×Kt accordingly, &c. If 1..., P—R 8 (B) 2 P—Q R 8 (B), B×P; 3 B×B, &c. If 1..., P—R 8 (R); 2 P—K R 8 (R), R×Kt, R×R, R 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7; 3 B×R, P×R or R×R accordingly, &c. If 1..., P—R 8 (Q); 2 P—Q R 8 (Q), Q×either P or Q—R 5 ch; 3 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 2..., Q—R 4 or 7; 3 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 2..., Q×Kt, B×Q, &c. If 2..., Q—R 6, 3; 3 P or Q×Q, &c. If 1..., P×Kt, 2 B×promoted Pawn, &c. It is very interesting to notice that after 1..., P—R 8 (R); 2 P—K R 8 (Q) will not answer. There are several duals, but in an intricate composition, such as this is, they cannot be avoided. One has to forgive these little blemishes in a freak problem.

By J. J. Rieveld (p. 496).—1 B—K sq, &c.

By C. Mansfield (p. 496).—1 R—Q 3, &c.

By B. G. Fegan (p. 496).—1 Q—Q 7, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 496).—1 Q—R 2, &c.

✓ No. 2,735 (T.P., No. 29), "Cambridge."—1 R—R 8, P×R (becomes R); 2 B—K 8, &c. If 1..., P×R (becomes Kt); 2 R×P, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R—Kt 8. This can be solved in two moves by 1 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,736 (T.P., No. 30), "Queen of Hearts."—1 R—R 4, K×Kt; 2 B—Q 4, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 Kt—R 7, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Kt—Q 4, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q—Q R 8, &c.

✓ No. 2,737 (T.P., No. 31), "Boadicea" No. 2.—This has an easy solution by 1 Kt×Kt ch, K×P; 2 Kt—B 3 ch or B—Kt 7, &c.

✓ No. 2,738 (T.P., No. 32), "I slumber."—1 Q—K B 4, K—B 4; 2 P—Q 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 4 ch; 2 R—K 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Q Kt moves; 2 R—K 6 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., K Kt moves; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 R—B 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R×R dis. ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,739 (T.P., No. 33), "Ourasowo."—1 R—R 5, K—K 5; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., R×Q; 2 R×R ch, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Q×R (Q 3), &c. If 1..., 2 Q×R. This solution breaks down after 1..., P—K 7 followed by 2..., Kt—K 6.

✓ No. 2,740 (T.P., No. 34), "Oskol."—1 R—Kt 6, P—K 5 dis. ch; 2 B—B 3, &c. If 1..., K×R or K—B 4; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 5 or Kt sq; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R×B ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,741 (T.P., No. 35), "New Zealander," No. 1.—Solved in two, by 1 Kt—K 3 or 7; also by 1 Q—R 4.

✓ No. 2,742 (T.P., No. 36), "New Zealander," No. 2.—1 Q—Q 6, K×Kt; 2 Q—K B 6, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 5 or 7; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 7; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c.

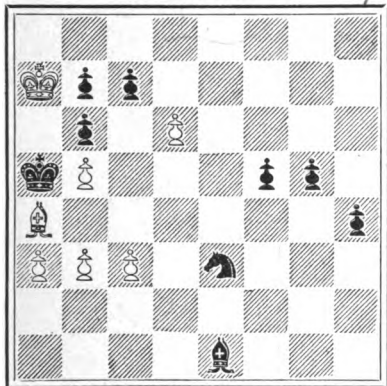
B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL.

No. 2,743.

[T.P. No. 37.]

Motto: "Veni, vidi, vici" (a).

BLACK. *Potaki Gyöző* ✓

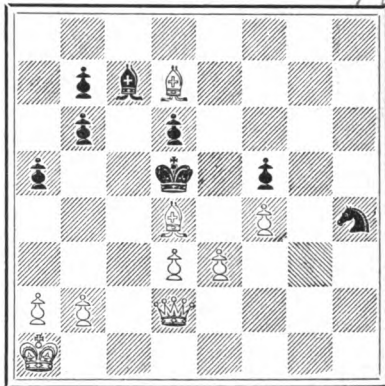
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,744.

[T.P. No. 38.]

Motto: "Veni, vidi, vici" (b).

BLACK. *Potaki Gyöző* ✓

WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

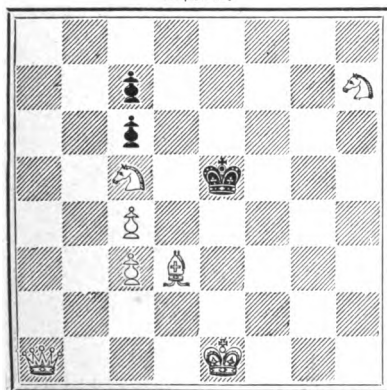
No. 2,745.

[T.P. No. 39.]

Motto: "Salamander."

Rev. A. H. L. Huntling

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

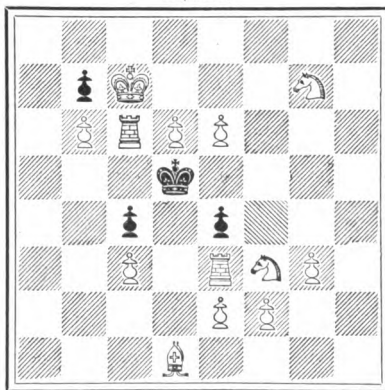
No. 2,746.

[T.P. No. 40.]

Motto: "Tauchnitz."

Rev. A. H. L. Huntling.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

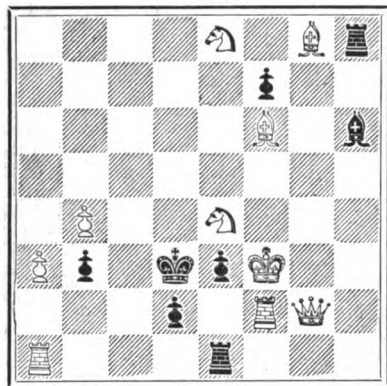
THE FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL.

No. 2,747.

[T.P. No. 41.]

Motto: "Boadicea," No. 3.

BLACK.

F. C. Betts

WHITE.

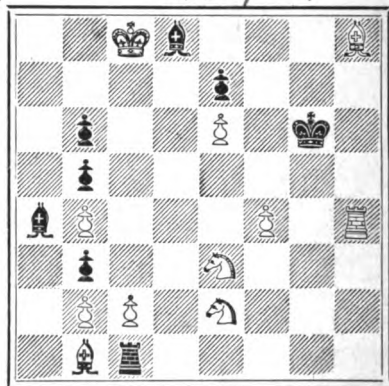
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,748.

[T.P. No. 42.]

Motto: "Sublimi feriam sidera
vertice" (A).

BLACK.

Prof. Aug. Muschick

WHITE.

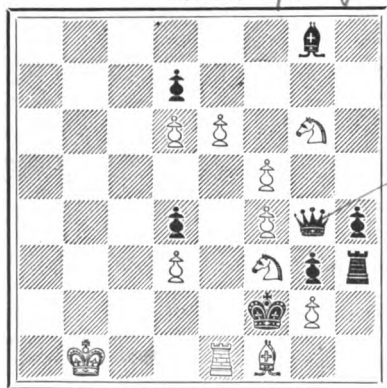
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,749.

[T.P. No. 43.]

Motto: "Sublimi feriam sidera
vertice" (B).

BLACK.

Prof. Aug. Muschick

WHITE.

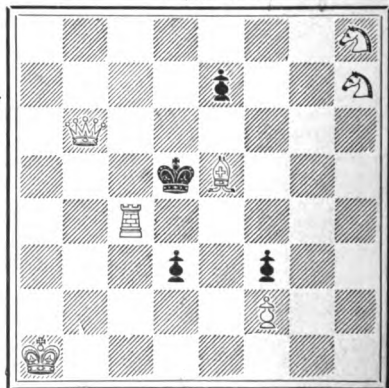
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,750.

[T.P. No. 44.]

Motto: "Dies."

BLACK.

Rev. J. Jaeger

WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.



1914

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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY, 1914.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Solutions of positions 154 and 155, published in the December number, were received from Mr. R. Cotter (Cerne); Herr Otto Ackermann (Breslau); the Rev. A. Baker (Jersey); Mr. J. Ferguson (Belfast); Mrs. W. R. Dundas (Bath); Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery); Mrs. Moseley (Oxford); "Picardy" (Croydon); and Mr. C. J. Barry (Dublin).

We now give the solutions of the positions.

Position 154, by Centurini.—♔ at Q B 8, ♕ at Q 8, ♖ at Q Kt 7, ♗ at Q B 3, ♘ at K R 7. White to play and win.

Solution:—1 B—R 4, K—Kt 3; 2 B—B 2 ch, K—R 3; 3 B—B 5, B—K 4; 4 B—K 7, K—Kt 3!; 5 B—Q 8 ch, K—B 3; 6 B—B 6, B—R 7; 7 B—Q 4, B—Kt 6; 8 B—R 7, B—B 5; 9 B—Kt 8, B—K 6; 10 B—R 2, B—R 2; 11 B—Kt sq, B×B; 12 P—Kt 8 (Q) and wins.

The first five moves simply result in the Black Bishop being driven from the shelter of R 7, after which White gains a move by attacking it, and thus is enabled to prevent K—Kt 3 and to reach Q R 7. Of course, if Black play 3... B—B 5 or B—Kt 6, White later plays 6 B—Kt 5 or B—R 4 respectively.

Position 155.—♔ at Q B 6, ♕ at K R 2, ♖ at K 6, ♗ at Q B sq, ♘ at Q R 4. White to play, but can only draw.

This is given in Freeborough's Endings with a very incomplete solution. Recently it has been published in the *Evening News* and the *Northern Whig*, and the question has arisen as to whether White can win. However the fact is that all White's attempts can be defeated.

Thus 1 P—K 7, B—Q sq; 2 P—K 8 (B) (if Q or R be taken instead, of course it is stalemate) B—R 4 (the only move) and White can do nothing. It should, however, be observed that if White's Bishop stood on K Kt 3, he would mate in two moves. If 2 P—K 8 (Kt), B—R 5 (again the only move); 3 B—B 7, B—K 2! and draws. In this case, too, if his Bishop stood on K Kt 3 White could win; for then Black cannot play 2... B—R 5; and if 2... B—K 2 (other moves lose the Bishop); 3 B—B 7, B—B sq; 4 Kt—B 6, Black moves; 5 Kt—Q 5, B—B 4; 6 K×B, and wins.

If originally White play 1 B—B 7, B—Kt 5 !; 2 B—Q 6 ? B×B ; 3 K×B, K—Q sq, and draws. Or 2 B—R 5, B—R 6; 3 K—Q 5, K—Kt 2; 4 K—K 5, K—B 3; 5 B—Q 8, B—Kt 5; 6 K—B 6, K—Q 4; 7 K—B 7, K—K 4; 8 B—K 7, B—K 8; 9 B—B 8, B—R 5; 10 B—Kt 7, K—B 4, and Black is just in time to stop the winning move B—B 6. A very near thing though. The last move of Black's is the key to the defence in similar positions.

We award the prize to Herr Otto Ackermann.

In the new "Cumulative" Competition we have now decided upon a scale of marking. For each correct and complete solution four marks will be awarded. In cases where the solution is on the whole satisfactory, but not quite complete, or in some minor respect faulty, one or more marks will be deducted from the four. In cases where the solutions are particularly good, one or more marks may be added.

We will remind our readers that the first prize will be given after the March positions have appeared, and that afterwards a prize will be given each month to the competitor whose aggregate of marks is the greatest.

Solutions of positions 156 and 157, which appeared last month and are the first in the new competition, were received from Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake) [2+2]; Mr. C. B. Dyar (Berlin) [4+3]; Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery) [4+2]; Mr. H. A. Adamson [4+4]; Mr. C. J. Barry (Dublin) [4+0]; Mrs. Moseley (Oxford) [4+0]; the Rev. A. Baker (Jersey) [4+0]; Mr. D. R. Webster (Edinburgh) [4+0]; Mr. J. G. Harrop (Manchester) [0+1]; and Mr. F. W. Markwick (Leyton) [4+4].

Position 156, by Horwitz and Kling.—♔ at Q 7, ♕ at K R 8, ♖ at Q 6, ♗ at Q R 3, ♘ at Q Kt 3, White to play and win.

Solution :—1 Q—R sq ch, Q—R 4; 2 Q—B sq ch, K—R 2; 3 Q—B 2 ch, K—R 3 (best); 4 Q—K 2 ch, K—R 2; 5 Q—K 3 ch, K—R 3; 6 Q—Q 3 ch, K—R 2; 7 Q—Q 4 ch, K—R 3; 8 Q—B 4 ch, K—R 2; 9 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—R 3 (best); 10 Q—B 6 ch, Q—Kt 3; 11 Kt—B 7 ch, K—R 4; 12 Q—R 8 ch, K—Kt 5; 13 Kt—Q 5 ch, and wins the Queen.

It is interesting to compare this study with another comprising exactly the same forces by a modern composer. The position which follows took the eighth prize in the recent tourney promoted by *La Strategie*. The author's name has not yet reached us.

Position 157.—♔ at Q Kt 4, ♕ at K B 8, ♖ at Q B 4, ♗ at Q 5, ♘ at K R 4. White to play and win.

Solution :—1 Q—K 7, Black has five plausible moves, which we will deal with separately.

In the first place 1.., Q—R 7; 2 Q—K 3 ch, K—Q 4; 3 K—Kt 5, Q—Kt sq ch; 4 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K—Q 3; 5 Q—B 4 ch, and wins the Queen.

In the second place 1.., Q—R 3; 2 Q—K 5 ch, K—Q 6; 3 K—Kt 3, Q—B 8; 4 Kt—Kt 2 ch.

In the third place 1.., Q—R sq; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, K—K 5; 3 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—Q 6 (or A); 4 Q—B 3 ch, K—B 7; 5 Q—K 2 ch, K—B 8;

6 Q—Q 2 ch, K—Kt 8; 7 Kt—R 3 ch, K—R 8; 8 Q—B sq ch, K—R 7; 9 Q—Kt sq mate.

(A) 3..., K—Q 4; 4 Q—B 3 ch, K—K 3; 5 Q—K 4 ch, K—Q 2 (or B); 6 Kt—K 5 ch, K—B 2; 7 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 8 Kt—Q 7 ch, K—R 2; 9 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R 1; 10 Q—R 6 mate.

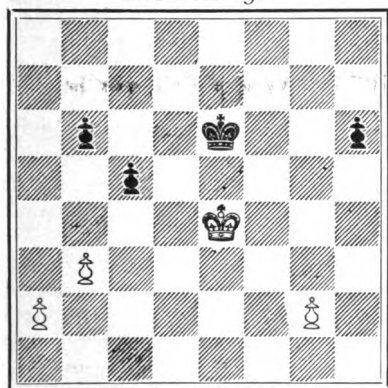
(B) 5..., K—B 2; 6 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—Kt 2; 7 Q—K 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 8 Q—K 8 ch, K—R 2; 9 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 10 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 11 Q—K 8 ch, K—R 2; 12 Q—B 7 ch, Q—Kt 2; 13 Q×Q mate.

Lastly if 1..., Q—B 4 or B 6; 2 Q—R 7 ch and either mates or wins the Queen.

Other moves obviously allow mate, or lose the Queen in a move or two.

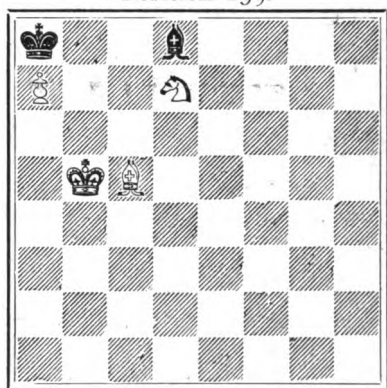
Solutions to the following positions should be posted not later than February 19th. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until a month late. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 158.



White to play. What result ?

Position 159.



White to play. What result ?

OBITUARY.

News has come of the death through a fatal accident on December 24th, of Mijneer J. Cort van Linden of Groningen, Holland. Some years ago he gained much credit as a chess-player when studying at Leyden, and was well-known in the wider sphere of Dutch chess. He took part regularly in the matches of the "Morphy" Students' Club, and the Leyden Chess Association, and through his affable and courteous bearing was an invaluable host at combined meetings. To the last his activities were directed to broadening chess-life.—*Tijdschrift*.

It is with very deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Thomas Harlin, of Melbourne, who passed away recently at the ripe age of 81.

For some years prior to 1909, when he retired from active life pursuits, and vacated his position of Chess Editor of the *Australasian*, Mr. Harlin was one of our most valued correspondents, and it afforded us very great pleasure to publish in August, 1910, a full-page portrait with a biographical sketch of the career of our esteemed friend, who was born in Belfast on October 24th, 1832.

He graduated at Cambridge in 1856, coming out ninth wrangler, and 18 months later was elected Fellow of his College, St. Peter's. In 1866 he left England to become Mathematical Master at the Ipswich Grammar School, Queensland. In 1868 he was appointed headmaster of the Brisbane Grammar School, a position he held for seven years, during which period he laid the foundation of what is now regarded as one of the foremost of the Grammar Schools of Australia.

In 1874 Mr. Harlin accepted an invitation from the Queensland Government, to act as Secretary to a Royal Commission on Education, and cordial testimony was borne to the zeal and ability with which he discharged his duties.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Harlin, owing to differences of opinion with the Trustees of the Brisbane Grammar School, terminated his engagement, and was appointed headmaster of the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, with which he was connected until 1884, when he withdrew to devote his attention to journalistic and literary work.

Mr. Harlin's connection with chess was long and lasting. As an undergraduate he studied the game keenly, and in Queensland he enjoyed the reputation of being a good player. Soon after his arrival in the Colony he was offered and accepted the post of Queensland correspondent of the Melbourne *Argus*. It was therefore natural that, when he settled in Melbourne, Mr. Harlin became a contributor to the *Argus* and the *Australasian*.

In 1884 the late Mr. C. M. Fisher, then Chess Editor of the *Australasian*, and a very fine player, resigned his post, and was asked to nominate a successor. His choice fell on Mr. Harlin, who conducted the chess column with conspicuous ability until the end of 1909, when he retired, after 25 years' service, into private life at the age of 77 years.

The *Australasian*, in announcing the death of Mr. Harlin, says :—

"The Melbourne Chess Club has lost its oldest member ; a member of whom any club would be proud ; a man who won the respect and admiration of all who came into contact with him ; a man whose personality was not to be forgotten, and whose friendship was ever cherished. His capacity for work, even during the last few years, would have done credit to a man of half his age."

CHESS LITERATURE.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the following publications, which will be noticed in our next issue :—

British Correspondence Chess Association Magazine. Handbuch des Schachspiels, fifth number. *The Art of Chess*—James Mason, fourth edition. *Die Geheimnisse der Kombinationskunst*—Franz Gutmayer. Ranneforth's *Schach-Kalender. Schachjarbuch*, 1914—von Ludwig Bachmann.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The chess club of Riga now numbers 73 members ; and its finances are in a particularly flourishing condition.

At Epernay, a group of some 35 players have formed a club, to be called " la Régence Sparnacienne."

The 45th Correspondence Tourney of *La Stratégie* has just started, and the 46th is now ready to receive entries.

A new chess club has been formed at Toulouse, under the title " l'échiquier Toulousain ;" it meets every afternoon and evening at the Grand Café, Crystal Palace.

A group of German amateurs in Paris have formed a club, to be called the " Pariser Schachklub." It meets on Wednesdays and Saturday evenings, at the Brasserie Müller, 37, Boulevard, Bonne-Nouvelle.

Chess in Italy is very vigorous at present. The following new clubs are reported by *L'Eco degli Scacchi* as having been recently formed :—Ferrara (25 members) ; Fermo (12 members) ; and Terni (30 members).

The correspondence tourney of *Deutsches Wochenschach* is still open. Six groups have already been arranged. Entrance fee 10 marks (=8/4). All enquiries to Herr H. Ranneforth, Rosenheimer Strasse 7, W 30, Berlin.

The *Deutsches Wochenschach* announces that from henceforth solutions to problems and end-games will be published in each issue, exactly two months after their publication. The list of solvers will, however, appear at the end of each month.

The Hungarian periodical *Múlt és Jövő* (Past and Future) recently started a comprehensive chess column under the direction of Herr Joseph Strasser. The first issue included a portrait and notice of Dr. Lasker, and one of his games, followed by a problem.

The Fifth *Leopold Trebitsch* tourney at Vienna concluded on December 23rd, the first prize winner being Schlechter, who did not lose a game. The individual scores were as follows :—

Prizes :—1 Schlechter, 14 ; 2 Spielmann, 13½ ; 3 Tartakover, 13 ; 4 Reti, 12 ; 5 Hrdina, 10 ; 6 Albin, 9½ ; 7 Schara, 6½ ; 8 Löwy, 5½ ; 9 Strobl, 3½ ; 10 Kirsche, 2½.

The Dutch journal, *De Schaak Courant*, ceased publication at the end of December. According to a short editorial in the last issue, it appears that the numerous chess avocations of the editor make it impossible for him to continue his direction of the magazine.

We notice that the editor adopted the very sensible plan of adding on the last page of the last number the solutions to problems and end-games in that issue ; a step which has often been overlooked in the past by chess organs under similar circumstances.

The Editor of the Hungarian *Magyar Sakksújság* announces that publication will cease after January, 1914. He observes :—

The journal is the source for details of five tourney awards, and contains numerous problems (original composition) by the leading composers.

The new printing-plant (about 70 diagrams, fine brass lines, chess types, &c.), are offered for sale at a reduced figure by the firm of Schelter & Gieselke, Leipzig, either complete or in separate lots. Parties interested are invited to communicate with F. Chalupetzky, Polizei-Concipient, Győr, Hungary.

The Chess Club of Stuttgart has announced a tourney for the mastership of that city. The prizes are a shield of honour and a challenge cup, the latter of which becomes the permanent property of whoever wins it twice.

On December 19th, Dr. Lasker lectured at the above club on practical play. He insisted that there was no mysterious secret about chess play ; what was needed was a full development of the human reasoning faculties. Victory always rested ultimately with the " stronger " player.

The National Tournament of Bologna was concluded on December 4th, with the following results :—

Prizes.—1 Reggio, $8\frac{1}{2}$; 2 Roselli, 8 ; 3 Cenni, $7\frac{1}{2}$; 4 and 5, *ex æquo*, Baton and Mattencie, $5\frac{1}{2}$; 6 and 7, *ex æquo*, Buono and Montessori, 5.

Among the prizes were :—I., 300 lire, and a Champagne Service, the latter given by the King of Italy. II., 250 lire, and a Silver-handled Ebony Walking Stick, the gift of the Borough of Bologne. III., 200 lire, and an elegant Writing Case, the gift of the Deputazione Provinciale ; with other valuable objects given by patrons of the game.

City of London Chess Club Championship Tournament :—The leading scores at time of writing are : Section I.—Mr. G. A. Thomas, 10 ; Mr. Herbert Jacobs, $8\frac{1}{2}$; Mr. H. Saunders, $8\frac{1}{2}$, with one game to play ; Mr. R. H. V. Scott, $7\frac{1}{2}$, with one to play ; Mr. W. H. Watts, 6, with two to play. Section II.—Mr. E. G. Sergeant and Mr. R. P. Michell, each $7\frac{1}{2}$ with one to play ; Mr. G. E. Wainwright, 6, two to play ; Mr. O. C. Müller, $5\frac{1}{2}$, three to play ; Herr Lasker, $6\frac{1}{2}$, two to play.

Just as we go to press we learn that the following seven players have qualified for the final contest :—Messrs. Scott, Lasker, Saunders, Michell, Jacobs, Sergeant, and Thomas. The remaining place lies between Müller, Wainwright and Tipal.

During the early days of January, Mr. F. D. Yates visited the Birmingham Chess Club, and encountered several of the leading players. He defeated Mr. H. E. Price twice. The first game, a French Defence, in which Yates had the attack, is described by the *Birmingham Post* as " undoubtedly one of the best ever played at the club." A consultation game, in which Mr. Yates was opposed by Mr. H. E.

Price and Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, was won by Yates in just over twenty moves—the consultants making a slip in the opening stages. In a simultaneous display on sixteen boards, Mr. Yates won seven, lost five, and drew four games.

The All-Russian Main Tourney has resulted as follows :—

1 Evenssohn, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Smorodski, 5; 3 Werlinski, $4\frac{1}{2}$; 4 and 5, Langleben and Rosanoff, $3\frac{1}{2}$; 6 Rosenbaum, 3; 7 Rosenthal, $1\frac{1}{2}$; 8 Hartmann, $\frac{1}{2}$.

It was quite a short affair, as there were only eight players, and each pair played but one game.

The Master Tourney began on January 3rd, and included Alapin, Aljechin, Löwenfisch, Niemzowitsch, Snozko-Borowski and others; also Evenssohn as winner of the contest referred to above.

On December 25th Capablanca played 28 simultaneous games at Riga; won 21, lost 1, drew 6. On December 30th in the same town, he defeated Niemzowitsch in excellent style, after 64 moves.

The annual match between Liverpool and Manchester was played recently at the Liverpool club rooms, the Temple, Liverpool. At the close of play the scores were equal, with two games for adjudication. Full score :—

LIVERPOOL.				MANCHESTER.			
Mr. J. Lewis	..	..	*1	Mr. V. L. Wähltuch	..	..	*0
Dr. H. Holmes	..	..	1	Mr. C. H. Wallwork	..	..	0
Mr. P. R. England	..	..	0	Mr. W. Turner	..	..	1
Mr. E. Spencer	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. B. Holmes	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. G. Conde	..	..	1	Mr. J. Grundy	..	..	0
Mr. H. A. James	..	..	0	Mr. F. Loewenthal	..	..	1
Mr. D. Powell	..	..	0	Mr. A. Clegg	..	..	1
Mr. H. Gardner	..	..	1	Mr. J. D. Chambers	..	..	0
Mr. W. R. Thomas	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. W. Ruttie	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. S. Meikle	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. D. Shubrachs	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>				<hr/>			
5 $\frac{1}{2}$				* Adjudicated.			
				4 $\frac{1}{2}$			

The *Deutsches Wochensach* remarks :—

"We have received the following comment on the edition and publication of the new Bilguer *Handbuch*, which exactly voices our own feelings in the matter :—

'A survey of the last (5th) part of the *Handbuch* cannot fail to convince the reader that in the variations, as well as the endings of the Spanish game, less exact treatment has been accorded than in the openings analysed in previous numbers. It appears as if the management had deliberately curtailed their material, perhaps for fear of overstepping the compass of the work as originally announced. I am sure that the whole chess world, now that they have at last in their hands the long-desired "new Bilguer" will most keenly regret that Schlechter should limit what he has to teach and tell us, out of an over-scrupulous conscientious regard for previous announcements. Surely neither the publishers nor the numerous subscribers would complain were he to free himself, in the interests of the integrity of his monumental work, from the shackles of a programme, which, after all, was not rigidly binding.' " (L. Pfann Müller, Strassburg).

The tournament meeting promoted by the Northern Union was held at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, from January 5th to 10th. There was no contest for the Northern Counties Championship, but six players competed in an Open Tournament, with the result shown in the appended table:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Mr. I. Gunsberg (London) ..	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Brown (Dudley) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1*	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Keir (Lancaster) ..	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1*	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Thompson (Manchester) ..	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. R. Thomas (Liverpool) ..	0	0*	0*	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Wilson (Lincoln) ..	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$

* By default.

Mr. Thomas, who started well, had unfortunately to retire on account of indisposition.

In the Second Class contest, with six competitors, Mr. H. C. Cadman (Gomersal) won first prize with a score of 4 points, his only loss being to Mr. T. A. Collinson (Waterloo), who secured second prize with 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The Third Class contest was won by Mr. E. H. Whetstone, with a clean record of 4 points.

Nineteen members of the Bradford Club visited Middlesborough on January 10th, to contest a match with the Tees-side Association. After a pleasant contest, the visitors proved successful by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ points to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Full score:—

BRADFORD.		TEES-SIDE.	
Mr. G. Shories ..	1	Mr. G. J. Birks ..	0
Mr. I. Foulds ..	1	Mr. H. E. Wright ..	0
Mr. J. A. Guy ..	0	Mr. A. W. Welch ..	1
Mr. J. W. Morton ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. L. Stainsby ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. R. Deacon ..	1	Mr. W. Brunton ..	0
Mr. G. E. Staynes ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. E. Young ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. C. Thorp ..	0	Mr. B. L. Dorman ..	1
Mr. J. W. Schofield ..	0	Mr. S. M. Tunbridge ..	1
Mr. L. Brook ..	1	Mr. S. J. Ralph ..	0
Mr. C. R. Town ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. A. Peck ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Chester ..	0	Mr. G. Chambers ..	1
Mr. R. C. Hall ..	1	Mr. F. J. Radford ..	0
Mr. L. E. Williams ..	0	Mr. W. Hart ..	1
Dr. Sharp ..	1	Mr. F. G. Hamer ..	0
Mr. M. G. Nightingale ..	1	Mr. E. R. Appleton ..	0
Mr. J. Watmough ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. G. Curry ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Lindley ..	0	Mr. E. Klein ..	1
Mr. F. Terry ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. Schofield ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. C. Guy ..	1	Mr. W. E. Hawman ..	0

10 $\frac{1}{2}$

8 $\frac{1}{2}$

After the match the teams were entertained to dinner by Mr. B. L. Dorman, president of the Tees-side Chess Association, whose welcome the visitors greatly appreciated. The Bradford Club's president, Mr. Councillor John A. Guy, responded.

The final result of the tourney for the mastership of Hamburg is as follows:—1 Krüger, 9; 2 and 3 Schonmann and Studt, 8 each; 4 Bier, 7; 5 Schütte, 7; 6 Dr. Schwarz, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Six others with less points than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The first prize of 250 marks, with the first win of the challenge cup, offered by the *Neue Hamburger Zeitung*, and the title of Chess Master of Hamburg, has thus been won by Paul Krüger; the second third prizes (175 and 125 marks) are divided between B. Studt and W. Schönmann; the fourth and fifth (100 and 75 marks) between M. Bier and E. Schütte; and the sixth (50 marks) goes to Dr. Schwarz.

Commenting on the result of the tourney, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:—

It shows a growth in the breadth, though not so much in the depth, of the chess-life in this city. For years Hamburg has been either not represented, or represented with no success at the main tourneys of the *Schachbund*. For sometime past the chess-chivalry of the city has been wanting in enthusiasm for serious battle. Hence almost all participants in the recent Mastership Tourney played a weaker game than they might have done. The ice has now, however, been broken, our local champions have been forced into the arena, and we anticipate a renewed keenness which will raise the second event of the kind to a higher level of play than the first. Cordial thanks are due to all who laboured to bring about, and carry out the arrangements for the tourney.

At the prize distribution on December 23rd, the victor was handed a laurel wreath by the proprietor of the Café in which the club holds its meetings. At the dinner, General Consul Hallgarten generously offered a prize of 300 marks for the next three years, to go to the winner of the tourney each year.

Dr. Lasker has given to a representative of the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* his views on the proposed world's championship match. Among other of his remarks we find the following:—

Twenty games are to be played, and already fourteen of the leading chess unions have been approached to carry out the arrangements. Definite replies have come from Frankfurt, Lodz, and Moscow, while negotiations will shortly be concluded with Berlin and Warsaw.

The Rubinstein match should take place at the end of next Summer, if possible; but may be delayed till the early fall. Time will be needed to conclude the arrangements, moreover a Spring match of this kind is inconvenient to the more important clubs. The series of games will probably last about three months.

Asked his opinion of the most likely opponent for the championship, Dr. Lasker replied:—

It is difficult and perhaps indiscreet to express a definite opinion. However, my candid belief is that Rubinstein is the man who has the most reasonable hope of success. His style is of extraordinary fineness, and his knowledge of the game can hardly be surpassed by any living player. I am convinced that the battle between us will be hard and heavy, and neither will win his laurels easily.

As to Capablanca, Dr. Lasker remarked:—

The Cuban is certainly possessed of phenomenal talent, and is a brilliant player. As to his personal qualities I cannot give an opinion, as, *unfortunately* (the italics are ours—Ed., *B.C.M.*), I have never played against him. He is a famous "practician," and a consummate master of analysis. Yet I believe I can see definite signs that his development has reached its full extent. True, he is very young—only 25, but we must not forget that, being a Cuban, he reaches maturity earlier than many others. Another five years will prove the truth or otherwise of what I say.—*Hamburger Nachrichten*.

We have particular pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the appended game, which was played on December 20th by the veteran Yorkshire player, Mr. John Watkinson, of Huddersfield, who founded the *B.C.M.* The game was played at the Huddersfield

Chess Club, and when one considers that Mr. Watkinson will celebrate his 81st birthday on the 5th of the present month, there is every reason to heartily congratulate him upon his mental virility. From the 15th move the positions which arise are full of interest. We are sure that all our readers will join us in wishing Mr. Watkinson many happy returns of his birthday.

GAME No. 3,941.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
Mr. J. WATKINSON.		Mr. HALSTEAD.			
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		14 Kt—K R 3	14 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3		15 P—K 5	15 B—Kt 3
3 P—Q 4		3 P×P		16 P×Kt	16 B×P
4 B—Q B 4		4 B—K 2		17 Q—Kt 5	17 P—Q B 3
5 Castles		5 P—Q 3		18 Q×Kt P	18 R—K sq
6 R—K sq		6 Kt—K B 3		19 R×R ch	19 Q×R
7 P—Q B 3		7 B—K Kt 5		20 Kt—Q 2	20 Q—K 8 ch
8 Q—Kt 3		8 Castles		21 Kt—B sq	21 B—Q 6
9 Kt—K Kt 5		9 B—R 4		22 Q×R ch	22 K—R 2
10 Q—B 2		10 Kt—K 4		23 K—R sq	23 Q×Kt ch
11 B—K 2		11 P—Q 6		24 Kt—Kt sq	24 B—K 5
12 B×P		12 Kt×B		25 P—K B 3	25 B—Q 6
13 Q×Kt		13 P—K R 3		26 P—Q Kt 3 and wins.	

If . . , 26 B×P; 27 B—Kt 2.

If . . , 26 B—Kt 4; 27 B×B.

Chess in London.—In the "A" Division of the London Chess League the January matches have emphasised the difference in strength between the two groups of clubs in the Division. At the time of writing these notes, the eight clubs in the lower half of the League table have played twenty-four matches against the six clubs in the upper half; and have lost every single one of them. The unbeaten record of Metropolitan is still unbroken, but the severer part of the Gresham Street club's campaign lies before it, as Lud-Eagle, North London, and West London have not yet been met. Last season's champions, Hampstead, having already lost to Metropolitan, seemed to be completely out of the running when it was known that, after adjudication, they had only divided points with Lee; but it was speedily rumoured that the machinery of appeal—a recent addition to the League rules—was to be set in motion, and this proved to be the case. The appeal was heard in due form, the critical game originally given as a win, for the Lee player, was pronounced to be a draw, and the match awarded to Hampstead, who are thereby restored to second place, jointly with Lud-Eagle and North London.

In the "C" Division no club is unbeaten; but no less than four—Hampstead II., Ladies, Lud-Eagle II., and Sydenham—have only suffered defeat in one match. Of these the Ladies appear to have the best chance of avoiding further reverses, as is only natural, when one considers that their full team contains the British Champion, three ex-champions, and a top-board player who is considered stronger than any of the four.

The Civil Service and Municipal League, with three divisions and twenty-eight competing teams, is in a healthy and thriving condition and in each of its sections the struggle for leadership is exceedingly keen. In Division I., Somerset House and Board of Education are running a close race, the latter's win in their individual encounter being more than counterbalanced by a loss to Local Government Board, and a draw with Savings Bank. Division II. seems to be dominated by Customs House, whose second team is also well to the fore in Division III., their nearest rivals being Somerset House second and third teams. The enthusiasm of the players in this League may be judged from the fact that it is not at all uncommon for a man to win (or lose) his game in a Civil Service League match, and then rush off to take part in a London League contest!

Yorkshire *v.* Cheshire. The match between these Counties in the first round of this season's contest for the Northern Union championship, was played at Sheffield on January 17th, and resulted in victory for Yorkshire by 17 points to 4, with 5 positions for adjudication. Score:—

YORKSHIRE.		CHESHIRE.	
Mr. H. E. Atkins (Huddersfield)	1	Mr. C. Coates (Stockport)	0
Mr. F. D. Yates (Leeds)	0	Mr. H. B. Lund (Stockport)	1
Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse)	1	Mr. H. Farnsworth (Stockport)	0
Mr. G. Shories (Bradford)	1	Mr. F. J. Macdonald (Egremont)	0
Mr. E. Dale (Sheffield)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Lowenthal (Altrincham)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. A. Burton (Pontefract)	*	Mr. A. Eva (Whaley Bridge)	*
Mr. W. H. Sparkes (Sheffield)	1	Mr. H. Bennett (Rock Ferry)	0
Mr. J. Foulds (Bradford)	1	Mr. G. Osborne (Stockport)	0
Mr. M. Jackson (Hull)	*	Mr. M. Sutcliffe (Stockport)	*
Mr. G. Barron (Hull)	1	Mr. N. Clissold (N. Brighton)	0
Mr. F. Schofield (Leeds)	1	Mr. A. Clegg (Sale)	0
Mr. J. B. Oates (Dewsbury)	1	Mr. W. B. Beckwith (Stockport)	0
Mr. W. Batley (Sheffield)	*	Mr. S. Broadbridge (Northenden)	*
Mr. A. C. Ivimy (Leeds)	1	Mr. F. Wild (Knutsford)	0
Mr. H. Williams (Huddersfield)	0	Mr. A. Waterhouse (Delamere)	1
Mr. W. J. Berryman (Barnsley)	1	Mr. J. R. Wood (Warrington)	0
Mr. J. W. Morton (Bradford)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. C. Westmoreland (Warrington)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Hodgkinson (Bradford)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Hartley (Northenden)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Schofield (Leeds)	1	Mr. C. E. Collinge (Altrincham)	0
Mr. R. Bainbridge (Hull)	*	Mr. A. McLoughlin (Stockport)	*
Mr. G. H. Hill (Sheffield)	1	Mr. G. Hahn (Liscard)	0
Mr. F. H. Sugden (Sheffield)	1	Mr. J. W. Watts (Sale)	0
Mr. E. F. Gardner (Sheffield)	*	Mr. J. W. Mills (Wilmslow)	*
Mr. J. Orange (Sheffield)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. Copley (Stockport)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. H. Reynolds (Sheffield)	1	Mr. J. Hill (Altrincham)	0
Mr. L. Muller (Sheffield)	1	Mr. J. C. Galloway (Hale)	0

17

4

* To be adjudicated.

At the close of the match, the players were entertained to dinner by the Master Cutler (Mr. T. W. Ward), who is a vice-president of the Sheffield Chess Club, and who cordially welcomed the teams to the city. The toast of "The Cheshire Chess Association" was drunk on the proposition of Mr. C. W. Roberts, and responded to by Mr. C. Coates. Mr. F. J. Macdonald proposed "The Yorkshire Chess Association," and Mr. A. Schofield replied. Mr. E. R. Davy, in giving the health

of the Master Cutler, remarked that the president of the Sheffield Chess Club was Colonel Vickers, who was Master Cutler in 1872. Colonel Vickers still took a great interest in Sheffield chess, but, now that he was prevented by advancing years from taking a very active part in it, it was appropriate that they should have the interest and support of the present Master Cutler.

GAME No. 3,942.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MACDONALD. Mr. G. SHORIES.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—B 4

4 B—Kt 5 is better. As played White has, sooner or later, to part with his important Q B, and thereby Black's drawing chances are considerably increased.

5 B×B 4 B—Q 3

A strategical error. In the Queen's Pawn Opening White should keep command of his King's fifth—a principle of importance for the attention of the student. 5 P—K 3 is, for this reason, probably a better move than the text play.

6 P—B 5 5 Q×B

This early advance of the Q B Pawn to the fifth is wrong in nearly all positions arising from the Queen's Pawn Opening. There is the continuous danger of B—Kt 2, and, as the sequel shows, the cause of White's defeat.

7 Kt—B 3 6 Q—K 2
8 P—K 3 7 Castles
9 P—Q Kt 4 8 Q Kt—Q 2
10 Kt—K 5 9 P—Q B 3
11 P×Kt 10 Kt×Kt!
12 Q—Q 4 11 Kt—Q 2

In order to prevent P—K 4, but inadequate, as Black demonstrates.

13 P×P 12 P—K B 3
14 B—K 2 13 Kt×P
14 P—K 4

15 Q—Q sq 15 P—Q Kt 3
16 Q—R 4

If 16 Kt—R 4, P—Q Kt 4;
17 Kt—B 3, P—Q R 4; 18 P—Q R 3, P×P; 19 P×P, R×R;
20 Q×R, P—Q 5, and the position is in Black's favour.

16 P—Q 5

.....The beginning of an irresistible attack.

17 Kt—Q sq

If 17 Q×B P, then B—Kt 2.

18 Q—B 2 17 P—Q Kt 4
19 P—K 4 18 Kt—Q 4
20 Castles 19 Kt—B 5
20 B—R 6

.....This pretty move wins the exchange, or a Pawn with an overwhelming attack, e.g., 21 P×B, Q—Kt 4 ch; 22 B—Kt 4, Kt×R P ch; 23 K—R sq, Q×B; 24 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—R sq; 25 P—B 3, Q—R 4, followed by R—B 3 and Q R—B sq.

21 Q—Kt 3 ch 21 B—K 3
22 Q—B 2 22 Kt×B ch
23 Q×Kt 23 B—B 5
24 Q—Q 2 24 B×R
25 K×B 25 P—Q R 4

.....This move establishes an overwhelming advantage on the Queen's side.

26 P×P 26 Q×P
27 R—B sq 27 Q—Q 3
28 P—B 3 28 K R—B sq
29 Kt—K 3

An oversight, which loses at once.

29 Q—R 3
30 Resigns

Scottish Chess Association.—The 31st annual Congress was held during New Year at Dundee Chess Club, when the Major Championship attracted six entries, viz., four players from Glasgow and two from Dundee. The Minor Tourney had five entries, viz., Messrs. C. O. Griffith, and W. Scott, and Rev. J. Sumner, of Dundee, with Misses Taylor and Malcolm, of Edinburgh Ladies' Chess Club, and play in this event resulted in a victory for Mr. C. O. Griffith, with a clean score of four. The Rev. J. Sumner took second prize, the other competitors only scoring one point each. A Lightning Handicap Tourney was played, with fourteen competitors. In this event, Mr. P. Wenman won first prize, and Mr. H. J. M. Thoms second prize. We give table of play in the Scottish Championship event:—

Major Championship Tourney.

Players.		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
1	Mr. W. Gibson	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
2	Mr. D. Spankie	0	—	1	0	1	1	3
3	Mr. P. Wenman	1	0	—	1	0	1	3
4	Mr. C. B. Heath	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	1	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5	Mr. J. Black	0	0	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
6	Mr. C. Wardhaugh	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$

We congratulate Mr. Gibson on winning the Championship, which he held twice before, viz., in 1907 and 1912. For four years in succession he has also been champion of Glasgow Chess Club; and is, of course, the well-known acting hon. secretary of Scottish Chess Association. Although the present competition was not a big one, the interest in it was keenly maintained, the placing of the players not being determined till the very last round. Mr. D. Spankie, of Dundee, played exceedingly well, and had he not lost the last game, he would have been champion or runner-up. As it is, he tied with Mr. Wenman for second and third places. An extra tourney was played, and this was won by Rev. G. D. Hutton, of Falkirk, who scored $5\frac{1}{2}$ points out of the possible 6 (reported later as a "tie").

The business meeting of the association was held at the Dundee Club on 31st December—Mr. R. E. Corrie, Dundee, presiding, in the absence of Mr. W. N. Walker, the president. Next year's congress was fixed to be held in the Glasgow Chess Club Rooms during the New Year holidays, and Mr. J. R. K. Law, Glasgow, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. A resolution to the British Chess Federation to the effect that the Scottish Championship should *ipso facto* be entitled to compete for the British Championship was unanimously adopted. The other business was formal.

GAME No. 3,943.

Played in the Championship Tournament.

Danish Gambit.

NOTES BY G. SHORIES.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. C. WARDHAUGH. Mr. C. B. HEATH.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 P—Q 4

2 P×P

3 P—Q B 3

3 P×P

..... We recommend 3..., P—

Q 4; 4 P×P, Kt—K B 3.

4 B—Q B 4 4 Kt—Q B 3
If Black does not wish to capture the third Pawn, then Kt—K B 3 is better than the text move.

5 Kt×P

Best. White might still have ventured on 5 Kt—K B 3, sacrificing the second Pawn—his original idea.

6 B—Q 2

A tempo lost. This move to unpin the Q Kt is not necessary. The Bishop is blocking the Q file here, and will, most likely, be wanted elsewhere very soon. We prefer 6 Kt—K B 3.

7 Kt—K B 3	7 P—Q 3
8 Castles	8 Castles
9 P—Q R 3	9 B—R 4
10 P—Q Kt 4	10 B—Kt 3
11 B—K 3	11 B—Kt 5

.....B×B would give White more freedom of action.

12 P—K R 3	12 B×Kt
13 P×B	13 K—R sq
14 P—B 4	14 P—B 4
15 P—Kt 5	15 Kt—R 4
16 B—K 6	16 R—B 3
17 P×P	17 Kt×P
18 B×Kt	18 R×B
19 Q—Kt 4	19 Q—B sq

20 K—R 2 20 Q R—K sq

.....Black has conducted the defence very well indeed so far.

21 Q R—K sq

It is evident that White has no compensation for the Pawn sacrificed, and has to wait for "something to turn up."

21 Kt—B 5

.....An oversight which loses the game. White's last move was threatening to win a piece by B×B or Q×R; 21..., B×B first, instead of the text-move, gives Black a good position with a Pawn *plus*.

22 B—Q 4

"Something has turned up." As pointed out in the previous note, White can win a piece, but he finds a move of surprising brilliancy, which, though only winning the exchange, is very forcible.

22 R×R	23 R×R
23 B×B	24 Q×R
24 B—B 3	25 Kt—Q 5
25 Q—Q sq	26 Kt×P
26 P—K Kt 3	27 R—K 8 ch
27 K—Kt 2	28 Q—K 6
28 Q×Kt	29 R—Kt 8 ch
29 K—R 3	30 Q×B
30 Resigns.	

"Richardson" Cup Tourney.—The second and semi-final round was played on 17th January, at Glasgow and Falkirk, as below. The final for the Cup is thus between Glasgow C.C. (previous holder) and Central C.C.

GLASGOW C.C.

Mr. W. Gibson	1
Mr. J. A. McKee	0
Mr. J. Birch	1
Mr. J. R. Longwill	½
Mr. J. M. Nichol	1
Mr. A. J. Neilson	1
Mr. W. T. Logan	½

5

ATHENÆUM C.C.

Absentee	0
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	1
Mr. T. C. Rutledge	0
Mr. E. Annan	½
Mr. J. Lave	0
Mr. W. A. Jack	0
Mr. T. Lindsay	½

2

CENTRAL C.C.

Mr. P. Wenman	*
Mr. J. R. Draper	1
Mr. A. V. Logie	1
Mr. D. Hogg	1

FALKIRK C.C.

Mr. J. Weir	*
Rev G. D. Hutton	0
Mr. W. Clark	0
Mr. T. McGrouther	0

Mr. F. Goodwin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Mackay	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. W. Jamieson	1	Mr. J. Smith	0
Mr. J. McFadyen	0	Mr. D. A. Miller	1

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Game Unfinished.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. Blackburne's adjudication of the two unfinished games from the first-round tie between Edinburgh and Athenæum, gives a win to the Athenæum, as below :—

ATHENÆUM.		EDINBURGH.	
Previous score	3	Previous score	2
Mr. T. Rutledge	0	Mr. J. Crum	1
Mr. Ed. Annan	1	Mr. J. G. Thomson	0

4

Edinburgh v. Newcastle.—A match on twelve boards was contested on January 10th at the rooms of the Edinburgh Club, whose representatives scored a decisive victory by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ points to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. After the contest the visitors were entertained to dinner at the North British Station Hotel. Score :—

EDINBURGH.		NEWCASTLE.	
Mr. D. Simpson	1	Mr. T. P. Jones	0
Mr. J. Crum	1	Mr. W. D. Hawden	0
Mr. R. Tramm	0	Mr. G. S. Sell	1
Mr. G. Page	1	Mr. J. F. Ogilvie	0
Mr. J. G. Thomson	0	Mr. B. Price	1
Mr. E. Shanks	1	Mr. C. C. W. Sumner	0
Mr. T. B. Rees	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. P. Thompson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. A. Davidson	0	Mr. H. Roberts	1
Mr. W. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Kennard	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. W. Hives	1	Dr. Paige	0
Mr. F. Spence	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. M. A. Sell	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. Nisbet	1	Mr. J. W. Brown	0

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The following games were played in the above match :—

GAME No. 3,944.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. BARON PRICE.	Mr. J. G. THOMSON.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q 3
4 Castles	4 B—Q 2
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 B×Kt	6 P×B
7 P—K 5	7 P—Q B 4
8 B—Kt 5	8 B—K 2
9 B×B	9 Kt×B
10 P×P	10 P×P
11 Kt—Q 2	11 Castles
12 Kt—K 4	12 B—B 3
13 Kt (B 3)—Kt 5	

On the surface this move, Kt—Kt 5 looks like losing a piece, by 13... P—R 3 or P—B 3. If 13... P—R 3, then 14 Q—R 5, P×Kt; 15 Kt×P, and Black cannot avoid the mate. If 13... P—B 3, then 14 Kt—K 6, Q—B sq (best); 15 Kt×R, B×Kt; 16 Q—K 2, P—Q 4; 17 P—K B 3, and Black must lose the exchange.

13 P—K R 3	
14 Q—R 5	14 Kt—Kt 3
15 P—K B 4	15 R—K sq
16 P—B 5	16 Kt—R sq

.....If 16... B×Kt, then 17 Kt×P, K×Kt; 18 P×Kt ch.

17 Q R—K sq	17 P—B 3	24 Kt×Kt P	24 K—R 2
18 Kt—K 6	18 Q—K 2	.....If 24..., R×R; then	
19 Q—Kt 4	19 B×Kt	25 Kt—K 6 dis ch, K—R 2; 26 Q	
20 R×B	20 P—Q 4	—Kt 7 ch, Q×Q; 27 R×Q mate.	
21 R—K 2	21 Q—K B 2	If 24..., Q×Kt; 25 R×R, Q×	
22 R—B 3	22 R—K 2	Q; 26 R×Q ch, K—B sq; 27 R	
23 R—Kt 3	23 R—B sq	(K 7)—K Kt 7, and wins.	
.....Defending his weak	25 R×R	25 Q×R	
Pawns.	26 Kt—K 6	26 Resigns.	

GAME No. 3,945.

Evans Gambit Declined.

WHITE. Mr. G. PAGE.	BLACK. Mr. J. F. OGILVIE.	Regaining a Pawn, with un- impaired position.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	21 R—R sq	
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	22 Kt—Kt 5	22 P×P??
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	23 Q×P ch	23 K—Q sq
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B—Kt 3	24 Q×K Kt P	24 R—K sq
5 P—Q R 4	5 P—Q R 3!	25 Kt—B 7 ch	25 K—B sq
6 P—R 5	6 B—R 2	26 Q—Kt 4 ch	26 Q—Q 2
7 P—B 3	7 P—Q 3	.....Forced.	If K—B 2
8 Q—Kt 3	8 Q—B 3	P×P (ch) wins.	
.....Black's Queen would have been better placed at K 2.		27 Q×Q	27 K×Q
9 P—Q 3	9 B—K 3	28 P×P	28 R×R
10 B—K Kt 5	10 Q—Kt 3	29 R×R	29 K—B 3
11 Q Kt—Q 2	11 B×B	30 R—Kt sq	30 P—Q 4
.....Not good; it only streng- thens White's attack.		31 P—Kt 4?	31 R—K B sq
12 P×B	12 Kt—B 3	32 Kt—R 6	32 B—Q 3
13 Castles (K R)		.....R—B 6 would have won a valuable Pawn.	
The sacrifice of the Pawn seems quite sound; the Black Queen is in a precarious position. White's Queen's side Pawns can demora- lize Black's pieces.		33 Kt—B 5	33 B—B 4
	13 Kt×K P	34 K—Kt 2	34 R—Q R sq
14 Kt×Kt	14 Q×Kt	.....If 34 B×Kt P, 35 Kt—	
15 P—Kt 5	15 P×P	K 7 ch wins.	
16 P×P	16 Kt—K 2	35 P—K R 4!!	35 R—R 7
.....Why not Kt—Q sq?		36 R—K B sq	36 B×Kt P
probably his best.		37 P—R 5	37 B—Q sq
17 P—Kt 6	17 B—Kt sq	38 P—R 6	38 B—B 3
18 K R—K sq	18 Q—B 3	39 P—R 7	39 R—R sq
19 B×Kt	19 K×B	40 R—K R sq	40 K—Q 2
20 Kt—Kt 5	20 R—K B sq	41 P—Kt 5!	41 R—R sq
21 Kt×R P		.....If 41 B—R sq, then 42 P	
		—Kt 6, etc.	
		42 P×B	42 K—K 3
		43 R—R 6	43 P—Kt 4
		44 Kt—R 4 and wins.	

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, 1913-14.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
1 Athenæum ..	—	24.ii.	10	8*	6	8	2.iii.	3.ii.	7½	27.i.	7	10	17.iii.	17.ii.	—	4	2	1
2 Bohemians ..	24.ii.	—	5½	12.ii.	2½	10	5.ii.	7	6	24.iii.	5½	12	7½	12.iii.	1	6	1	1½
3 Brixton ..	10	14½	—	12½	5½	10½	16.iii.	13	2.iii.	7	8	13.ii.	2.ii.	6	4	4	1	4½
4 East Ham ..	9*	12.ii.	7½	—	7½	10	9	26.ii.	26.iii.	7½	2.iii.	10*	7	5.ii.	—	5	1	½
5 Hampstead ..	14	17½	14½	12½	—	9.ii.	10½	12.iii.	23.ii.	9	23.iii.	15	29.i.	2.ii.	6	1	—	6
6 Kennington ..	12	10	9½	10	9.ii.	—	30.iii.	19.iii.	26.i.	17.ii.	9*	5½	15½	7½	2	3	2	3
7 Lee ..	2.iii.	5.ii.	16.iii.	11	9½	30.iii.	—	26.i.	11	9½	16.ii.	12½	14	7½	4	3	—	4
8 Leyton ..	3.ii.	13	7	26.ii.	12.iii.	19.iii.	26.i.	—	9.ii.	7½	7	13½	5.iii.	8½	2	4	—	2
9 Lud-Eagle ..	12½	14	2.iii.	26.iii.	23.ii.	26.i.	9	9.ii.	—	10.iii.	12	17.iii.	16.ii.	11½	4	1	—	4
10 Metropolitan	27.i.	24.iii.	13	12½	11	17.ii.	10½	12½	10.iii.	—	10.ii.	14	15	24.ii.	7	—	—	7
11 North London	13	14½	12	2.iii.	23.iii.	8½	16.ii.	13	8	10.ii.	—	27.ii.	11	13½	6	1	—	6
12 South London	10	8	13.ii.	8*	5	14½	7½	6½	17.iii.	6	27.ii.	—	6.ii.	8½	1	6	1	1½
13 Toynbee ..	17.iii.	12½	2.ii.	13	29.i.	4½	6	5.iii.	16.ii.	5	9	6.ii.	—	26.iii.	2	4	—	2
14 West London	17.ii.	12.iii.	14	5.ii.	2.ii.	12½	12½	11½	8½	24.ii.	6½	11½	26.iii.	—	5	2	—	5

* Games await adjudication.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Two correspondence games between Liverpool Central and Newcastle Chess Clubs. Played from May to October, 1913. We are indebted by the the hon. secretary of the Newcastle Club (Mr. Geo. S. Sell) for the scores and notes.

GAME No. 3,946.

Vienna Game.

NOTES BY C. C. W. SUMNER,
Newcastle.

WHITE.	BLACK.
LIVERPOOL CENTRAL.	NEWCASTLE.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 P—Q 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—K B 3	

The "Book" is here left behind.

6 P×Q P	5 B—Q B 4
---------	-----------

Not P×K P, for then P×K P also, with advantage.

	6 Kt×P
7 Kt—K 4	7 B—Q 3
8 P×P	8 Kt×P
9 B—K 2	9 Kt×Kt ch
10 B×Kt	10 B—K 3
11 Castles	11 P—Q B 3

..... This is all right, but Black does not follow it out with quite the enterprise expected.

12 B—K Kt 5	12 Q—B 2
-------------	----------

..... It is more interesting to play now Q—Kt 3 ch. White has three replies; if either P—Q 4 or K—R sq, then B—K 4; or if R—B 2 (best) B—B 2. This line of play retains Black's K's B. After B—B 2, P—B 4 follows, but it is not fatal. Black has P—K B 3, P—K Kt 4, and Castling on the Q's side in view.

13 Kt×B	13 Q×Kt
14 P—Q B 4	14 Kt—Q Kt 5
15 Q—Q 2	15 Castles
16 P—Q R 3	16 Kt×P
17 Q R—B sq	

If 17 Q R—Q sq, then 17 B×P; 18 B—K 2, R—K sq; 19 B×Kt, B×B; 20 Q×B, Q—Q B 4 ch! winning the Bishop.

17 Q—Q 2

..... Obviously.

18 R—B 3	18 Kt—K 4
19 P—Q Kt 3	19 Q R—Q sq
20 Q—B 4	

This ends matters.

20 P—B 3

21 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,947.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY C. C. W. SUMNER,
Newcastle.

WHITE.	BLACK.
NEWCASTLE.	LIVERPOOL CENTRAL.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q 4
4 K Kt×P	4 B—Q 3

5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 B—K Kt 5	6 Kt—B 3
7 Kt×Kt	7 P×Kt
8 Kt×P	8 B—K 2
9 Q—B 3	9 Kt—Q 4
10 B—Q 2	10 Castles
11 B—Q 3	11 B—K 3
12 Castles K R	12 Kt—B 3

13 Kt×Kt 13 B×Kt
14 P—Q B 3 14 B—Q 4

.....So far on uneventful lines.
The game now takes a new turn—
for the better.

15 Q—R 3

Interesting; Black's next move
is forced. The interest lies in
what follows, however.

15 P—Kt 3
16 P—K B 4 16 Q—Q 3
17 P—B 5 17 P—B 4

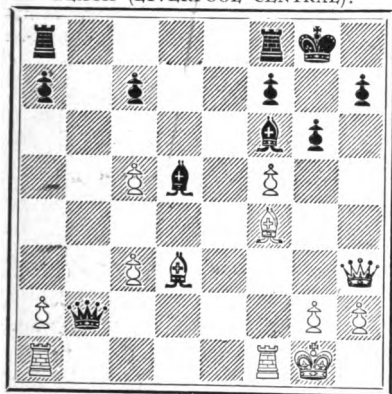
.....If 17.., P×P the game
is over. If 17.., P—Kt 4, B×P,
B×B, P—B 6!

18 B—K B 4 18 Q—Kt 3
19 P×B P 19 Q×Kt P

Position after Black's 19th move:—

Q×Kt P.

BLACK (LIVERPOOL CENTRAL).



WHITE (NEWCASTLE).

.....From this stage Black
plays cleverly. The game is
worth following. We append
diagram.

20 B×P

20 Q×B P

21 Q R—Q B sq 21 B—Q 5 ch

.....Black's Bishops are
strongly and prettily posted.

22 K—R sq 22 Q—R 6

.....Good, in view of the B at
Q 3.

23 P×P 23 R P×P

.....If 23.., B P×P; 24 B—
Q B 4 wins.

24 R Q—B 2 24 K R—K sq

.....Threatening R—K 6.

25 B—K B 4 25 R—K 6

.....A move at once daring
and admirable.

26 B×R 26 Q×B

27 R—K sq 27 R—K sq

28 R—Q 2

Black at first sight seems to be
in deep waters. In this continua-
tion is the strength of move 25.

28 Q—B 6

29 Q R—K 2 29 B×P

30 P—R 4 30 P—R 4

31 Q—Q 7

Neat, the move is rounded off
later with Q—K 8 ch.

31 R×B

32 R×R 32 B×R

33 Q—K 8 ch 33 K—R 2

34 R×B 34 Q—R 8 ch

35 R—K sq 35 Q—R 7

.....The draw was seen by
White; if, alternatively, Q—K 2,
Q×P is still drawish.

36 R—K Kt sq 36 B×P ch

37 R×B 37 Q—Kt 8

and draws.

To end up with this pretty draw
after 25 R—K 6 is very nice play.
White likes the finesse of it all.

GAME No. 3,948.

Played in a Kieseritzky Gambit Correspondence Tourney at San
Remo, 1912. A game of theoretical interest.

NOTES BY A. LENZ,
Deutsches Schachzeitung.

WHITE.

BLACK.

A. RESSEGNIER.

A. LENZ.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 P—K B 4

2 P×P

3 Kt—K B 3

3 P—K Kt 4

.....This defence of the Gam-
bit Pawn was a condition of the
tourney.

4 P—K R 4 4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5 5 P—Q 3

..... This move offers several advantages. It often lures the opponent to play 6 Kt × B P, which is advantageous for Black. It avoids various dangerous theoretical variations, and finally produces a completely even game for Black.

6 Kt × Kt P

The correct and safe move.

6 B—K 2 (! !)

7 Kt—K B 2

Usually P—Q 4 is played first ; but the present play amounts only to transposition of moves.

8 P—Q 4 7 B × R P
8 Q—Kt 4

..... Best.

9 Q—B 3 9 Kt—Q B 3 !!

..... An important move.

10 Q × P 10 B × Kt ch
11 K × B 11 Q × Q ch
12 B × Q 12 Kt × P

..... So far according to the German *Handbuch* (VII. edition).

13 Kt—B 3 !!

Usually B—Q 3 is played here. The move in the text lays a snare, and is better. If 13... Kt × B P 14 Kt—Q 5 ! with an advantage for White. If K—Q sq, White plays R—Q B sq !! ; hence the reply must be B—K 3 !

13 B—K 3
14 Kt × Kt
15 B—Q 2
14 Kt—Kt 5
15 B × Kt ch

.. 15, Q—B 3 costs a Pawn after B—Q 3 !

16 B—K 2

The exchange of Bishops would improve Black's game.

16 Kt—B 3
17 Kt—K 5 ch
18 P—Q 4
19 P—B 3
20 B—K 3
21 P—K B 4
22 Kt × P
17 P—K 5
18 K—K 3
19 P—B 4
20 Q R—Q sq
21 B—K B 3
22 P × P e.p.
23 B—K 5

After all it has really become a question, during the last moves, of winning back the Gambit Pawn. The object in view is attained by this move, and the game is drawn.

23 Castles K R

..... To cover R 2.

24 B × Kt 24 R × B
25 P × P 25 B × P
26 B × B ch 26 P × B
27 R × P 27 R—B 2 !
28 Drawn.

A theoretically interesting and correctly played game.

GAME No. 3,949.

Played in the Huddersfield Club's current championship tournament.

Two Knights Defence.

NOTES BY H. E. ATKINS.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. W. HALSTEAD. Mr. C. W. ROBERTS.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4 3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—Q 4 4 P × P
5 P—K 5 5 P—Q 4
6 B—Q Kt 5 6 Kt—K 5

7 Kt × Q P 7 B—Q 2
8 Castles

8 B × Kt, followed by 9... Castles is better ; as it is, White gets an inferior game.

8 Kt × Kt

..... 8 Kt × P would be weak, as then 8 B × B ch, Kt × B ; 9 P—B 3, followed by Rook checks.

9 B×B ch 9 Q×B
 10 Q×Kt 10 B—B 4
 11 Q—Q 3 11 Castles K R
 12 P—Q B 3

Not so good as 12 Kt—B 3.

13 P—Q Kt 4 12 Q R—K sq
 14 P—Q R 4 13 B—Kt 3
 15 P—R 5 14 R×P
 16 Q—Q B 2 15 Kt×K B P
 16 Q—K Kt 5

.....This is a strong move, and, as a matter of fact, seems to be the only move which gives Black the advantage.

17 P×B 17 Kt—R 6 ch
 18 K—R sq 18 R—K 7
 19 Q×R 19 Q×Q
 20 Kt—Q 2 20 Kt—B 7 ch
 21 K—Kt sq 21 Kt—Q 6
 22 Kt—Kt 3

If 22 P×R P, Q—K 6 ch; 23 K—R sq, Kt—B 7 ch; 24 R×Kt, Q×R; followed by R—R sq.

22 R—K sq,
Threatening Q×R.

23 B—Q 2 23 R P×P
 24 Q R—Q sq 24 P—Q B 4
 25 P×P 25 P×P
 26 Kt×P 26 P—K R 3

.....26 Kt×Kt wins at once, as if then 27 R—K sq, Q—Kt 4; the line of play in the actual game however, is interesting.

27 Kt×P 27 R—K 3
 28 Kt—Q 8 28 R—K Kt 3
 29 P—K Kt 3 29 P—K R 4
 30 Kt×B P 30 P—R 5
 31 Kt—K Kt 5 31 P×P
 32 P×P 32 R—K R 3
 33 Kt—K B 3 33 Kt—K 4
 34 B×R 34 Kt×Kt ch
 35 R×Kt 35 Q×R (B6)
 36 R—Q 2 36 P×B

and wins.

GAME No. 3,950.

The appended game was contested on January 28th, 1913, in the Yorkshire Championship Competition.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY M. JACKSON.

14 B—B 5 14 P—Q B 3

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. G. BARRON.

Mr. M. JACKSON.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—K B 3
 3 Kt×P 3 P—Q 3
 4 Kt—K B 3 4 Kt×P
 5 P—Q 4 5 P—Q 4
 6 B—Q 3 6 B—Q 3
 7 Castles 7 Castles
 8 P—Q B 4 8 Q B—Kt 5
 9 P×P 9 P—K B 4
 10 Kt—Q B 3 10 Kt—Q 2
 11 P—K R 3

A necessary move in this variation.

12 Kt×Kt 11 B—R 4
 13 B×P 12 P×Kt
 13 Kt—K B 3

.....K—R sq is also good.

15 Q—Q 3 15 B×Kt
 16 Q×B 16 Kt×P
 17 Q—Q 3 17 P—K R 3
 18 B—K 6 ch 18 K—R sq
 19 B×Kt 19 P×B
 20 P—K B 4

This move apparently attacking is in reality a source of weakness.

20 Q—B 2
 21 Q—B 3 21 Q—B 5
 22 B—K 3 22 Q R—K sq
 23 P—Q Kt 3 23 Q—Q 6
 24 Q R—K sq 24 R—K 5
 25 P—B 5 25 B—Kt 5

.....White hoped for K R—K sq, in which case P—B 6 wins.

B 3

26 R—K 2

26 B—B 6

34 K—R 2

34 Q—B 2

27 Q—B 2

35 Q×P ch

35 K—Kt sq

There is no satisfactory reply,
Black threatens R×B, R×R,
B×P.

36 P—B 6

36 R—R 2

37 Q—Kt 4 ch

37 K—R sq

38 K—Kt sq

38 Q—B 2

39 P—K Kt 4

28 B×B

27 B×P

28 Q×R

.....If R×R, then Q—B 4
with a strong attack.

Black threatens Q—R 4, but
the sting has now gone out of the
attack.

29 B×P ch

29 K×B

40 Q—K 5

39 R×R P

30 Q—Kt 3 ch

30 K—R sq

41 Q—B 5

40 R—K sq

31 Q—Q 6

41 Q—R 2

Better than Q—Kt 6, in which
case Q—K 6 ch, K—R sq; Q—
Kt 4.

.....Decisive; if Q×P, R—
R 8 ch; Q×R, R—K 8 ch.

31 Q—K 6 ch

42 Q×Q

42 K×Q

32 K—R sq

32 R—K 2

43 K—Kt 2

43 R—Q B 6

33 R—B 4

44 P—Kt 5

44 K—Kt 3

Ingenious.

45 R—Kt 4

45 R—K 7 ch

33 Q—B 8 ch

46 K—B sq

46 R×R P

47 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,951.

Game played at St. Petersburg, December 12th, 1913.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES FROM *Magyar Sakkvilág*.

×Kt, because of the reply 15...,
B—Kt 5.

WHITE.

BLACK.

CAPABLANCA.

SNOSKO-BOROWSKY.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

15 B P×Kt

14 Kt×Kt

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

Apparently R P×Kt would be
better; or White could still gain
time by the exchange!

3 B—Kt 5

3 P—Q R 3

4 B—R 4

4 Kt—K B 3

5 Castles

5 B—K 2

6 R—K sq

6 P—Q Kt 4

7 B—Kt 3

7 P—Q 3

8 P—B 3

8 Kt—Q R 4

9 B—B 2

9 P—B 4

10 P—Q 3

10 Kt—Q B 3

.....The usual move is 10...,
Q—B 2.

11 Q Kt—Q 2

11 B—K 3

12 Kt—K B sq

12 Castles

13 Q—K 2

A meaningless move. Better
would have been 13 Kt—Kt 3.

13 Kt—K R 4

14 Kt—Kt 3

It would be a mistake to play
here 14 Kt×K P, Kt×Kt; 15 Q

16 P×B P

15 P—B 4

17 B—Kt 3 ch

16 B×P

18 B—Q 5

17 K—R sq

19 P—Q R 4

18 R—B sq

20 P×P

19 B—B 3

21 B—Q 2

20 P×P

22 B—K 4

21 Kt—K 2

If the Pawns were still left on
the Rook's file, B—Kt 7 might be
advantageous now.

22 P—B 5

23 Kt—Kt 5

23 P—Q 4

24 B×B

24 Kt×B

25 Q—R 5

25 B×Kt

26 B×B

26 Q—Kt 3 ch

27 K—R sq 27 Q R—K sq
 28 P—K Kt 4 28. Kt—Q 3
 29 B—K 3 29 P—Q 5

..... Black is endeavouring, in an interesting manner, to establish a preponderance of Pawns on the Queen's side.

30 B—Kt sq 30 P×Q P
 31 R×P 31 R×R
 32 Q×R 32 Kt—B 5
 33 R—K B sq

According to Capablanca, 33 Q—K B 5 would be better.

33 Q—Q sq
Q—Kt sq would not be good, because of 34 Q×Kt P.

34 Q×Q P 34 R—K sq
 35 Q—R 7 35 P—Q 7
 36 B—Q 4 36 R—K 2
 37 Q—B 5

White's position is lost. 37 Q—R sq is followed by 37 Q—K sq; 38 R—Q sq, R—K 8 ch; 39 B—Kt sq, Kt×P, and wins.

37 R—K 8
 38 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,952.

Played at St. Petersburg, on December 14th, 1913.

Q P Game.

NOTES FROM *Magyar Sakkvilág*.

WHITE.
CAPABLANCA.

1 P—Q 4
 2 P—Q B 4
 3 P—K 3
 4 Kt—K B 3

BLACK.
ALJECHIN.

1 P—Q 4
 2 P—Q B 3
 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 P—K 3

.....4..., B—K B 4 is more in keeping with the spirit of the opening.

5 Q Kt—Q 2

More usual is Kt—B 3.

6 B—Q 3 5 Q Kt—Q 2
 6 B—K 2

.....The B stands better on Q 3, rendering possible P—K 4.

7 Castles 7 Castles
 8 Q—B 2 8 P×P
 9 Kt×P 9 P—B 4
 10 Q Kt—K 5 10 P×P
 11 P×P 11 Kt—Kt 3
 12 Kt—Kt 5 12 P—Kt 3
 13 K Kt—B 3 13 K—Kt 2
 14 B—Kt 5 14 Q Kt—Q 4
 15 Q R—B sq 15 B—Q 2
 16 Q—Q 2 16 Kt—Kt sq
 17 B×B 17 Q×B

18 B—K 4 18 B—Kt 4

.....Better is 18..., K Kt—B 3.

19 K R—K sq 19 Q—Q 3
 20 B×Kt 20 P×B
 21 Q—R 5 !! 21 P—Q R 3
 22 Q—B 7 22 Q×Q
 23 R×Q 23 P—K R 3

.....Black is now in a bad way, being threatened with 24 Kt—Kt 5 and Kt—K 6, etc.

24 R×P 24 Q R—B sq
 25 P—Q Kt 3 25 R—B 7
 26 P—Q R 4 26 B—K 7
 27 Kt—R 4 !! 27 P—K R 4
 28 Kt×Kt P 28 R—K sq
 29 R×P ch 29 K—R 3
 30 P—B 4 30 P—R 4
 31 Kt—R 4 31 R×Kt

.....Black's position is ir-retrievable. Capablanca in this game has outclassed the distinguished young Russian master by the simplest play.

32 B P×R 32 K—Kt 4
 33 P—Kt 3 33 K—Kt 5
 34 R—Kt 7 ch 34 K—R 6
 35 Kt—Kt 2 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,953.

Played at St. Petersburg on December 16th, 1913.

*Queen's Pawn Game.*NOTES FROM *Magyar Sakkvilág*.

WHITE.	BLACK.
DUS-CHOTIMIRSKY.	CAPABLANCA.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—K B 4	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—Q B 3	4 Q—Kt 3
5 Q—B 2	

With colours interchanged, and White a move ahead, this is practically the method of parrying the Queen's gambit recommended by Alapin. (1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, B—B 4; 3 P—Q B 4, P—Q B 3; 4 Q—Kt 3, Q—B 2).

6 P×P	5 P×P
7 Kt—B 3	6 Kt—B 3

7... Kt×P would be followed by 8 Q—R 4 ch, Kt—B 3; 9 Kt—Kt 5, etc.

8 P—K 3	7 B—Q 2
9 Q R—B sq	8 R—Q B sq
10 B—K 2	9 P—K 3
11 Castles	10 B—K 2
12 Q—Kt sq	11 Castles

Intending Kt—Q 2.

13 Kt—Q 2	12 Q—R 4
14 Kt—Kt 3	13 P—Q R 3
	14 Q—Kt 5

(See Diagram).

15 Kt—B 5

White overlooks the possibility of the following brilliant exchange. Capablanca, in *Novoye Vremya* gives 15 B—Q sq, and brings about the continuation:—15... Kt—Q R 4; 16 Kt—B 5, B×Kt; 17 P—Q R 3, Q—Kt 3; 18 P×B, R×P; 19 P—Q Kt 4, Q R—B sq; 20 P×Kt, Q×Q; 21 R×Q, R×Kt; 22 R×P, B—Kt 4.

Worthy of attention also, however, is 15 Kt—K Kt 5, P—K R 3; 16 B×Kt.

16 P×Kt	15 Kt×P
17 P—Q R 3	16 B×Kt

Another continuation is 17 P×B, Q×B; 18 P—Q Kt 4; where White, besides being a Pawn down, would probably have a harder game.

18 B—Kt 3	17 Q×Q P
19 Q R—Q sq	18 B—K 2
20 B—K 5	19 Q—Kt 3
21 R—Q 3	20 B—B 3
22 R—K R 3	21 Kt—Q 2
23 B—K B 4	22 P—K B 4
24 Q—R 2	23 P—Q 5
	24 R—B 3
	.....If 24... P×Kt, then
	25 Q×P ch, R—B 2; 26 B—Q B
	4, Q R—B sq; 27 Q×B, etc.
25 B—K Kt 5	25 P×Kt
26 B×R	26 B—Q 4
27 Q×B	

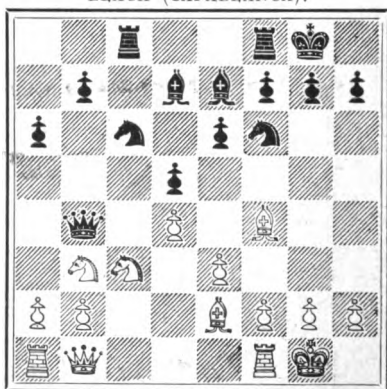
If after the Queen's move, Black played B×B, he would have two pieces for the Rook. White's game, in any case, is untenable.

28 B×B	27 P×Q
29 B—Q 3	28 P×P
30 B—Q Kt 4	29 R—B 8
31 B×B P	30 P—Q R 3
32 B×R P ch	31 P×B
33 R—B 3 ch	32 K—B sq
34 P×P	33 Kt—B 3
35 Resigns.	34 Q—Kt 4

Position after Black's 14th move:—

Q—Kt 5.

BLACK (CAPABLANCA).



WHITE (CHOTIMIRSKY).

GAME No. 3,954.

Played at St. Petersburg on December 18th, 1913.

French Defence.—McCutcheon Variation.

NOTES FROM *Magyar Sakkvilág*. 21 P—B 5

WHITE. CAPABLANCA.	BLACK. SNOZKO-BOROWSKY.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—K 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5
5 P×P	5 Q×P
6 B×Kt	

The usual move is 6 Kt—K B 3, whereupon in the Lasker *v.* Tarrasch match, there followed 6... P—Q B 4; 7 B×Kt, P×B; 8 Q—Q 2.

6 B×Kt ch

...If however Black plays 6..., P×B, then 7 Q—Q 2 as played by Dr. Lasker against Marshall.

7 P×B	7 P×B
8 Kt—K B 3	8 P—Q Kt 3

.....8..., B—Q 2 is also possible, as occurred in the San Sebastian Tourney of 1911 (Maroczy *v.* Capablanca).

9 Q—Q 2

Far stronger is Dr. Bernstein's move 9 P—K Kt 3; upon which, in his game *v.* Snozko Borowsky, in the St. Petersburg Tourney, 1909, there followed 9... B Kt 2; 10 B—Kt 2, Q—K R 4; 11 Castles, Kt—Q 2, etc.

	9 B—Kt 2
10 B—K 2	10 Kt—Q 2
11 P—Q B 4	11 Q—K B 4
12 Castles (Q R)	12 Castles (Q R)
13 Q—K 3	13 K R—Kt sq
14 P—K Kt 3	14 Q—Q R 4

.....Sheer waste of time, as it is impossible to capture the Pawn Alapin played 14... P—Q B 4.

15 R—Q 3	15 K—Kt sq
16 K R—Q sq	16 Q—K B 4
17 Kt—R 4	17 Q—K Kt 4
18 P—K B 4	18 Q—Kt 2
19 B—B 3	19 K R—K sq
20 B×B	20 K×B

Threatening P—B 6 ch.

	21 P—B 3
22 Kt—B 3	22 Q—B sq
23 Kt—Q 2	23 P×P
24 Kt—B 4	24 Kt—Kt 3
25 Kt—R 5 ch	25 K—R sq
26 P×P	

Kt×P is also in view.

27 Q—Q 4	26 Kt—Q 4
	27 R—B sq

.....If 27..., R—Kt sq; 28 Kt×P, K R—B sq; 29 Kt×R P etc.

28 P—B 4

Better Kt—B 4, with Kt—Q 6 in connection.

28 P—K 4

.....According to Tarrasch this is premature; and in its place he recommends Kt—Kt 5.

29 Q—Kt sq

Capablanca here missed the correct continuation; 29 Q—Kt 2! R—Kt sq; 30 Q—R 2; then with R—Q 6 he would have got a good game.

49 P—K 5

30 P×Kt

Otherwise there follows 30... P—K 6, with the threat of Q×B P ch.

	30 P×R
31 P—Q 6	31 R—K 7
32 P—Q 7	

Not the best. According to Alapin, 32 K—Kt sq; and then Q—Q 4 and Kt—Kt 3 accordingly, is the proper play; though Dr. Tarrasch recommends 32 R×Q P.

	32 R—B 7 ch
33 K—Kt sq	33 R—Kt sq ch
34 Kt—Kt 3	34 Q—K 2
35 R×P	35 R—K 7
36 Q—Q 4	36 R—Q sq

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| 37 Q—R 4 | 37 Q—K 5 |40... R×Kt would be inferior, because of 41 R—Q Kt 6 ch. |
| 38 Q—R 6 | 38 K—Kt sq | |
| 39 K—B sq | 39 R×Q P | 41 K—Q 2 41 R×Kt |
| 40 Kt—Q 4 | 40 R—K 8 ch | 42 Resigns. |

GAME No. 3,955.

Played at St. Petersburg on December 21st, 1913.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES FROM *Magyar Sakkvilág*

- | WHITE.
CAPABLANCA. | BLACK.
DUS-CHOTIMIRSKY. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 R—K sq | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 8 P—Q B 3 | 8 Kt—Q B 4 |
| 9 B—B 2 | 9 P—Q B 4 |
| 10 P—Q 4 | 10 Q—B 2 |
| 11 Q Kt—Q 2 | 11 Kt—B 3 |

.....Probably 11... B—K Kt 5 is stronger, as Leonhardt played *v.* Teichmann in the Hamburg Tourney.

- 12 Kt—K B sq

By way of preventing the move B—K Kt 5, then P—K R 3, as played in the match *v.* Lasker and Tarrasch.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 13 P×P | 12 B P×P |
| 14 P—Q 5 | 13 B—K Kt 5 |
| 15 B—Q 3 | 14 Kt—Q 5 |
| 16 B—K 3 | 15 Castles |
| | 16 Q R—B sq |

.....Better would be K R to B sq.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 17 B×Kt | 17 P×B |
| 18 P—Q R 4 | 18 Q—Kt 3 |
| 19 P×P | 19 P×P |
| 20 P—K R 3 | 20 B×Kt |
| 21 Q×B | 21 Kt—Q 2 |
| 22 K R—B sq | 22 Kt—B 4 |

.....Better is 22... Kt—K 4.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 23 P—Q Kt 4 | 23 Kt—R 5 |
|-------------|-----------|

.....40... R×Kt would be inferior, because of 41 R—Q Kt 6 ch.

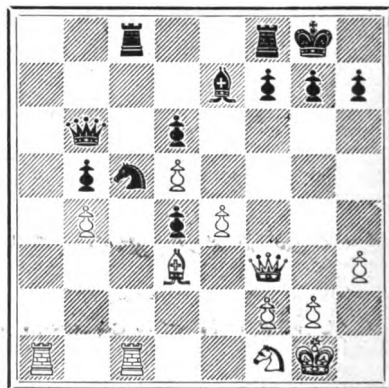
- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 41 K—Q 2 | 41 R×Kt |
| 42 Resigns. | |

.....Here 23... Kt×B is to be considered; as the B proves an important piece. On this Capablanca gets the advantage for White in the *Novoye Vremya* by the continuation:—24 Q×Kt, R—B 6; 25 R×R, P×R; 26 R—R 5, B—B 3; 27 Kt—K 3! R—Kt sq; 28 Kt—B 2; afterwards winning the Kt's Pawn. However, instead of 24... B—B 6, we think 24... B—Kt 4 better.

Position after White's 23rd move:—

P—Q Kt 4.

BLACK (DUS-CHOTIMIRSKY).



WHITE (CAPABLANCA).

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 24 R×R | 24 R×R |
| 25 P—K 5 | |

Threatening 26 Q—B 5.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 26 P—K 6 | 25 P—Kt 3 |
| 27 Kt—Kt 3 | 26 R—K B sq |

Black is now in an uncomfortable situation. If 27... P×P;

28 Q—Kt 4 would be a strong reply.

- 28 Kt—B 5!
29 P×P!
30 Q—B 6!

A tremendous attack. Capablanca with great force has delved and brought to light the hidden advantage of the position.

- 31 Kt×B ch
32 B×Q Kt P
33 Q—Q 7

- 30 Q—Q sq
31 Q×Kt
32 Kt—B 6
33 Q×Q

34 B×Q

34 R—Kt sq

..... There is no defence really. According to Capablanca, if 34... Kt—Q 4; then 35 R—Q sq, R—K B 5; 36 P—Kt 3, R—K 5; 37 B—B 6, R—K 4; 38 R×Q P, Kt—K 2; 39 R×Q P, and wins.

- 35 P—K 7
36 R—K sq
37 B×R ch
38 R—K 6
39 K—B sq
40 K—K 2
41 R—K 5
42 P—Kt 5 and wins.

- 35 K—B 2
36 R—K sq
37 K×B
38 P—Q 4
39 Kt—Kt 4
40 Kt—B 2
41 Kt—R 3

GAME No. 3,956.

Played in the 1913 tournament for the championship of Western Australia.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY F. D. YATES.

P—Q B 4 seems called for.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. J. SAVERS.

Mr. J. HILTON.

15 Kt—B 4

14 Castles

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 P—Q 4
5 B—Kt 5
6 B—K B 4

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—K Kt 3
4 P×P
5 P—B 3

B—K R 4 is the usual and better move.

- 7 Kt×P
8 Castles
9 Q×Kt
10 P—K 5
11 B—Q 3

- 6 B—Kt 2
7 Q—K 2
8 Kt×Kt
9 P—K B 4
10 P—B 3

The Bishop would have stood better at R 4, where it would have served the double purpose of preventing the advance of the Q P, and threatening a strong attack in the diagonal to K Kt 8.

- 12 B×Kt
13 P—K B 4
14 Kt—Q 2

- 11 Kt—R 3
12 B×B
13 B—Kt 2

Missing the last opportunity of P—B 4, the effect of which would have been to hold back Black's Queen's side pieces. It was an error of judgment to place too much value on the passed K P, if, as seems the case, the advance of the Q P was invited.

- 15 P—Q 4
16 B—K 3
17 B—R 3
18 K R—Q sq
19 P—Kt 3
20 Q—R 6
21 B×Kt
22 B P×P

Finely played. White can force an open Rook's file at any time.

- 22 P—B 4
23 P—B 5
24 P×P
25 Q—B 4 ch
26 K—R 2

At R sq the King was perfectly safe, and the Queen would thus have been able to play to R 3 at the 33rd move. This would have made all the difference, as the defence has just one move ahead of the attack that follows.

27 Q—Kt 3	26 R—Q 5	34 Q—R 3	34 Q—Kt 2
28 P—B 3	27 R—K B sq	35 B—B 6	35 R—K 7
29 R—B 4	28 R—Q 7	36 Q—Kt 3	36 R×R
30 P—R 5	29 R (B sq)—Q sq	37 Q×R	37 R—R 4
31 P×P	30 R×P	38 R—R 6	38 K—B 2
32 R—R 4	31 P×P	39 Q—Q 2	39 Q×P ch
33 B—B 3	32 R (Q sq)—Q 7	40 P—Kt 3	40 B—Q 4
	33 Q—B 2	41 B×B ch	41 R×B
		42 Q—R 2	42 P—R 4
		43 Q×P	43 K—Kt 2
		44 Q—R 6	44 R—Q 2
		45 R—R 4	45 R—K 2
		46 R—Q 4	46 Q—K 8
		47 Resigns.	

GAME No. 3,957.

Played November 29th, 1913, in a match Huddersfield v. Hull, Edwin Woodhouse Challenge Cup Competition.

Two Knights Defence.

NOTES BY H. E. ATKINS.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. G. BARRON. Mr. C. W. ROBERTS.
(Hull). (Huddersfield).

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 P×P |
| 5 Castles K R | 5 P—Q 3 |

.....This move gives Black a slightly cramped game, but is, I think, quite good.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 6 Kt×P | 6 B—Q 2 |
|--------|---------|

.....This seems unnecessary. 6 B—K 2 at once is better.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 7 Kt—Q B 3 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 B—K 3 | 8 Kt—K 4 |
| 9 B—K 2 | 9 Castles |
| 10 P—K R 3 | |

10 P—K B 4 at once seems stronger; if then 10... Q Kt—K 5; 11 B—B sq, followed by P—K R 3 and P—K Kt 4.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 11 P—B 4 | 10 R—K sq |
| 12 B—Q 3 | 11 Kt—Kt 3 |

It is difficult to suggest a really satisfactory move for White here; 12 B—B 3 is, perhaps, a little better than the text move, or 12 P—B 5.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13 Q—B 3 | 12 B—K B sq |
| 14 K Kt—K 2 | 13 P—Q B 4 |

14 Kt—B 5 is, at all events, as good as the move made.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 15 Kt—Kt 3 | 14 B—B 3 |
|------------|----------|

Clearly 15 Kt—Q 5 loses a Pawn.

- | |
|----------|
| 15 P—Q 4 |
|----------|

.....Good, this move breaks the position up, and leads to a decisive advantage for Black.

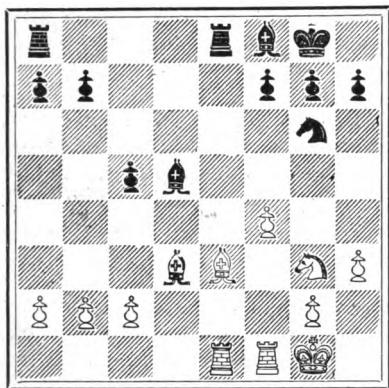
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 16 P×P | 16 Kt×P |
| 17 Kt×Kt | 17 Q×Kt |
| 18 Q×Q | 18 B×Q |

19 Q R—K sq 19 Kt—R 5

Position after White's 19th move :—

Q R—K sq.

BLACK (MR. ROBERTS).



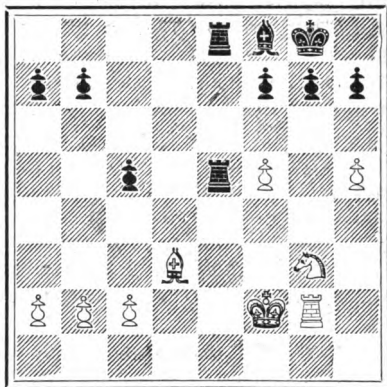
WHITE (MR. BARRON).

20 R—B 2	20 B×K Kt P
21 R×B	21 Kt—B 6 ch
22 K—B 2	22 Kt×R
23 K×Kt	23 R×B ch
24 K—B 2	24 R—K 3
25 P—K R 4	25 Q R—K sq
26 P—B 5	26 R—K 4
27 P—R 5	

Position after White's 27th move :—

P—R 5.

BLACK (MR. ROBERTS).



WHITE (MR. BARRON).

28 B×P	27 P—B 5
29 K—B 3	28 B—B 4 ch
30 K—Kt 4	29 R—K 6 ch
31 Kt×R	30 Q R—K 4 ch
32 K—B 3	31 R×Kt ch
	32 R×B

.....Mr. Roberts is to be
congratulated on a very good game
and Black wins.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to
Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

We have had an unusual flood of good wishes from our friends this
season. To all we reciprocate the kind greetings.

F. F. Alexander's help-mate given at page 30 has been solved by
a few. The first to hand was from S.H.H. (? Hall), followed by W.
Nash, T.R.D., F. W. Markwick and M. Marble.

We are surprised to find anyone to worm out the difficult task
which confronts a solver in tackling T. R. Dawson's propositions

presented at page 34. V. Onitiu, of Hungary, has sent in a complete answer, and much credit is due to him.

Our printers and publishers were, in December last, faced with the unrest troubles of a Municipal strike at Leeds, consequently our January issue had to go to press earlier than usual, in order that subscribers should have their magazine at breakfast table on New Year's day. This is the reason we did not acknowledge last month "White to play," which reached us too late for notice in January number.

The Carlstadt Chess Club (Croatia) has just published in book form some 44 two-movers from its 1912 International Tourney, under the editorship of Herr Isidor Gross. These problems are supplemented by 36 two-movers and 16 three-movers by the editor himself. The book can be obtained from: The Chess Club, Carlstadt, Croatia, Austria, on payment of 50 filler (=1/-) in stamps.

Some of our readers like bizaare "troubles." Here is one by Geo. S. Carr. Give a position with White to play discovering check, and each of the subsequent moves (Black and White) give discovered check. No mate is required, but the concocted arrangement must be such that the sequence of moves is in each case a discovered check. The best effort received by us up to the end of the month will be awarded a chess book.

The paper *Nepszava* announces a international tourney for two-move original direct-mate problems. Diagrams, solutions on back; mottoes and usual conditions.

Prizes: 40, 20 kronen, and a book prize, value 10 kronen. Limit of entry, July 31st, 1914. Judges, the solvers. Result to be announced in December. Address: Redaction, *Nepszava* (Sakkrovat), Conti-utcza 4, Budapest VIII, Hungary.

The Hungarian paper *Pesti Hirlap* announces an international three move direct-mate tourney. Diagrams, and usual motto regulations. The envelopes to be marked "Sakkrovat" (=Chess Column) on the outside. Full solutions on back of diagrams. The solvers to be the judges. Prizes, 80, 40, 20 kronen, and book prizes. Limit of entry, July 31st, 1914. Prizes will be awarded next December. Address: Editor, *Pesti Hirlap*, Vaczi-Körut 78, Budapest, Hungary.

La Correspondencia, a paper issued at Cienfuegos (Cuba) has recently opened a chess column under the direction of Sr. Juan J. Hidalgo.

The important illustrated daily paper, *L'Imparcial* (Cuba), started about a year ago a weekly chess column under the editorship of Sr. J. B. Mello e Souza. A two-move tourney, recently held by it resulted thus:—First prize, J. S. Mendes, Fr. and J. C. de Lacerda; Second prize, A. G. Meschick.

Problem by J. S. Mendes. White: K on K B 7, Q on Q B 6, R on Q 5, Kts on K R 5 and Q Kt 5, Ps on K B 4, Q 6, Q Kt 2. Black:

K on K 5, Kts on Q R 7, Q Kt 3, Ps on Q Kt 6, K 6, K B 3, K B 6. White mates in two moves.

A correspondent has pointed out that the second prize problem of the *Magyar Sakkújság* by the Rev. J. Jespersen, closely resembles the first prize 3-er of the *Norwich Mercury Tourney* of 1808—9, republished under the editorship of Mr. J. Keeble in *The Caduceus*, 1910. Here is the position referred to :—

By G. Heathcote.—White : K at Q 5 ; Q at Q 3 ; R at Q Kt 5 ; Bs at K B 7 and K 7 ; Kts at K Kt 8 and K 6 ; Ps at K R 3, 4, K Kt 3, 7, Q 2, Q B 2 and 7. Black : K at K B 4 ; Q at K R 8 ; Rs at K B 5 and K 8 ; B at K Kt 7 ; Kt at K 5 ; Ps at K B 7, Q B 6, Q Kt 3 and Q R 2. White self-mates in three.

Obviously Jespersen's three-er is based on Heathcote's, but is short of a thorough mastery of the possibilities and consequently is inferior. A curious fact is that the judges in the Hungarian Tourney acknowledge their acquaintance with the earlier problem, and yet award honours to a problem which is a frail imitation. This decision will puzzle many, because originality counts a lot in problem composition, and if this important factor is not to come into reckoning, it will give the unscrupulous a latitude which honesty of purpose forbids.

The Four-Leaved Shamrock Christmas Box tourney has resulted :—1 G. Heathcote, 2 G. W. Chandler and Comyn Mansfield (joint), 3 Rev. J. Hirste Haywood, 4 E. Millins and J. E. Slater (*ex aequo*). The first two are :—

By G. Heathcote.—White : K at K R 6 ; Q at K 3 ; Rs at Q sq and Q R 6 ; B at K R 7 ; Kts at Q B 2 and 8 ; Ps at K 6 and Q Kt 3. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at Q R 5 ; R at K B 7 ; B at Q 7 ; Kts at K Kt 3 and K sq ; Ps at K R 6, K B 6, Q Kt 5 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

By G. W. Chandler and Comyns Mansfield.—White : K at Q B sq ; Q at K R 5 ; Rs at K B 4 and Q R 5 ; Bs at Q B 7 and Q R 4 ; Kts at Q Kt 7 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at K Kt 4 ; R at Q B 4 ; B at Q Kt 3 ; Kts at K R 7 and Q Kt sq ; Ps at K B 3, K 3, Q B 7 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

The same magazine offers a prize of five shillings for the best original and unpublished two-mover received by 1st April next. A one-word pseudonym to be used and name and address to be written on back of diagram. Problems to be in chess type, and entries limited to residents in the United Kingdom.

Magyar Sakkvilág three-move problem tourney. In addition to the prize problems quoted below, T. C. Henriksen (Fredrikstad) and W. B. Meiners (Gravenhage) took fifth and sixth prizes, respectively, whilst L. A. Kuijers, Dr. E. Palkoska, N. C. Malachoff, W. Korteling, M. B. Neumann and Peter Nemeth received hon. mens. The four positions reproduced are by well-known composers and are clever, though not specially brilliant. One is rather surprised at the position of Herland's in a Hungarian tourney, though in an American or even an

English competition it might figure well on account of its "task" nature.

First Prize by V. Cisar (Pilsen).—White : K at K Kt 2 ; Q at Q 3 ; Bs at K B 4 and Q B 8 ; Kts at K Kt 8 and Q R 3 ; Ps at K B 2 and Q Kt 4. Black : K at Q 4 ; Rs at K R 2 and K 3 ; Bs at K Kt 2 and Q R 7 ; Kts at K R sq and K B 3 ; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, K B 2, Q 5, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

Second Prize by S. Herland (Bucharest).—White : K at Q 8 ; Q at Q 3 ; R at Q Kt 7 ; B at Q Kt 3 ; Kt at Q 5 ; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 5, K 7, Q 7, Q Kt 5, 6, and Q R 3. Black : K at Q 3 ; Q at K Kt 8 ; R at Q Kt 8 ; B at K R 5 ; Kts at Q R sq and 7 ; Ps at K B 6, K 6, Q 5 and Q R 2. Mate in three.

Third Prize by Max Feigl (Vienna).—White : K at Q R 3 ; Q at K Kt sq ; Bs at K R 7 and K B 2 ; Kts at K 3 and Q B 4 ; Ps at K 2, Q B 6, Q Kt 2 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 5 ; R at Q B 2 ; Bs at K R 8 and K Kt 2 ; Kt at Q Kt sq ; Ps at K Kt 4, K 2, 3, Q 2, Q Kt 6, Q R 2 and 3. Mate in three.

Fourth Prize by K. Fiala (Tabor).—White : K at Q R sq ; Q at K Kt 2 ; R at Q Kt 6 ; B at K R 6 ; Kts at Q 6 and Q B 5 ; Ps at Q 2 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q 5 ; Q at Q 2 ; Bs at K B 2 and 7 ; Kt at Q R sq ; Ps at K Kt 3, K 3, 6, and Q R 7. Mate in three.

"WHITE TO PLAY ; A selection of complete block Two-movers," by Alain C. White ("The Chess Amateur" Office, Stroud).

One would have thought the production of "Sam Loyd and his Chess Problems" would have been sufficient work for any enthusiast for years, but Mr. White, in his ardent interest in connection with the art, has generously surprised problem devotees by issuing this fascinating collection. To many "White to Play" may require explanation, but it is a happily chosen title. Like most of Mr. White's books, this one has a motive. In every instance he has hitherto aimed at placing before the public by illustrative examples, methods to reach certain consummations. His methodical classifications are cleverly managed, and one who has a wide knowledge of the subject must admire the way Mr. White is succeeding in his self-imposed task—a task which is a labour of love.

"White to Play" comprises 100 two-movers where, were Black to move first, White could give mate instantly. In some of these, White has but to "waste time," others give Black further choice of play, some change a seeming mate for another, and there are 21 which, apparently "block" positions, are solved by "threat" measures, but these are exceptional positions, very difficult to construct, as may be well imagined, seeing that these 21 are virtually the world's product in this line. There are 57 composers represented, and we notice that Mr. White has denied himself a position in the gallery of interesting items. There are ten pages of Introduction, explaining the object of the collection. This brings to mind the articles we commenced in the defunct *London Chess Monthly* a good many years ago, on "Problem Solving." The series was cut short by the cessation of the *Monthly*. We dealt with two-movers somewhat upon the same lines as Mr. White

has treated the subject from a composer's point of view. The "White to Move" is a valuable volume to the composer, be he a tyro or expert, and reflects great credit upon its editor.

THREE-MOVE PROBLEMS AND HOW TO SOLVE THEM by F. Baird.

"To teach the young idea how to shoot" is one thing, but to attempt to teach the novice how to solve three-move problems is another. Mr. Baird has had the courage to take this task in hand. We are informed that the publication of this volume is but the collection of papers written for and published by a magazine. If the information given satisfied the readers of the magazine, we sure are it will be disappointing to many. The author, as he must do, assumes his reader has a knowledge of chess, yet he charitably explains what a mate is! He even indicates that a King may not move into check, though his wording would imply to the uninitiated that such a possibility was recognised! The chapter on "Technical Terms and Definitions" might be improved upon. An acceptance of those given by Mr. S. S. Blackburne in *Terms and Themes of Chess Problems* would have saved trouble, and certainly been more accurate than those which appear in the volume under consideration. The definitions given are prolix and redundant, also ambiguous, confused and absolutely incorrect in some cases. For instance the definition of "King's Field" is wrong. "Echo Mate" is wrong—the writer confounds "Echo" with Symmetrical, or as Loyd has said "bifurcated." As often as not the mating pieces in "Echoed" mates are not the same. The author inflicts an unauthorised term in "Parisian Favourite Mate" upon his innocent pupil. As for other description of mates, there is puzzled confusion. There is hardly a definition—and these are not comprehensive—which is perfect. There are many misleading remarks in the general text, and the explanations of the "Indian" and "Bristol" themes are deficient and some of the illustrations given are positively wrong. No. 6 by the author is certainly correct, but why does he not adopt the improvement he suggests, and at once give credit to "J.B. of Bridport?" No. 7 is not an "Indian." No. 11 is not a true "Bristol." The methods advised for solving are arbitrary and are not well regularised, and to suggest that a solver should resort to the practice—when other schemes fail for the time being—of trying every move of White (the exhaustive process), robs the virtue of solving of its fascination. To get at the solution by this means is *not* solving. The 50 selected problems are mostly feeble affairs. Of No. 1 by Dr. Galitzky, Mr. Baird says: "This problem is impossible." Is this a joke? Of course it is possible. He gives an impossible position in No. 6 by W. T. Gadsby—it is a distressful affair. No. 27 is stated to be the most difficult three-er in the world; a statement which would incline one to the belief that whoever held that opinion had no great experience. The work in its entirety, with its many inaccuracies and shortcomings is not likely to be accepted as an authoratative treatise, and it is a pity those only distantly versed in the subject should, because it is a printed book, regard "Three-move Problems, and How to Solve them" as a reliable guide.

SAM LOYD AND HIS CHESS PROBLEMS.—A copy of this work edited and compiled by Mr. Alain C. White, reached us in time to give only a mere acknowledgment of its receipt. We believe it is the seventeenth problematic work issued by Mr. White; his indefatigability seems like a circle, never ending. Some of his volumes are most embracing in their scope and complete in detailed information, but as time goes on these self-imposed tasks become almost stupendous.

It is not really surprising that the author, as an American, should chose as his subject the most popular American composer who ever delighted the whole world. In the "Foreword" and in other places in the book, Mr. White explains its *raison d'être*. It appears the latter had urged the late S. Loyd to recast and supplement his *Chess Strategy*, published in 1881; this the veteran was willing to do, but left his labours a long way unfinished. Since his death on April 10th, 1911, Mr. White has searched in every nook and cranny to discover overlooked and forgotten problems of the deceased, with the result he made some curious discoveries. Loyd was a greater veteran in chess than his years would imply, since though 70 years of age, he had been before the world for about 56 years!

The arrangement of the work has followed the scheme which Loyd preferred, and that which was adopted in the 1881 *Strategy*. This has resulted in a kind of fragmentary discursion dealing with biography, anecdote, reminiscences and chess. The history of Loyd's life is not confined to a chapter but virtually every page chronicles some interesting episode of a busy, varied, and strenuous life. There is wonderful detail here, and of the 471 pages, half of them are full letter-press, the other half is taken up by diagrams (of which there are 744), plates, etc. As a frontispiece, a splendid photograph of the subject of the book is given, which materially adds to its interest. Of the 744 diagrams, 714 are Sam Loyd's, the rest are by his brothers, Thomas Loyd (4), I. S. Loyd (26). Sam Loyd obviously was a man of many parts, but he is best known outside chess as the most consummate and daring master of those classes of puzzles which appealed to the public at large, and probably for many years to come his contrivances will be from time to time revived for the inquisitive to toy with. As for his chess problems, it is not unlikely that his revered name will out-last that of Paul Morphy, notwithstanding the fact that his compositions never aspired to be examples of the new advanced schools, but on account of their originality, piquancy, subtlety, and apparent simplicity. Loyd did not eschew modern ideas, but was content to the last to compose according to dictates of his own impulse, and every student knows how successful he was in creating and sustaining individual characteristics throughout his long chess experience.

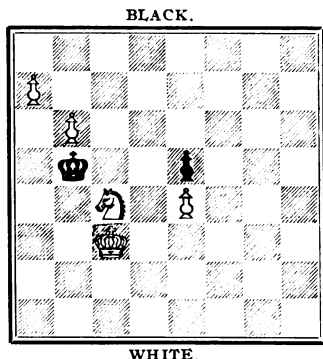
To Mr. A. C. White the whole chess problem world is greatly indebted in materializing an undertaking, which, in the hands of most would prove either a failure or turn out to be a simple gallery. The work has been done well, and we note with pleasure our esteemed and regular solver, Mr. G. Stillingfleet Johnson has a particular meed of thanks in the analytic labours he has contributed towards a satisfactory accomplishment of this lasting tribute to a great man.

The work is excellently "got up," and does great credit to Messrs., Whitehead & Miller of Leeds, who, as all know, carry out their duties in like respect for the *B.C.M.*

Szachista Polski publishes an appreciation of the problem work of Alexander Wagner, who has just completed a quarter-century of activity in this direction.

His earliest published problem, given in the Polish paper, *Tygodnik Ilustrowany* in 1888, is appended:—

White mates in four moves.



The latest issue of the *Schweizersche Schachzeitung* contains an appreciative article by Mr. Alan C. White, on the late A. Oberhänsli and his problems. In the course of the review, Mr. White says:—

"Thanks to Dr. Henneberger I received all Oberhänsli's problems at once, in their complete form they were new to me, and even singly I knew but few of them. They were a real revelation to me. Though not possessing the genius of a Juchli, they have yet a charm which rivets the solver's attention. Even if there were no others, these two men would suffice to uplift Switzerland to pre-eminence among other nations in the sphere of problem work.

"The problems of Oberhänsli make up in increased sharpness of idea what they lack in depth when compared with the work of Juchli. I regard Oberhänsli as the precursor of Valentin Marin. True, Marin is the greater, but the difference is one of degree, not of kind. In fact we might take two positions by the Swiss problemist, especially those involving sacrifices, and blend them together into a masterpiece à la Marin.

"Oberhänsli delights in strategy and double-presentment of a theme. He astonishes us by 'backing up' where we least expect it (No. 1); is fond of corner-move keys (No. 2); in fact among his 68 productions we are surprised at the frequency of this type. His work varies from simple sketches to complicated life-size pictures, but is never devoid of strategic manœuvres. No. 3 is innocent enough, and yet the key-move is a brilliant example of crystallisation.

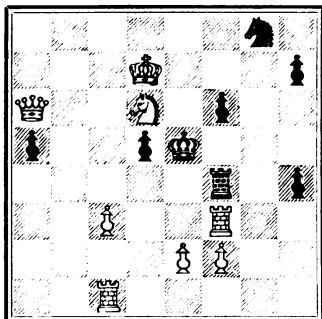
"He is fond of echo (No. 4); while in No. 5 we have a brilliant system of clearances of the White Queen to enable the Kt to mate on K Kt 5. No. 6 is my favourite among the author's problems, a little gem, which combines so many manœuvres in a seemingly simple play that we stand amazed."

In reference to these problems the reader must remember that they are about 40 years old; a fact which leads us to appreciate especially their freshness, and the worth of the inspiration which produced them.

We give the solutions in the present issue, but hope our readers will tackle the problems in the usual way, without reference to key-moves.

No. 1.

BLACK.

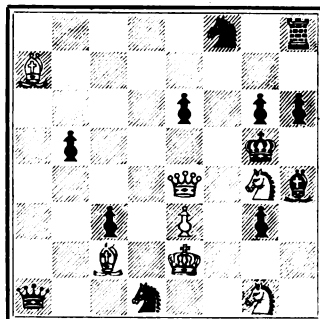


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2.

BLACK.

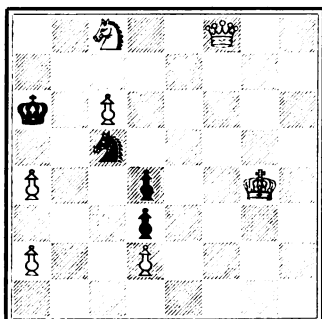


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 3.

BLACK.

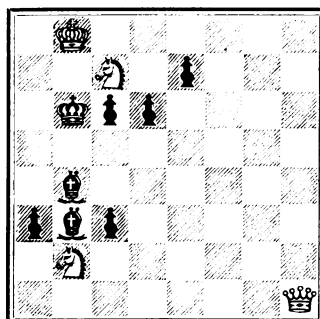


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 4.

BLACK.

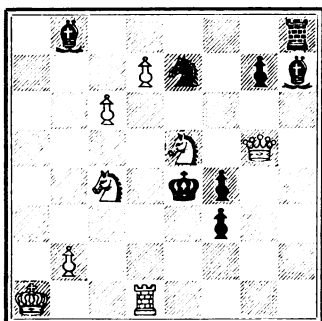


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 5.

BLACK.

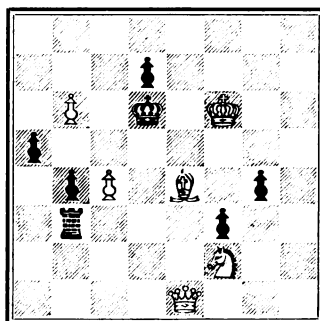


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 6.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL SOLUTION COMPETITION.

SCORE TABLE.

	Brt. f'rd.	NOVEMBER.																DECEMBER.							
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36								
H. A. Adamson	318	12	0	12	12	12	12	12	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rev. A. Baker	308	12	18	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	506							
Rev. W. E. Bolland ..	315	12	0	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	507							
Chas. Cooper	252	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	456							
H. Hosey Davis	339	15	18	12	12	24	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	564							
Dr. G. Dobbs	339	12	18	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	549							
E. Eldon	297	12	15	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	492							
W. Finlayson	339	15	18	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	552							
J. Freeman	306	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	510							
Rev. H. H. L. Hastling	144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	228							
M. H. Holland	300	15	18	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	501							
G. S. Johnson	336	12	18	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	534							
Murray Marble	252	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	450							
A. J. Naitti	306	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	510							
W. Nash	339	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	537							
C. Salt	315	15	18	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	0	12	0	12	12	12	504							
"Sagird"	327	15	18	12	12	12	0	12	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
C. H. Sheldon	282	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	492							
R. G. Thomson	339	15	18	12	12	12	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	540							

No. 25 is cooked by 1 K—K 7, which was not mentioned in our solutions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In the January *B.C.M.* your Problem Editor alludes to a private letter of mine in regard to the current Problem Tournament. He seems to have quite misunderstood the point of my objection. It was simply this—that as the Competition closed on August 31st (that being the last day of entry) it was *ultra vires* for the *B.C.M.* to alter its conditions on September 1st.* I did not deny the right of the Editors to alter the conditions while they could be altered, but I pointed out that in any race, when the winning post has been passed, no later entries are possible. On August 31st this *Competition* was over; all that remained was the decision of the judges. As you are aware, I did not write on this matter for publication, because I thought it would be against the interests of the *B.C.M.* I thought (and still think) it hard that the competitors who pressed forward their problems in order to be in time for the "appointed day," should have their compositions placed on a level with those that had received two months more time for preparation. That is a matter of *opinion*. My objection was, as a matter of fact—namely, that a competition in chess (or anything else) cannot be re-opened, when the competition has been completed according to the published conditions.

I am, yours truly,

January 12th, 1914.

W. E. BOLLAND.

* P.S.—In the *August* number the Problem Editor was careful to remind competitors that August 31st was the last day of entry (p. 340).

In deference to our correspondent we publish his letter, but we must point out his analogy is wrong. A race may finish when the winning post is past, but a similar thing does not apply to problem tournaments in the way Mr. Bolland puts it. The contest is not over at the closing date of receiving entries; indeed, it can fairly be said that the contest is not even concluded until the whole of the competitive problems are published. The judges then start their real work.

SOLUTIONS.

By K. Grabowski (p. 29).—1 R—K R 5, &c.

By J. Kleindienst (p. 29).—1 Q—K sq, &c.

By M. de Moraes Filho (p. 30).—The source we took this position from was deficient in a Black Pawn at K B 2, which is really not necessary, but merely adds to the difficulty. 1 P—K 6, &c.

By G. Browne (p. 30).—1 R—Kt 2, R—B 3; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., R×Q P; 2 R—K 2, &c. If 1..., R×Kt P; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R—Kt 5, &c.

By J. Scheel (p. 30).—1 Kt—R 2, &c.

By Dr. E. Palkoska (p. 30).—1 Kt—Q 4, Kt—B 7; 2 Q×B P, &c. If 1..., R—B 7; 2 K—K 4, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 6; 2 K—K 5, &c. If 1..., P—B 6; 2 Q—K 4, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 3, &c.

By F. F. Alexander (p. 30).—1 B—Kt 2, R—R 3; 2 P—B 3, K—Q 4; 3 K—Kt 3, R—Q 3; 4 K—Kt 4, Kt—K 3; 5 P—B 4, mate.

By G. Heathcote (p. 31).—1 Kt—K B 5, P—Kt 4; 2 Kt (B 5)—Q 6, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3; 2 Kt (B 5)—Q 4, &c. If 1..., B—B 2; 2 Q—B 3, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 B—K 6, &c. If 1..., R—K B sq; 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

By C. A. L. Bull (p. 31).—1 Q—R sq, K—Q 6; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P or K—B 5; 2 Kt—R 2 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6; 2 P—Q 4, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 P Queens ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Kt 5 dbl. ch, &c.

By W. A. Shinkman (p. 32).—1 Q—K 4, P×Q or Kt—B sq; 2 P×R, &c. If 1..., R×Q; 2 P—Q 7, &c. If 1..., R—K 6; 2 Kt—R 8 ch, &c.

By H. W. Barry (p. 32).—1 Q—Kt 5, &c.

By H. Gadsen (p. 33).—1 Q—R 3, &c.

By R. C. Dixon (p. 33).—1 R—Kt 2, &c.

By "G.W.M." (p. 33).—1 B—K 6, &c.

By B. M. Berd (p. 33).—1 Q—Kt sq, &c.

By W. B. Rice (p. 33).—1 B—Q 4.

By T. R. Dawson (p. 34), "A.C.W."—1 Kt—Q B 3, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q 5, B—Kt 5; 3 Kt—Kt 6, B—B 6; 4 Q P×B, R P×Kt; 5 B—K 3, P—Q 4; 6 P—K R 4, P—Q 5; 7 P—K Kt 4, P×B; 8 Q—Q 6, R—R 4; 9 P—Q B 4, R—Kt 4; 10 P×R, Kt—K 2; 11 B—Kt 2, Q Kt—B 3; 12 Castles, Castles; 13 B×Kt, Kt—Q 4; 14 R×Kt, P—B 4; 15 Kt—B 3, B P×P; 16 P—Kt 4, R—B 5; 17 K—Kt 2, B—B 4; 18 P—B 4, P×B; 19 P—B 5, P×R; 20 P—B 6; 21 R—Q B sq, P—Kt 4; 22 R—B 5, R—B 5; 23 Kt—Q 4, P×R; 24 P—R 4, P×Q; 25 K—R 3, P×R P; 26 P—R 5, Q—Kt 3; 27 P—B 4, P×P; 28 P×Q, P×Kt; 29 P×B, P—Kt 6; 30 P×R, P—R 4; 31 P—B 5, K—R 2; 32 P—B 7, K—R 3.

By T. R. Dawson (p. 34), "B.L.W."—1 P—K 4, P—K 3; 2 P—Q Kt 4, P—Q Kt 4; 3 B—B 4, P×B; 4 P—Kt 5, K—K 2; 5 P—Kt 6, K—Q 3; 6 P—Q R 4, K—B 4; 7 P—B 4, K—Kt 5; 8 P—Kt 4, P—K R 4; 9 P—R 4, K R P×P; 10 P—Q 4, R—R 4; 11 Kt—K B 3, Kt—K 2; 12 Kt—B 3, P—R 4; 13 B—K 3, B—R 3; 14 Castles, R—K 4; 15 P—R 5, P—Kt 4; 16 P—R 6, B—Kt 4; 17 P—R 7, R—R 2; 18 P becomes B, Kt—Q 4; 19 P×Kt, Kt—B 3; 20 Kt—K 4, B—B 4; 21 P×Kt, P—B 4; 22 Q P×B, P—Q 4; 23 P×B, Q P×Kt; 24 Q—Q 6, P×Q; 25 K R—Q sq, P—Q 4; 26 R—Q 3, Q—Q 3; 27 B P×R, R—Q B 2; 28 P—Kt 7, B P×R; 29 P—B 4, K—Kt 6; 30 R—R 4, P—Kt 6; 31 K P×Q, P—Kt 5; 32 B—B 3, P—B 5; 33 P—Q 7, Kt P×Kt; 34 P—Kt 6, P×B; 35 R—Kt 4 ch, P×R; 36 P×R, P×B.

Solutions to problems by A. Oberhänsli. See page 76.

No. 1.—1 R—B sq, R×R; 2 Q—Q 3, etc. If 1..., Kt—K 2; 2 R—K 3 ch.

No. 2.—Q—R sq, threat; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, etc. If 1..., Kt×K P; 2 B×Kt ch.

If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—R 3 ch.

No. 3.—1 K—R 4—? 2 Q—Kt 4.

No. 4.—1 Q—K 4, B—R 4; 2 Q—Q B 4, etc. If 1..., B—B 4; 2 Q—R 4, etc.

No. 5.—1 Kt—B 7, B—B 2; 2 Q—Q R 5, etc. If 1..., B—B 4; 2 Q—Kt 2! If 1..., Kt—B 4; 2 Q—Kt 6. If 1..., B—Kt 3; 2 Q—Q B 5 (threat). If 1 P—B 7; 2 Q—Kt 4.

No. 6.—1 Q—Q Kt sq, R—K 6; 2 Kt—Q 3, etc.

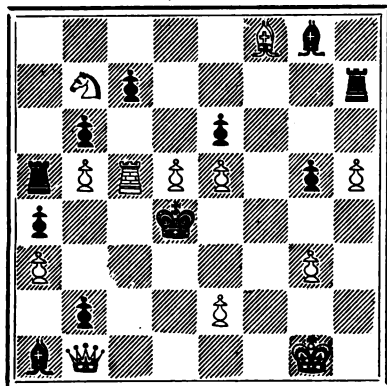
B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL.

No. 2,751.

[T.P. No. 45.]

Motto: "Nox."

BLACK. *Rev. J. Jespersen.*

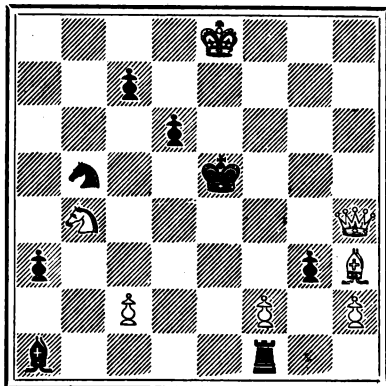
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,752.

[T.P. No. 46.]

Motto: "Per Aspera ad Astra."

BLACK. *H. Vetter.*

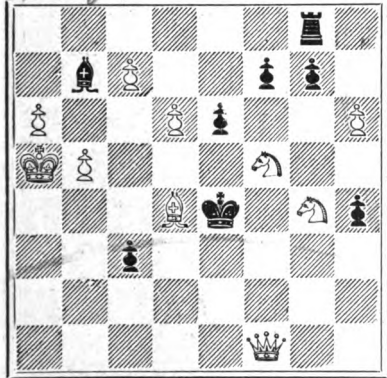
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,753.

[T.P. No. 47.]

Motto: "The tender grace of a day that is dead."

BLACK. *C. A. L. Busch.*

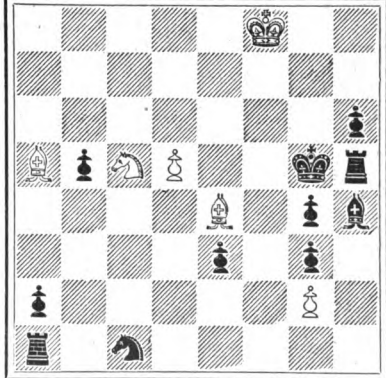
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,754.

[T.P. No. 48.]

Motto: "Balkan."

BLACK. *L. Cimbur.*

WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

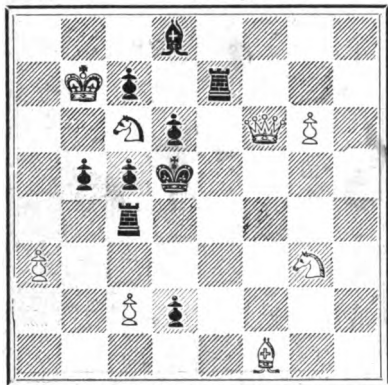
B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL.

No. 2,755.

[T.P. No. 49.]

Motto: "Tyrfing."

BLACK. *J. Koller*

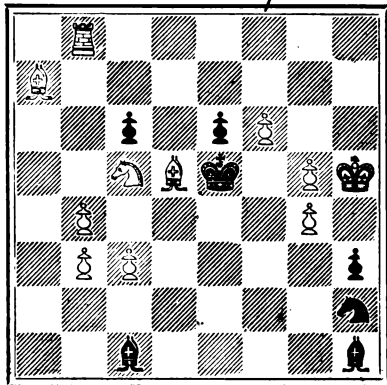
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,756.

[T.P. No. 50.]

Motto: "Werelaff."

BLACK. *Hy. Tate*

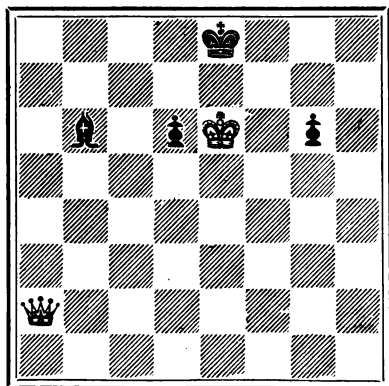
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,757.

[T.P. No. 51.]

Motto: "God save the Queen."

BLACK. *No name*

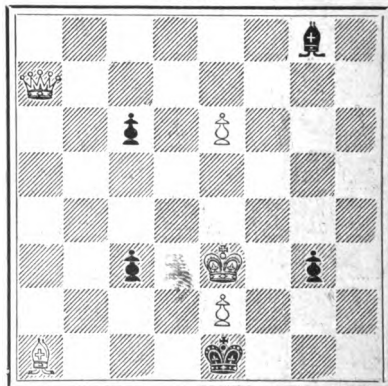
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,758.

[T.P. No. 52.]

Motto: "Ein Mährehn aur uralten Zerten"

BLACK. *No name*

WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

1914

BRITISH

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MARCH, 1914.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Solutions of positions 158 and 159, published in the February number, were received from Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake [0+4]; Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery) [0+4]; Mr. C. B. Dyar (Berlin) [4+4]; Mr. F. W. Markwick (Leyton) [4+4]; the Rev. A. Baker (Jersey) [4+0]; Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth) [4+0]; Mr. H. Pearman (London [0+4]; Mr. C. J. Barry (Dublin) [0+0]; "Picardy" (Croydon) [0+0]; and Mrs. Moseley (Oxford) [0+4].

We repeat the positions, and give their solutions:—

Position 158, from actual play. ♔ at K 4, ♚ at Q R 2, Q Kt 3, and K Kt 2, ♕ at K 3, ♜ at Q Kt 3, Q B 4, and K R 3. White to play but cannot win.

This occurred in a game between Messrs. Miller and Paice, in the current championship tournament at the Metropolitan Chess Club, and ended quite correctly as a draw. White's best chance of a win is by 1 P—R 4, whereupon Black must be very careful. 1... K—B 3 loses simply, by White capturing the Q Kt P. But Black draws by 1... K—Q 3; 2 K—B 5, K—B 3; 3 K—Kt 6, P—Kt 4; 4 P×P ch, K×P; 5 K×P, K—Kt 5; 6 P—Kt 4, K×P; 7 P—Kt 5, P—B 5; 8 P—Kt 6, P—B 6; 9 P—Kt 7, P—B 7; 10 P—Kt 8 (Q) ch, K—Kt 7, and draws. If 4 K×P, P×P; 5 P×P, P—B 5, and Black wins. If 2 P—K Kt 4, Black plays K—B 3; 3 K—K 5, P—Kt 4; 4 K—K 4 (P—R 5, P—Kt 5), K—Kt 3; 5 K—Q 5, P—B 5; 6 P—R 5 ch, K×P; 7 P×P, P—Kt 5; and draws. Black can safely play 1... P—R 4, and if 2 K—B 4, K—B 3; 3 P—Kt 3, K—Kt 3; or if 2 P—Kt 3, K—Q 3 as before, in fact, he is rather better off as White's K Kt P is a move further back. Black's correct system of defence can be put simply thus: he should play the moves K—Q 3, K—B 3, and P—Kt 4 as soon as possible; he then threatens P—B 5 if the White King goes away, and if White challenges an exchange by P—R 4, he simply defends the Kt P and advances the B P when advantageous.

Position 159, from actual play. ♔ at Q Kt 5, ♚ at Q B 5, ♜ at Q 7, ♚ at Q R 7, ♕ at Q R sq, ♜ at Q sq. White to play and win.

The solution may be conveniently divided into two parts.

In the first part White manœuvres the Kt to Q 5, in the second part he either mates or obtains a Queen, unless Black gives up his Bishop.

C I

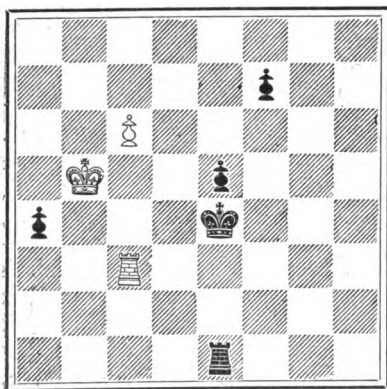
1 B—B 2, B—Kt 4; 2 Kt—B 5, B—B 5; 3 Kt—R 4 (threatening Kt—B 3—Q 5), B—K 4 or Q 7; 4 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K×P; 5 Kt—B 4 ch, winning the Bishop. If 2... B—R 3 or Q 7, or B 8, or Q sq; then 3 Kt—K 6 wins at once. If 2... B—B 3; then 3 Kt—R 6, B—K 4; 4 Kt—Kt 4 and 5 Kt—Q 5. If 2 B—K 2; then 3 Kt—R 4, B—B 3; 4 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K×P; 5 Kt×B ch. Of course, if 1... K—Kt 2; then 2 Kt—B 5 ch, K—R sq; 3 Kt—K 6. If 1... B—K 2; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch. And, if 1... B—B 2; 2 Kt—B 6 and 3 Kt—Q 5.

Now when the Knight is at Q 5 the Black King must move to Kt 2 to prevent K—R 6; also the Bishop must guard B 2, and cannot do so from Q sq, as White would drive him thence by merely marking time. So the Black Bishop has to stay on the long diagonal. If he play to R 7, White will play B—B 2, driving him to Q 3 or K 4; if he play to Kt 6, White will answer B—Kt sq with the same result. When the Bishop is driven to Q 3 or K 4, then White plays Kt—Kt 6, K×P; Kt—B 4 ch, winning the Bishop.

This very interesting position was kindly sent to us by Mr. A. Cartier, of Montreal, who was the conductor of the Black forces in the actual game, which occurred in a friendly match and was left unfinished.

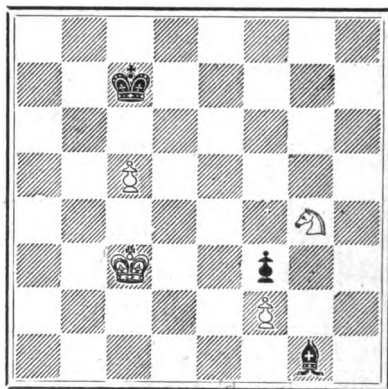
Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than March 19th. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until a month later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 160.



Black to play. What result?

Position 161.



White to play and win.

M. Edouard Cavrel, chess editor of the *Journal de Rouen*, points out that in the Game-Ending given on page 20, of the January number, White could, after the third move of the text, have given mate by 4 Q—K 8 ch, and either Q×B or B×P mate. This is, of course, correct, but we very much doubt whether Signor Pelasca overlooked the continuation. He probably preferred to take two more moves about it, and administer the artistic mate that actually occurred.

A RECIPE FOR BRILLIANCY.

Under the above title, Mr. A. J. A. Cameron, the well-known strong South African player, presented on January 1st, to the readers of his excellent chess column in the *Cape Times*, a New Year greeting in the form of a collection of short brilliant games.

Some of the examples quoted are old favourites of world-wide fame, but are none the less worthy of re-production. The series, we are sure, will be enjoyed by many of our younger subscribers, of whom we have recently had quite a number to add to our list.

Chess writers who lay down maxims for the guidance of the uninitiated are unanimous in their warnings against the danger of pinning the adverse King's Knight with the Queen's Bishop before Castling. This move, B—K Kt 5, seems to exercise a peculiar fascination over many players, probably because K Kt 5 is the most natural and sometimes the only square upon which the Bishop can be developed. Acting on the principle that example is better than precept, we give below a selection of seasonable games, which will provide young players with an object lesson on the futility which frequently attends this premature pinning of the Knight, and at the same time enable them to gain a reputation for brilliancy when similar opportunities arise for them to offer the sacrifice of the Queen. Chess lovers of an older growth will doubtless find in the specimens quoted an interesting series of sparkling games, none of which should prove too long or tedious.

An early example, said to have occurred in a match in the year 1575 between Ruy Lopez and Leonardo da Cutri, may be quoted : 1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 P—K B 4, P—Q 3 ; 3 Kt—K B 3, B—Kt 5 ; 4 B—B 4, P—Q B 3 ; 5 P×P, P×P ; 6 B×P ch, K×B ; 7 Kt×P ch, and 8 Kt×B, regaining the piece with two Pawns to the good.

Another line of play in which the Queen is offered, and with which we propose chiefly to deal here, is attributed to M. de Kennur, Sire de Legalle, a famous player of the eighteenth century, and the chess tutor of the great Philidor. A rather poor example, at the odds of Queen's Rook however, is the only game extant of Legalle's play. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 B—B 4, P—Q 3 ; 3 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3 ; 4 Kt—B 3, B—Kt 5 ; 5 Kt×P, B×Q ; 6 B×P ch, K—K 2 ; 7 Kt—Q 5 mate. Of course 5... Kt×Kt instead of snapping up the Queen, would have turned the tables on White, though had Black played any waiting move, such as 3... P—Q R 3 or 3... P—K R 3, the offered sacrifice would have been sound enough. Innumerable variants of this little trap have been placed on record. It turns up with surprising frequency in ordinary simultaneous performances, and, in more or less disguised form, even occasionally in first-class matches and tournaments. The veteran, J. H. Blackburne, records that in the North of England it became known as the Blackburne trap. It occurred to him "some hundreds of times during his annual tours, not, of course, always in the same way, but with Bishop and Knight."

A typical example, credited to Edward Lasker, of London, went the rounds of the chess press a few months ago.

GAME No. 3,958.

Centre Counter.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. LASKER.	X.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4	4 B—B 4	4 Kt—K B 3
2 P×P	2 Q×P	5 Kt—K B 3	5 B—Kt 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q sq	6 Kt—K 5	6 B×Q
		7 B×P mate.	

An almost exactly similar game, between Albin and Lee, occurred in the New York "Impromptu" tournament of 1893, each player having made an extra move (4 P—Q 4, P—Q B 3;) Albin dispensed with Kt—K 5, to which B—K 3 (not B—R 4; Q×B!) seems a fairly satisfactory reply, and adopted the alternative course B×P ch, K×B; Kt—K 5 ch, winning a Pawn, and breaking up the position.

The astute Emmanuel Lasker, the present champion of the world, was once nearly caught in a version of the following trap. This occurred many years ago, in the Amsterdam tournament of 1889, the first interational tournament in which Lasker participated.

GAME No. 3,959.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. LOMAN.	Mr. LASKER.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q Kt 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	7 B—Kt 3	7 B—Kt 5
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	8 P—K R 3	8 B—R 4
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	9 P—Q 3	9 Kt—Q 5
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3	10 K—R 2	10 P—Kt 4
		11 P—Kt 4	11 Kt×P ch
		12 P×Kt	12 B×P

Black apparently regains the piece at once, but lays himself open to the following sacrificial loss: 13 Kt×K P!, Kt×B (if 13... B×Q, of course White mates in two, as in the preceding examples); 14 Q×B, Kt×R; 15 P×P, Q—B sq; 16 Q—B 4, Q—K 3; 17 Kt—Kt 4, Kt×P; 18 Kt—Q 5, and White has a winning attack. As a matter of fact, Loman played 13 B×P ch?, K×B; 14 Kt×Kt P ch, Q×Kt!; 15 B×Q, B×Q; Black coming out with a piece to the good, with a won game.

Another game, won by the late W. H. K. Pollock, about the year 1890.

GAME No. 3,960.

Three Knights' Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. POLLOCK.	Mr. HALL.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
		3 Kt—B 3	3 B—Kt 5
		4 B—B 4	4 Kt—B 3

5 Castles	5 P—Q 3	9 Kt×K P	9 B×Q
6 Kt—Q 5	6 B—Kt 5	10 Kt×Kt ch	10 P×Kt
7 P—B 3	7 B—Q B 4	11 B×P ch	11 K—B sq
8 P—Q 3	8 Kt—K 2	12 B—R 6 mate.	

A good example. The great Tchigorin was caught in an almost exactly similar position by Dr. Tarrasch in one of the games of their famous match of 1893. Although the Russian master did not, of course, take the offered Queen, he did not long survive the loss of the Pawn, after . . . P×Kt ; Q×B. It may be pointed out that, if instead of 10 . . . P×Kt, Black had played 10 . . . K—B sq ; then 11 Kt (K 5)—Q 7 ch, would leave White with a clear piece to the good.

Two of Dr. Zukertort's blindfold games :—

GAME No. 3,961.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Dr. ZUKERTORT.	Mr. HIRSCH.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 P—Q 4	6 Kt—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	7 B—R 3	7 P—Q 4
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	8 P×Q P	8 K Kt×P
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B×Kt P	9 Castles	9 B—K Kt 5
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4	10 R—K sq	10 Kt×Q B P
		11 Kt×P	11 Kt×K Kt
		12 Q×B, and White wins.	

In this case, it will be noticed, the White Queen is subject to capture by either Knight or Bishop.

GAME No. 3,962.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Dr. ZUKERTORT.	AMATEUR.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	9 Kt×Kt	9 B×Q
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	10 B×P ch	10 K—B sq
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 3	11 B×Kt dis. ch	11 B—B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 3	12 R×B ch	12 P×R
5 B—B 4	5 B—Kt 5	13 B—R 6 ch	13 K—K 2
6 Castles	6 B—K 2	14 Kt—Q 5 ch	14 K—K 3
7 P—Q 3	7 Kt—K R 4	15 B—B 7 ch	15 K×Kt
8 P×P	8 Kt×P	16 P—B 3, and White mates next move.	

Considering that Zukertort was conducting several other games simultaneously blindfold, this game was aptly described by Pollock as a mental masterpiece.

Played between two of the famous Berlin "Pleiades" in 1837.

GAME No. 3,963.

Gioco Piano.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. HORWITZ.	Mr. BLEWOW.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
		3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
		4 P—B 3	4 Q—K 2

5 P—Q 4	5 B—Kt 3	10 Q Kt—Q 2	10 Castles
6 P—Q 5	6 Kt—Q sq	11 Kt—R 4	11 P×P
7 B—K 2	7 P—Q 3	12 Kt×P	12 Kt×Kt
8 P—K R 3	8 P—K B 4	13 B×Q	13 B×P ch
9 B—K Kt 5	9 Kt—K B 3	14 K—B sq	14 Kt—Kt 6

mate.

Here the unusual feature is the mate with the K Kt. It is curious to note how almost every one of White's moves from 6 onwards seems to contribute to the final disaster.

One of Steinitz' games of fifty years ago, played in London in 1863.

GAME No. 3,964.

Remove White's Queen's Rook.

WHITE. Mr. STEINITZ.	BLACK. AMATEUR.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	7 P—B 3	7 B—Kt 3
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	8 P—Q 4	8 B—Kt 5
3 P—B 4	3 P×P	9 B—Kt 5	9 K—B sq
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—Kt 5	10 Castles	10 Kt—K 4
5 Kt—Q 5	5 B—R 4	11 Kt×Kt	11 B×Q
6 Kt×K B P	6 P—Q 3	12 K Kt—Kt 6 ch	12 P×Kt
		13 Kt×P mate.	

Another uncommon example, as White's King's Bishop does not directly enter into the mating combination, except that White's ninth move induces Black to play his King on to the dangerous K B file, in order to free his Q Kt.

Played in London in 1868.

GAME No. 3,965.

Centre Gambit.

WHITE. Mr. POTTER.	BLACK. Mr. MATTHEWS.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	7 R—K sq	7 B—Kt 5
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P	8 P—K 5	8 Kt×P
3 B—Q B 4	3 P—Q B 4	9 Kt×Kt	9 B×Q
4 Kt—K B 3	4 P—Q 3	10 B—Kt 5 ch	10 K—K 2
5 Castles	5 Kt—Q B 3	11 B—Kt 5 ch	11 P—B 3
6 P—B 3	6 P—Q 6	12 Kt—Kt 6 ch	12 K—B 2
		13 Kt×R mate.	

The double check at the twelfth move gives the point some resemblance to the two preceding games. The mating position, however, is quite extraordinary. We cannot recollect any other case in actual play where mate was given by a Knight at one of the corner squares.

A remarkable game played at Vienna in 1860, and won by Kolisch at the odds of Queen's Rook and move.

GAME No. 3,966.

Remove Black's Queen's Rook.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. MANDOLFO.	Mr. KOLISCH.	10 Q—K 2	10 B—K Kt 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	11 Castles	11 B—Q B 4
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—K B 3	12 B—K Kt 5	12 P—R 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 3	13 P—R 3	13 P—R 4
4 P—Q 3	4 P—Q Kt 4	14 P×B	14 P×P
5 B—Kt 3	5 P—Q R 4	15 Kt×K P	15 Kt—Q 5
6 P—Q R 4	6 P—Kt 5	16 Q—K sq	16 Kt—K 5
7 Kt—R 2	7 P—Q 4	17 B×Q	17 Kt—Kt 6
8 P×P	8 P×P	18 Kt—Kt 6	18 K Kt—K 7 ch
9 Kt—K B 3	9 Kt—B 3	dis. ch	
		19 Q×Kt ch	19 Kt×Q, mate.

The cut-and-thrust termination renders the game especially noteworthy.

The next two examples, it will be seen, the player, after sacrificing the Queen, does not play directly for mate, but by immediately attacking the opposing Queen threatens to regain the lost material with interest, and soon develops an overwhelming attack.

Played about 1860.

GAME No. 3,967.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. BINGEN.	D.	14 Kt×Q B P	14 Q—B 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	.....The weak point of this game is that 14..., Q—R 5, would have yielded Black a probably winning advantage.	
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	15 Kt—Q 5	15 Q×R
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	16 Kt—K 5 dis. ch	16 K—Q sq
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B×Kt P	17 Kt×P ch	17 K—B sq
5 P—B 3	5 B—B 4	18 Kt×P ch	18 K—Q sq
6 Castles	6 P—Q 3	19 R×B	19 Q×P
7 P—Q 4	7 P×P	20 Kt—Q 6 ch	20 K—B sq
8 P×P	8 B—Kt 3	21 Kt×B ch	21 K—Kt 2
9 Kt—B 3	9 B—Kt 5	22 Kt—Q 5	22 Kt—B 3
10 P—Q 5	10 Kt—K 4	23 Kt—Q 6 ch	23 K—Kt sq
11 B—Kt 5 ch	11 P—B 3	24 Kt—Kt 4	24 Resigns.
12 P×P	12 P×P		
13 Kt×Kt	13 B×Q		

GAME No. 3,968.

Vienna Opening.

Played in 1890.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. KURSCHNER.	Mr. TARRASCH.	2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	3 P—K Kt 3	3 Kt—B 3
		4 B—Kt 2	4 B—B 4

5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q R 3	12 Q—Q 2	12 Kt (Q5) × Pch
6 P—B 4	6 P—Q 3	13 K—K 2	13 Kt—Q 5 ch
7 P—B 5	7 P—K Kt 3	14 K—B 2	14 Kt × P ch
8 P—K Kt 4	8 P—K R 4	15 K—Kt 3	15 P × P
9 B—Kt 5	9 Kt—Q 5	16 Q—Kt 5	16 P—R 5 ch.
10 Kt—Q 5	10 Kt × Kt	17 Q × P	17 P—B 5 ch
11 B × Q	11 Kt—K 6	18 K—R 3	18 Kt—B 7,

mate.

Even the very safe “Queen’s Gambit Declined,” after the stereotyped continuation 4 B—K Kt 5, occasionally provides an opportunity for an analagous offer of the Queen. One of the games in the last club championship tournament of the Cape Town Chess Club was opened with the following well-known moves in the “Queen’s Gambit Declined” :—

GAME No. 3,969.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2

Here the first player—who ought to have known better—thought he saw an opportunity of winning a Pawn, and continued with 5 P × P, P × P; 6 Kt × P?; everlooking the reply 6... Kt × Kt, which wins a piece, for if 7 B × Q, then follows 7 B—Kt 5 ch; 8 Q—Q 2, B × Q ch; 9 K × Q, K × B. White actually played 7 Kt—B 3, Q × B!; 8 Kt × Q, B—Kt 5 ch, which comes to much the same thing.

There is nothing new about this particular variation, which was successfully laid by Harrwitz against Mayer nearly seventy years ago. The above moves have become a recognised defence in this opening, the usual continuation for White being 5 P—K 3, as in one of the recent correspondence games between Liverpool and Johannesburg.

The following brevity, won by Mieses in 1896, will serve to bring the series to a conclusion.

GAME No. 3,970.

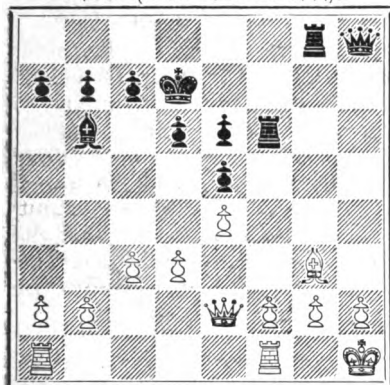
Centre Counter.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. MIESES.		Mr. OEQUIST.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4	4 P—Q 4	4 Kt—Q B 3
2 P × P	2 Q × P	5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Kt 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q sq	6 P—Q 5	5 Kt—K 4
		7 Kt × Kt	7 B × Q
		8 B—Kt 5 ch, and wins.	



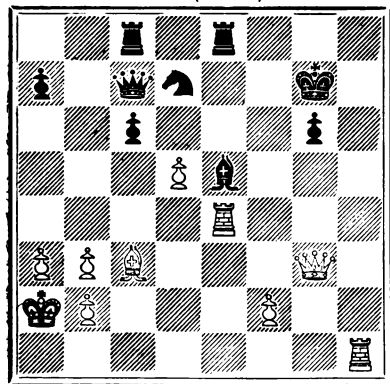
GAME ENDINGS.

BLACK (MISS D. CAMPBELL).



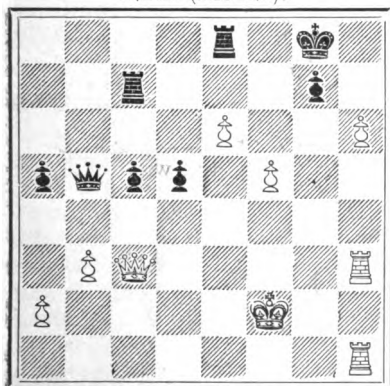
WHITE (AMATEUR).

BLACK (SZABO).



WHITE (PALASTHY).

BLACK (TAUBER).



WHITE (MANOJLOVITZ).

Played at Cambridge.

In this position Black played
1 R×B. If 2 P×R, then there
follows 2... Q×P ch; 3 K×Q,
R—R 3 ch, and mates next move.

If 2 P—Q 4, Black wins
equally prettily by 2... R—R 3;
3 P×R, R×P ch; 4 K—Kt sq,
P×P; and there is no further
defence.

In this position White won
by the following energetic con-
tinuation—*Magyar Sakkvilag*.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Herr G. PALASTHY.

Herr J. SZABO.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 6 | 1 Q×P |
| 2 R—Q 4 | 2 Q—K 3 |
| 3 R×Kt ch | 3 K—B 3 |
| 4 Q—B 4 ch | 4 Q—B 4 |
| 5 R—Q 6 ch | 5 K—B 2 |
| 6 R—R 7 ch | 6 K—Kt sq |
| 7 Q—R 6 | 7 Resigns. |

Played at Szatmar, 1912.

In this position Black played
1... P—Q 5, upon which followed
the following interesting con-
clusion—*Magyar Sakkvilag*.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Herr S. MANOJLOVITZ. Dr. F. TAUBER.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 2 P×P | 2 P×Q |
| 3 P—B 6! | 3 Q—K 7 ch |

... There is nothing else to do.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 4 K×Q | 4 R×P ch |
| 5 K—Q 3 | 5 R—Q 2 ch |
| 6 K×P | 6 K—B 2 |
| 7 P Queens ch | 7 K×Q |
| 8 R—R 8 ch | 8 K—B 2 |
| 9 R(R sq)—R7 ch | 9 Resigns |

Played at Kolozsvdr, 1913.

OBITUARY.

We regret to note the death of Mr. James Greenlees, an enthusiastic veteran of the Glasgow Chess Club, at the age of 81. Mr. Greenlees was the oldest member, we think, of the club, and a favourite opponent, especially for off-hand play. He had much local celebrity as the constant opponent of the late Sheriff Spens, who played a continuous series of matches with Mr. Greenlees, to whom he conceded the Rook-odds.

At Amsterdam, on December 7th, occurred the death of Willem Muntjewerff, at the age of 49, after a painful illness of several months' duration.

The deceased gentleman was editor of the chess-journal *Schaakblad*, and although not a strong player, or even a very brilliant writer, brought to his work the sterling qualities of indomitable zeal, and a contagious and fiery enthusiasm which won converts by dozens to the cause of chess during the ten years that he edited his journal.

Every morning, winter and summer, he was seated at his desk by six in the morning, busy with his extensive correspondence. His passing leaves a gap which will be hard indeed to fill in the ranks of those busied with the development of the royal game in the Netherlands.—(From the *Tydschrift*).

Mr. Charles Croft, of Burley-in-Wharfedale, died suddenly on February 3rd, whilst solving a chess problem. His wife had left him so engaged when she retired for the night, and in the morning he was found dead, still sitting in his chair with a chess board in front of him, and by its side a newspaper of which the solution of the problem was partly written. He was 62 years of age, and for three months previously had been under medical treatment for bronchial asthma. Mr. Croft was captain of the Burley Chess Club, with which he had been connected ever since its establishment twenty-five years ago. For some time he had a place in the Leeds Woodhouse Cup team, and had played for Yorkshire. He was especially successful as a correspondence player, and was a regular solver of the problems in many of the weekly newspaper columns.

On November 30th, 1913, occurred the death, at the age of 84, of Govert Nielsen, the "Grand old man" of Scandinavian chess, as Alfred Arnell has aptly styled him. In 1865 he was one of the founders of the Copenhagen Chess Club, and among the strongest players in the North-land, as the pages of the *Nordisk Skaktidende* amply prove. While still a young man, he visited Sweden and Norway, where he played numerous games, and formed many life-long friendships, especially that with Arnell. In fact we may say that Nielsen paved the way for the later "Nordisk Skakforbund" (Northern Chess Union). Among his other performances of interest were the correspondence toursneys with Upsala and Glasgow. The interests of the Copenhagen Chess Club were ever nearest to his heart, and he continued with the greatest care

and conscientiousness to edit the chess column of the Danish paper *Nationaltidende* to the time of his death.

A favourite practice of his was to buttonhole the young players visiting the club premises for the first time, and get one of them to play with him ; for he had a rare faculty of setting people at their ease.

He was a simple-hearted man, faithful and honourable, and his kindly presence will be deeply missed.—(J. Möller in the *Tijdschrift för Schack*).

The *Schweizerische Schachzeitung* publishes a portrait and biographical notice of M. Jean Bovet, whose death occurred on December 26th last, after a severe attack of neuralgia, upon which meningitis supervened.

Under a somewhat eccentric exterior, due largely to shyness, the deceased gentleman concealed a kind and jovial disposition, and a generous nature best known to those of his inner circle of friends. A passionate lover of art, science, and literature alike, he possessed great appreciative power, combined with mathematical acumen ; and it was largely to the blend of these gifts that his keenness on chess was due.

He probed the mysteries of the game when quite young, and from Basteret, Prédi, and Bilguer's treatises, built a solid foundation, which gave him success in many tourneys. Especially was he devoted to Swiss tourneys, and boasted with pride that he was present at them all, with the single exception of Lausanne (1912).

He was one of the founders of the Neuchâtel Club (1903), of which he filled the post of president till 1911 ; in that year he resigned office, though still remaining on the committee. A zealous and devoted member, he leaves a void which it will be difficult to fill, and a memory which very many years will not obliterate.

Equally keen was he in connection with the Swiss Federation, in the formation of which in 1889 he took an active part. It is to be regretted that he did not live to take part in the 25th anniversary, to be held this year at Basle, in which high honour awaited him. Last, but not least, he was a frequent and interesting contributor to the correspondence column of the *Schweizerische Schachzeitung*, from which his familiar signature will be sadly missed.

From Mr. Henry Tate we learn of the death of the Veteran Victorian Problemist, Mr. Thomas Henderson.

Mr. Tate writes :—

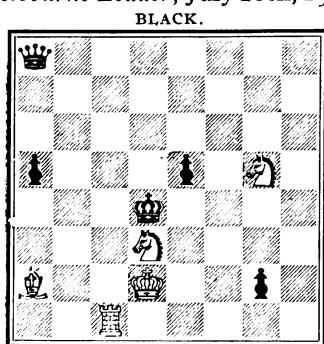
Victorian composers will miss a kindly and appreciative mentor, and Australia loses one of her pioneer composers in the person of Mr. Thomas Henderson, of Berwick and Northcote, Victoria, who passed away on January 3rd, in his eighty-third year. Between thirty and forty years ago, Mr. Henderson was undoubtedly Australia's leading composer. He won the first competition for single problems ever held in Victoria. This competition was promoted by the Melbourne *Leader*, with the Melbourne Chess Club acting in conjunction. A most interesting and valuable article, published in *The British Chess Magazine*,

December, 1896, written by Mr. Andrew Burns, then Chess Editor of the *Leader*, contains two of Mr. Henderson's problems in diagram. The prize problem referred to above was composed in 1869. This is it.

White: K on Q B sq; R on K R 4; B on K Kt 4; Kts on K 4 and Q B 7; Ps on K B 2 and Q B 2. Black: K on Q B 5; R on Q B 3; B on Q R 5; Kt on K Kt 2; Ps on K B 3, Q 3, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

The article refers to Mr. Henderson as "a composer of great merit who continued for many years to contribute numerous and much-admired problems to the columns of the *Leader*." In the December, 1913, issue of the *B.C.M.*, a problem of Mr. Henderson's is included in the article "Some Australian Novelties." No doubt the composer would have fully appreciated the honour paid to his work, but the magazine arrived two days after his death.

Melbourne Leader, July 20th, 1912.



White mates in three moves.

posed a few days before his eighty-first birthday, and was published in the *Leader* in honour of that event.

On the occasion of the last Interstate Telegraphic match, Victoria v. New South Wales, in June, 1913, the composer was in active attendance as a reliable officer, from 10 a.m. till 11 p.m. Mr. Henderson was in the forefront of Victorian problemists to the last, and a few weeks before his death, sent in an original problem to his favourite column. His solutions to current problems were received within a week of his decease. As a specimen of his fine and well-preserved powers, the appended problem will interest. It was composed

It is with very deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Parker Dunscombe, one of our oldest subscribers, who passed away on January 16th, after a brief illness, in his 83rd year. The *Weekly Irish Times* of January 31st refers to the death of Mr. Dunscombe as follows:—

Members of the Dublin Chess Club and chess players generally received something in the nature of a painful shock when it became known on Friday evening last that Mr. Parker Dunscombe had just passed away. Earlier in the week Mr. Dunscombe, who had been in his usual vigorous health, was quite suddenly stricken with paralysis, and notwithstanding all that medical aid and sympathetic nursing could do succumbed on Friday. For very many years Mr. Dunscombe was known to chess players all over Ireland, and was, indeed, the central figure in the Dublin Club. Here he was seen at his best, his bright, cheerful nature had full play, and the hours seemed to fly in his genial company. Only a week before he was taken ill Mr. Dunscombe came into the club and announced that the General has done it. "Who is the General, and what has he done?" was the reply of nearly all present. "Why," said he, "General Frost has made them light the fire in the other room, and he is going to settle the strike, too."

Mr. Dunscombe was a fine player of the strict mathematicious order, but he could be brilliant on occasions, and he was seldom absent from the tournament contests, which form the life of club play. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than helping on those with possibilities in them. Every Saturday through one winter did the writer receive his chess lesson from Mr. Dunscombe at his home in Waterloo Road, and chess was not the only form of entertainment which his kindly nature provided! Mr. Dunscombe was a Cork man, and established a chess club there in 1878, but fortunately for Dublin chess he came to Dublin later. He was, indeed, a generous patron, both in books and otherwise, to the cause of chess, in recognition of which the members of the Dublin Club last year presented Mr. Dunscombe with a smoker's cabinet as a token of their esteem and affection. A fine portrait of the deceased gentleman, the gift of John Mooney, Esq., C.V.O., adorns the walls of the Dublin Club.

Our deepest sympathy is with the relatives and many friends who are left mourning. His place will be hard to fill, but his memory will not soon fade.

On the Saturday before his death Mr. Dunscombe played and won two strenuous games from one of the strongest players of the club. His wonderful memory and his happy diction made him a most delightful raconteur. Of the affection and esteem in which he was held the presentation chronicled in the *B.C.M.* last April afforded ample testimony.

REVIEWS.

HANDBUCH DES SCHACHSPIELS. Von P. R. Bilguer. Fünfte Lieferung. Leipsiz : Verlag von Veit & Co.

This, the fifth number of the sequence which will go to complete the whole of this monumental work on the Chess Openings, covers 106 pages—385-480—of which 62 pp. are devoted to the Ruy Lopez. Even with this space allowance we are of opinion this opening should have been treated more generously ; but Herr Schlechter has doubtless been handicapped by instructions and orders. Were it otherwise, we think he would have dealt more exhaustively with the Ruy Lopez.

RANNEFORTH'S SCHACH-KALENDAR for 1914. Price : 1m. 50pf. (=1s. 3d., or 1s. 6d. post free). Address : A. Stein, Potsdam, Germany.

Ranneforth's Schach-Kalender for 1914, should prove of service to all interested in chess, of whatever nationality. In addition to routine matter, and details of purely German interest, there is a special article on " Logical Combination " by Palitsch, and an address-book of noted chess-players throughout the world. Next a list of the German Chess Unions and local clubs, and after it a similar catalogue of clubs with places and dates of meeting, and secretary's names, literally " from China to Peru." The chief tourney events are recorded for the year, including *e.g.*, our own Cheltenham Congress of the B.C.F., as well as the main events in view for 1914. After a list, all too long, of some thirty who have passed away in 1913, the work closes with headed diagrams for tourney results, game records, and problems.

THE ART OF CHESS. James Mason. London: Horace Cox & Co., Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Price 6/- nett. Fourth Edition.

Compared with the second edition (we did not see the third impression) the volume before us marks an increase in size of 68 pp.—422-489—and the extra space is mainly devoted to the opening stages of play.

As Mr. James Mason died in the year 1905 it may be explained for the benefit of the younger generation of chess students that the present edition of *The Art of Chess* was revised by the late Mr. Leopold Hoffer, whose lamentable death occurred last year. Mr. Hoffer did his work thoroughly. He has incorporated much additional valuable matter in the section devoted to the openings, and has added new examples to that portion of the book in which the middle and end game is dealt with. This edition includes nearly 200 diagrams and each position illustrates some practical point in connection with "combination" play. For the player who has passed the novitiate stage of chess we know of no better self-teacher than the *Art of Chess*, which is a splendid example of publishers' craft, being beautifully printed on good paper, and excellently bound in artistically designed cloth covers.

THE BRITISH CHESS CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE.

The latest issue of this brochure, which is published at irregular intervals, indicates a change in the official personnel. Mr. S. G. Stead, 1, Connaught Place, London, W., is now the hon. secretary and treasurer, in place of Mr. G. L. Brooks, to whom the members presented a testimonial in the form of a silver mounted inkstand for "patient and self-denying work."

The booklet gives full tourney results to date, and a good selection of games played by the members of the Association in the 1913 "Trophies" and other contests.

The editor (Rev. E. Griffiths) has also gone further afield, into the realm of public play, for "copy," by including two games of exceptional interest—Aljechin v. Prat (Paris, September, 1913), and Beckner v. Hahilbohm (Western (U.S.A.) Championship, Chicago, 1913).

In addition to reports of matches finished and in progress, the brochure gives a complete statement of income and expenditure, which shows a surplus of £5 19s. 7d. Out of a total capital of £18 1s. 5d. we notice that £3 7s. 5d. has been expended in cost of advertising the Association in one particular channel. We wonder whether this special predilection was justified by results?

DAS SCHACHJAHRBUCH, 1913, by L. Bachmann, 352 pp. (C. Brügel u. Sohn, Anspach. 3m. 50pf.=3s. 6d. post free).

The present year-book should prove of interest to all lovers of chess. The problemist will find an article on the poetry of chess, with some 150 prize winners, taken from the tourneys of the past year; brief notices of the composers who have died during 1912—3, and a short section dealing with men who are at once problemists and players.

As regards actual play all the leading tournaments are reviewed, and selection of games given with notes and scores. America (22 games), Austria-Hungary (37), Holland (20), Germany (32), Switzerland (3), Scandinavia and Denmark (10), England (14), Russia (12), France and South (8), with sections, are all included ; as well as South America and Australia.

A Supplement contains games of special moment, among them those of Dr. Lasker and his immediate rivals. The work closes with an obituary of players for the past year.

We take the appended game and notes from the games' section.

GAME No. 3,971.

Played at Heidelberg, 18th May, 1913.

French Game.

WHITE. MR. PALITSCH.	BLACK. MR. ROSENTHAL.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 B×Kt	5 B×B

..... More usual, and probably also better here is 5 P—K 5, K Kt—Q 2 ; 6 B×B. The subsequent attack of White is less dangerous than it seems.

6 P—K 5

6 Kt—B 3 is worth considering here.

7 Q—Kt 4	6 B—K 2
8 B—Q 3	7 Castles
	8 P—Q B 4

..... This counter thrust is a vital question of the defence.

9 P×P	9 Kt—Q 2
10 P—K B 4	10 Kt×P
11 Castles (Q R)	11 P—Q Kt 4

..... An interesting Pawn sacrifice, the correctness of which is to be proved immediately.

12 P—K R 4	12 P—B 4
13 Q—R 5	

Here the Queen has nothing in prospect. Q—R 3—in order to continue the attack with P—K Kt 4—was available.

13 B—Q 2

14 B×Kt P

White could not allow B—K sq, and accepts the Pawn sacrifice to his own hurt.

14 B×B

15 Kt×B

15 Kt—K 5

16 Q—K B 3

The White Queen must now come back in order to defend the double threat of Kt—B 7 and Kt—Kt 6 ; and is hence prevented from hurrying to the succour of the Queen's side.

16 Q—R 5

..... A simple, powerful, and decisive move.

17 Kt—Q 4	17 Q×R P
18 P—Q B 3	18 Q R—Q Kt sq
19 Resigns.	

Black has made vigorous use of his opponent's weakness. A game of theoretical value. It confirms Anderssen's dictum that "a counter-attack is the best defence."

We have received the following works, which will be noticed in our next issue :—

PROBLEME STUDIEN UND PARTIEN. von J. Berger. 1862-1912.
Leipzig : Verlag von Veit & Co.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF CHESS, 1913. London : Frank Hollings, 7,
Great Turnstile, W.C.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The French monthly magazine, *La Vie Mondaine*, has just opened a chess column, edited by M. Fred Lazard.

The Emperor of Russia has given 1,000 roubles towards the Jubilee Congress of the St. Petersburg Chess Union.

The Prague journal *Bohemia*, which has an excellent chess column, has been for some weeks prevented from appearance, on account of a strike among the compositors.

The winter tourney of the Budapest Chess Club (13 players) has resulted thus:—1. J. Breyer (11½); 2. K. Havasi (9½); 3 and 4. M. Ivanovitsch and L. Merényi (9).

We learn that the chess club of Montreux has stated its willingness to hold a two-days' Swiss tourney (the 24th) under its auspices in May or June, 1914. St. Gallen has offered facilities for the 25th meeting, to be held in 1915.

At Eskilstuna, Sweden, on January 13th, A. Lindström delivered a most interesting lecture with demonstrations, on end games. Examples by Stamma, Rinck, and Holm were given, and the attendance was large and enthusiastic.

On Easter Sunday, April 12th, a match is to take place at Copenhagen, between eight Swedish and an equal number of Danish players. A general invitation has also been issued to the Stockholm Chess Club to attend the congress of the South Swedish Chess Union, to be held at Lund on Easter Monday.

The Congress of the *Nordische Schachbund* is fixed to take place at Malmö from August 30th to September 12th, 1914. A Baltic Masters' Tourney is arranged for, to which three German and three Russian Masters will also be invited. In addition there is to be a First and Second Class Tourney.

Referring to the result of the recent problem tourney of the *Magyar Sakkvilág*, the Dutch *Tijdschrift* remarks:—"The year 1914 has opened well for our native problemists. That three of them should have obtained a prize, and two honourable mentions in a tourney numbering 126 problems is surely a feat to be proud of."

The Budapest Chess Club is in a very flourishing state. A meeting was recently held to arrange for an International Masters' Tourney this year, in celebration of the jubilee of its existence. The president of the tourney committee is the well-known problemist, Herr O. T. Bláthy. The club now numbers 172 members, and has a library of 263 volumes.

L'Italia Scacchistica for January should prove of special value to those interested in the recent Bologna Tournament. In fact it forms a most valuable record. There is an excellent group frontispiece of the players; an exhaustive article on matters of general moment connected with the tourney; and fourteen fully annotated games, selected in order from the six rounds.

The *Wiener Schachzeitung* apologises for delay in issue as a result of labour troubles and tariff difficulties, which have harassed the printing trades throughout Austria. The crisis is still acute, but signs are not wanting of a settlement, and our contemporary requests its subscribers to wait awhile, and assures them that reissue will take place at the earliest opportunity.

The prizes in the Winter handicap at the Liverpool Club have been won as follows:—First, Mr. J. Lewis, £3 3s.; Second, Mr. H. A. James, £2 2s.; Messrs. E. Spencer and T. B. Willacy divided the third prize of £1 1s.

The championship contest has attracted a strong entry, and will be a double-round competition. The players are Messrs. A. G. Conde, J. Lewis, E. Spencer, H. A. James, W. R. Thomas, and J. S. Meikle.

An Australian Record.—In a recently concluded match between Mr. G. Gundersen, the Victorian champion, and Mr. Steele, the previous holder of the title, Mr. G. Gundersen succeeded in winning seven consecutive games, which, considering the strength of the players, is probably a record. The match was for a stake of £20, and was won by the player to first win 10 games, draws not counting. The final score was Gundersen 10, Steele 2, drawn 4.—*Australasian*.

The Kent Association Congress will be held this year at Dartford, from April 13th to 18th—Easter week.

Full particulars and programme may be obtained from the genial and courteous hon. secretary, Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, whose address is 11, Tower Road, Dartford, Kent. The chief attraction will be the Open Tournament, limited to ten approved competitors. Other attractions make up a delightful continuous programme.

We hope to publish a full report of the Congress in our issue for May.

Yorkshire v. Cheshire. The five unfinished games in the match played at Sheffield on January 17th (see page 51), have been adjudicated, and the final scores are: Yorkshire, 19½; Cheshire, 6½.

YORKSHIRE.

Previous Score	17
Mr. H. A. Burton (Leeds)	½
Mr. M. Jackson (Hull)	0
Mr. W. Batley (Sheffield)	1
Mr. R. Bainbridge (Hull)	1
Mr. E. F. Gardner (Sheffield) ..	0

19½

CHESHIRE.

Previous Score	4
Mr. A. Eva (Whaley Bridge) ..	½
Mr. M. Sutcliffe (Stockport) ..	1
Mr. S. Broadbridge (Northenden)	0
Mr. A. McLoughlin (Stockport) ..	0
Mr. J. W. Mills (Wilmslow) ..	1

6½

The question of a French Chess Federation has been recently mooted, and M. Cavrel, the editor of the chess column in the *Journal de Rouen* writes a vigorous letter to *La Stratégie* in support of the idea. As he rightly points out, such a federation serves three main purposes. It is a centre of information on all books, treatises, games, &c., connected with chess; a centre of union, enabling players of outlying districts to communicate with each other and with the great centres, and organising congresses and matches; and lastly a centre of action to promote the cause of chess, arrange tourneys, chess columns, &c., in a word, to propagandise the cause of the royal game.

He hints at difficulties in the way, but surely these are no more unsurmountable than those which have recently been overcome by the promoters of the Italian Federation, and we look forward to congratulating our sister country on the execution of a similar project.

Dr. Lasker, writing to one of the Berlin journals on the Slavonic element in the chess-world, says:—

“The younger generation of Russian players do not stand on the plane of a Rubinstein and a Bernstein. In fact, these two seem to embody the most significant products of Russian genius since the death of Tchigorin; Niemzowitsch and Aljechin approach them, but there is a great gulf fixed.

“It is stated of the Slavonic influx that it infused life into chess play; but after the first years of surprise have passed, we see that among the great number of masters who have emerged on the plain of Slavonic culture there are but two who have left any important influence behind them—Rubinstein and Dr. Bernstein. The rest—Snozko-Borowski, Dus-Chotimirsky, Duras, Vidmar—have been fitted in their places and classified. The rapid Slavonic flood has soon reached the mole. Its exponents have not outclassed the Germans and Austrians. They have merely entered the ranks of these, and have now dropped into their appropriate niches. It is time for us to admit the facts thoughtfully, and draw the proper inference from them.”

The diamond jubilee of the Bradford Chess Club was celebrated on January 23rd, when between fifty and sixty members and friends assembled at Collinson's Café, Tyrrel Street, where a whist drive was held and an entertainment was provided by Miss. Knight, vocalist; Mr. Beckett, humorist; Mr. Harry Steel, elocutionist; and “Zanic,” conjuror. The guests were received by Mrs. J. A. Guy, wife of the president of the club, who was himself unfortunately unable to be present. Mr. William Shaw presided at the supper table, and in a brief subsequent speech gave some interesting particulars of the establishment and progress of the club, mentioning that the distinction of being the father of the club belongs to Mr. Robert Whitaker, who joined in February, 1876, Mr. J. E. Hall following in October of the same year. Both have retained unbroken membership ever since. Mr. Oliver North, who also joined in the autumn of 1876, was out of

membership for a short time. At the close of the evening votes of thanks were passed to the artists and also to Mr. Guy, who, as a souvenir of the occasion, sent an ornamental basket to each of the ladies present.—*Yorkshire Observer Budget*.

Owing to pressure of matter we were unable to notice in our last issue the match Croydon *versus* Rest of Surrey, which took place at the Baths Hall, Thornton Heath, on January 17th.

Arrangements were made for one hundred boards, but thirteen were unoccupied, and these were counted in the aggregate scores as results, *ex æquo*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ points to each side.

At the eighty-seven boards engaged, the Rest scored 47 wins and 13 draws; Croydon, 28 wins and 13 draws. Reckoning the thirteen boards not engaged as draws to each side, the aggregate scores were:—The Rest of Surrey, 59 points; Croydon and District, 41 points.

The visitors were welcomed by Alderman Thrumble (president, Thornton Heath Chess Club), on behalf of the Mayor (Councillor Denning), and the president of the Surrey Chess Association (Mr. T. H. Moore) responded.

A committee of ladies, comprised of Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Upham, Miss Dickinson, Miss Rees, Miss Bacon, and the Misses Ward, dispensed refreshments of tea, coffee, cake and biscuits.

Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall adjudicated the unfinished games, of which there were seven, and was cordially thanked for his services.

Friedrich Beckmann, the famous comedian, used to spend most of his afternoons in Vienna at a certain café, sipping Mocha, and reading the papers. A young gentleman, who admired him greatly, but had not sufficient push to obtrude on his company without an introduction, once dropped into the café where his idol was seated in his usual posture. Screwing up his courage to striking point, the young man modestly observed: "Herr Beckmann, won't you have a game of chess with me?" The other looked at him surprised, but answered "With pleasure." Now Beckmann had never handled a card or any game of the sort in his life—imagine him then on the chess board.

"Excuse me, Sir, it's your first move." So Beckmann moved some piece or other, and his opponent at last made a carefully planned reply. Then the comedian made another equally random shot, and a low titter went round the group of onlookers. At last the sweat of anguish began to start from the young man's brow, as he cried: "Why, Herr Beckmann, why—why—you can't play chess at all!" "Well, I never told you the contrary," came the perfectly serious reply. "You asked me to play a game with you, and I have done as you wished!"

(*Wiener Schachzeitung*, from "*Das Theater in der Sonne des Humors*" by Dr. Ahrens).

Just as our last sheets were being prepared for press we received news of the result of the annual tournament for the championship of

New Zealand. The congress took place under the auspices of the Auckland Club, whose Mayor (Mr. C. J. Parr) presented the prizes to the successful competitors at a social function held at the Working Men's Club, on January 13th.

Fourteen players were engaged in the tournament, and the respective scores were as follows :—

First and championship, Mr. W. E. Mason (Wellington), £38, and custody of the trophy (Rook) for one year, 12 points. Second, third, and fourth, £28 10s., divided by Messrs. R. J. Barnes (Wellington), A. W. O. Davies (Auckland), A. W. Gyles (Westport), with 10 points each. Fifth, Mr. F. K. Kelling (Wellington), 9½. Sixth, Mr. E. J. Miles (Auckland), 8½. Seventh, Mr. G. F. Dodds (Nelson), 8. Mr. P. W. Stewart (Auckland), 7; followed by Messrs. Grierson, 6½; Severne, 6; Myers, 5; James and Wingfield, 4; Hicks, 3; Moore, 2½.

This is the fourth occasion that Mr. Mason has won the championship—his previous successes were achieved in the years 1903, 1910 and 1911. Of the three players who finished equal second, Mr. R. J. Barnes is a veteran who has won the championship five times—1890, 1896, 1897, 1901, and 1905. Mr. A. W. O. Davies was successful at the Wellington Congress in 1904.

The match, Middlesex *versus* Kent, in the Central Section of the Southern Union Championship, was played at the City of London Chess Club, on Saturday, January 31st, 1914, and resulted in an easy victory for Middlesex by 12½ points to 5½. Full score :—

MIDDLESEX.				KENT.			
Mr. R. C. Griffith	..	..	½	Mr. O. C. Müller	..	..	½
Mr. H. Saunders	..	..	1	Mr. J. C. Waterman	..	..	0
Mr. W. Ward	..	..	1	Dr. S. F. Smith	..	..	0
Mr. E. Lasker	..	..	½	Mr. E. L. Raymond	..	..	½
Mr. E. G. Sergeant	..	..	0	Mr. C. Chapman	..	..	1
Mr. R. P. Michell	..	..	0	Mr. T. Germann	..	..	1
Mr. J. Mahood	..	..	1	Mr. C. Hammond	..	..	0
Mr. A. J. Curnock	..	..	1	Mr. I. T. Sifton	..	..	0
Mr. J. H. White	..	..	1	Mr. C. H. Lorch	..	..	0
Mr. E. Morgan	..	..	1	Mr. F. C. Bundock	..	..	0
Mr. P. W. Sergeant	..	..	1	Mr. T. R. Harley	..	..	0
Mr. F. A. Eve	..	..	½	Mr. P. R. Gibbs	..	..	½
Mr. O. Tipal	..	..	0	Mr. E. Cresswell	..	..	1
Mr. H. V. Buttfield	..	..	½	Mr. M. G. Atkins	..	..	½
Mr. W. H. Watts	..	..	1	Mr. W. M. Brooke	..	..	0
Mr. P. Healey	..	..	1	Mr. B. W. Hamilton	..	..	0
Mr. W. H. Regan	..	..	½	Mr. A. I. Prichard	..	..	½
Mr. W. E. Bonwick	..	..	1	Mr. C. E. Taylor	..	..	0
<hr/> 12½				<hr/> 5½			

Middlesex *v.* Hertfordshire.—This friendly match was played at St. Albans, on Saturday, February 14th, 1914.

MIDDLESEX.				HERTFORDSHIRE.			
Mr. W. Ward (Middlesex Asso.)	..	1		Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	..	..	0
Mr. P. W. Sergeant (West London)	1			Mr. A. C. Buckmaster	..	..	0
Mr. H. V. Buttfield (North London)	1			Mr. E. J. Fairchild	..	..	0

Mr. W. H. Regan (West London) ..	1	Mr. E. M. Jones	0
Mr. J. R. Baker (Athenæum) ..	1	Mr. A. G. Fellows	0
Mr. A. H. Prvonitz (Metropolitan) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. U. Jeans	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. P. Harwood (Ealing) ..	0	Mr. C. F. Lines	1
Mr. C. E. Ford (West London) ..	1	Mr. W. A. Conway	0
Mr. C. E. Simon (Hampstead) ..	1	Mr. H. E. Tudor	0
Mr. F. J. Camm (West London) ..	1	Mr. G. C. Woods	0
Mr. A. H. Rose (Ealing)	1	Mr. W. Hatton Ward	0
Mr. W. M. Hardman (Hampstead) ..	1	Mr. J. A. Allinson	0
Mr. G. Smart (Northwood)	1	Mr. K. H. Michell	0
Mr. R. F. Whitehead (North London) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. E. Webbe	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Stevens (Ibis)	0	Mr. A. E. Chapple	1
Mr. W. Frost (West London)	1	Mr. E. R. Mitchell	0
Mr. M. Kootz (Harrow)	1	Mr. E. A. Cumming	0
Mr. A. A. Sainsbury (Harrow) ..	1	Mr. A. W. Phillips	0
Mr. J. J. Chambers (Pinner)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. T. Womack	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. S. Metcalfe (Hampstead) ..	0	Mr. H. Tompkins	1
Mr. F. E. Harmsworth (Ealing) ..	0	Rev. Fielding Ould	1

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

A tournament of a somewhat novel character is now in progress in Belfast, and is exciting more than usual interest. There are eight competitors, and seven rounds will be played. Twenty-eight openings have been written out as far as the fourth or fifth move on each side, and placed in sealed envelopes. As soon as the players are paired and ready to begin each round, an envelope is drawn and handed to each pair. When the choice of colour has been decided the envelope is opened, and the moves found therein must be played. The clocks are then started, and the game is continued under time-limit of 20 moves per hour. Three rounds have been played, and among the openings drawn so far were the Max Lange attack, the Evans, Danish, Goring, Centre Counter, and the Allgaier-Kieseritzky gambits. It is rather curious that some of the strongest players have shown themselves unfamiliar with these openings, and have early lost their way both in attack and defence. The score at the end of the third round was as follows :—F. H. Purdy, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; W. Y. Chamberlain, A. S. Roper, and F. A. Sloss, LL.B., 2 each; W. H. Lloyd, M.A., W. T. Robertson, and T. Patterson, 1 each; and T. E. Morton, $\frac{1}{2}$. The tournament has been promoted by Mr. Richmond Noble, Helen's Bay, chiefly with the object of encouraging a bolder and more open style than is usual in match play, and it certainly has produced some interesting games. In addition to a valuable prize for the winner, Mr. Noble has offered a brilliancy prize of half-a-guinea for the winner of the best game of the tournament.—*Weekly Irish Times*.

Magyar Sakkvilág publishes biographical notices, with portraits, of Capablanca and Lasker. From these we gather the following :

José Paul Capablanca was born at Havana, on November 19th, 1888. He learnt chess as a child. At the age of eight he played with Golmayo, while at eleven he astonished Vasquez, the champion of Cuba at that time. At twelve he played a match with Corzo, and won a decisive victory.

But it was his victory over Marshall in 1909 which first drew general attention to him. Many were sceptical of the talents of the young Cuban; but were completely silenced by his marvellous performance at San Sebastian two years later; and his first appearance in Europe at the age of twenty-four was greeted with applause from every quarter.

His second visit to Europe was in November, 1913, when he was appointed to an official position at St. Petersburg. His journey thither has been a triumphal progress. At Berlin and in Russia he has been victorious against old and practised hands. And the chess world is waiting expectantly for a giant contest between him and the world-masters of the game.

Dr. Lasker was born in Germany on Christmas Eve, 1868. He won the title of "Master" in the tourney of Breslau, 1889, and from that date successes followed in rapid succession. In the early nineties he beat the English masters, and afterwards those of America. At the age of twenty-six he challenged Steinitz, who accepted the *defi*, and was defeated by the young genius, who played according to the principles he had himself established, and thus beat Steinitz with his own weapons. In 1896 Lasker won a return match, and became world's champion; afterwards his name was extolled to fame by the tourneys of Nuremberg, London, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

The championship of the Brooklyn (U.S.A.) Chess Club has ended in the success of Mr. Roy T. Black, who defeated the second prize winner, Mr. M. Schroeder, in the exciting game given below.

The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, from which we take the record of the game, says:—"Many think it the most brilliant game ever played in a tourney for the title."

This is the fourth occasion in five years that Mr. Black has carried off chief honours.

GAME No. 3,972.

Center Counter.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. BLACK.	Mr. SCHOEDER.	19 B--B 3	19 Castles (Q R)
1 P--K 4	1 P--Q 4	20 B×Kt P	20 R--R 2
2 P×P	2 Q×P	21 B--Q 4	21 Kt--Kt 6 ch
3 Kt--Q B 3	3 Q--Q R 4	22 P×Kt	22 P×P ch
4 B--B 4	4 Kt--K B 3	23 K--Kt sq	23 Q R--R sq
5 P--Q 3	5 P--B 2	24 B×R	24 Q--Q sq
6 Kt--Q 2	6 B--Kt 5	25 B--B 6	25 Kt×B
7 Castles	7 P--K 3	26 B--K 6 ch	26 P×B
8 B--Q 2	8 Q--B 2	27 Q×P ch	27 Kt--Q 2
9 P--B 3	9 B--K B 4	28 K R--K sq	28 Q--R 5
10 Kt--Kt 3	10 B--Kt 3	29 K--B sq	29 Q--Kt 5
11 P--B 4	11 B--Q 3	30 K--Kt sq	30 Q--R 5
12 Q Kt--K 4	12 R×Kt	31 K--B sq	31 Q--R 8 ch
13 P×B	13 B--B 4 ch	32 K--K 2	32 Q×P ch
14 K--R sq	14 Q Kt--Q 2	33 K--Q 3	33 R--R 7
15 Q--K 2	15 P--K R 4	34 R--K 2	34 Q--B 6 ch
16 P--Kt 4	16 P--R 5	35 R--K 3	35 Q×P
17 Kt--B 5	17 P×Kt	36 Q R--K sq	36 P--Kt 7
18 P×B	18 Kt×K P	37 Q×Kt ch	37 Resigns.

The Russian National Tournament, contested in St. Petersburg, resulted in Aljechin and Niemzowitsch finishing with equal scores—13½ points each.

In the pen-ultimate round, Flamberg was leading, but lost his last game when opposed by Snosko-Borowsky. To settle the first and second prizes a match of four games was arranged, the winner to be *de facto* a competitor in the Russian International Tournament at St. Petersburg next month (April).

From the *Novoye Vremye* we learn that Aljechin won the first game in 44 moves, defending against the Four Knights. Niemzowitsch won the second in 85 moves, defending with the French, and he then suggested to the committee that both players should be admitted to the fourthcoming tournament. This happy suggestion was adopted, and the decision of the committee gave general satisfaction.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Tl.
1	Aljechin	—	1	1	0	1	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	13½
2	Niemzowitsch	0	—	½	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13½
3	Flamberg	0	½	—	1	½	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	13
4	Lowitzky	1	½	0	—	½	0	0	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	½	1	½	11
5	Löwenfisch	0	0	½	½	—	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	10½
6	Snosko-Borowsky	0	0	1	1	0	—	½	1	0	½	½	1	1	½	1	0	1	1	10
7	Smorodsky	½	1	0	1	1	½	—	½	0	½	0	1	1	0	½	1	1	½	10
8	Bogoljubow	1	0	0	0	1	½	—	½	1	0	1	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	9½
9	Evenssohn	0	0	1	0	0	1	½	—	1	0	½	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	9
10	Alapin	0	0	½	0	1	½	½	1	—	0	0	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	8½
11	Salwe	0	½	0	½	0	½	1	0	1	—	0	0	1	½	1	0	1	1	8½
12	Von Freymann	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	0	½	1	0	1	1	1	7
13	Lewitzky	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
14	Taubenhaus	0	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	0	½	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	6
15	Lebedew	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	1	½	½	0	0	1	—	0	1	0	5
16	Ewtifejew	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	1	1	1	4½
17	Gregory	1	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	0	1	3½
18	Eljaschoff	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	1	—	3½

Chess in Scotland.—The final for the Richardson Cup was played at Glasgow C.C. on Saturday, 21st February, between the Glasgow C.C. team (last season's Cupholders) and the Central C.C. team, both being strongly represented. Play was of a protracted nature, and ran rather in favour of Central, but the result depends on no less than four of the seven games having to be adjudicated upon. Glasgow can hope for nothing better than a drawn match, a loss being, indeed, quite possible. Should the Central Club win the Cup, it will be the first club to gain it from the premier clubs of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee, one of which has continuously been the holder since its presentation. Dundee gained it once, and Glasgow has a considerably larger number of wins than Edinburgh. Present score:—

GLASGOW C.C.					CENTRAL C.C.				
Mr. W. Gibson	0	Mr. P. Wenman	1						
Mr. J. A. McKee	*	Mr. J. R. Draper	*						
Mr. J. Birch	0	Mr. A. V. Logie	1						
Mr. J. M. Nichol	1	Mr. J. B. James	0						

Mr. J. Macdonald *	Mr. D. Hogg *
Mr. A. J. Neilson *	Mr. R. C. Borland *
Mr. J. M. Finlayson *	Mr. A. Smith *

1

2

* 4 games for adjudication.

The Spens Cup has this year been won by Gourock, which defeated Stirling in the final tie played on 21st February at Glasgow. Gourock therefore qualifies for the senior Richardson Cup contest next season, displacing either Edinburgh Working Men's or the Glasgow Bohemian.

Glasgow League.—1st Division ties :—

Queen's Park	5½	v.	Bohemian	4½
Central	5½	v.	Queen's Park	3½
(1 unfinished).				
Bohemian	4	v.	Athenæum	3
(2 unfinished).				

Greenock and Gourock United sent a team to play a friendly fixture with Glasgow Club on 24th January, but the city club proved too strong for the visitors, winning by no less than 12½ games to 1½. The Glasgow Club has also played friendly fixtures with Bohemian and Burns, losing to the former and defeating the latter by the odd game.

During the past month two Yorkshire clubs—Bradford and Sheffield—visited the Manchester Club, with the results appended.

Played on February 7th :—

BRADFORD.		MANCHESTER.	
Mr. G. Shories	½	Mr. W. Turner	½
Mr. J. Foulds	0	Mr. A. Eva	1
Rev. H. F. Hawkes	0	Mr. J. Grundy	1
Mr. C. Quarkowsky	0	Mr. A. Clegg	1
Mr. G. E. Staynes	1	Mr. E. W. Ruttle	0
Mr. J. R. Deacon	*	Mr. A. D. Shubsacks	*
Mr. F. W. Smith	0	Mr. H. Leary	1
Mr. H. A. Cadman	1	Mr. R. McGowan	0
Mr. J. Chester	1	Mr. E. Isaacs	0
Mr. R. C. Hall	1	Mr. H. Barbash	0
Dr. Amyott	1	Mr. J. W. Burgess	0
Mr. W. Hale	1	Mr. J. T. Thompson	0
Dr. Sharpe	1	Mr. R. W. Parkin	0
Mr. W. Barry	1	Mr. H. Forth	0
Mr. J. Whatmough	0	Mr. G. Fee	1
8½		5½	

* Left for adjudication.

Played February 14th :—

MANCHESTER.		SHEFFIELD.	
Mr. W. Turner	1	Mr. E. Dale	0
Mr. J. Grundy	0	Mr. W. H. Sparkes	1
Mr. A. Clegg	½	Mr. W. Batley	½
Mr. E. W. Ruttle	½	Mr. J. Orange	½
Mr. A. D. Shubsacks	1	Mr. F. H. Sugden	0
Mr. H. Leary	1	Mr. F. E. Nickols	0

Mr. J. W. Watts	0	Mr. E. Weston	1
Dr. J. C. Eimes	0	Mr. H. D. Ibbotson	1
Mr. R. C. Chevalier	1	Mr. A. Nichols	0
Mr. H. Barbasch	1	Mr. F. H. Reynolds	0
Dr. H. Hamilton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. E. Chandler	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. T. Thompson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Askew	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Fee	1	Mr. C. R. Gurnhill	C
Mr. R. W. Parkin	1	Mr. W. Willis	C
Mr. J. W. Burgess	0	Mr. W. Armstrong	1
9		6	

City of London Championship Tourney.—The tie in Section II., referred to at page 46, resulted in favour of Mr. G. E. Wainwright. We append tabulated records of the Section play. The first four players in each section are now engaged in a final tournament to determine the championship and the destination of the various prizes. We hope to publish full results in due course, together with a selection of the games.

SECTION I.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.
1 Mr. G. A. Thomas ..	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	10
2 Mr. H. Saunders ..	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Mr. H. Jacobs ..	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Mr. R. H. V. Scott ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Mr. R. C. J. Walker ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	—	0	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Mr. W. H. Watts ..	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Mr. R. J. Loman ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	0	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Mr. P. W. Sergeant ..	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
9 Mr. H. J. Snowden ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
10 Mr. J. R. Baker ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 Mr. E. B. Osborn ..	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 Mr. A. Curnock ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	3
13 Mr. A. J. Maas ..	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	—	3

SECTION II.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
1 Mr. E. Lasker ..	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Mr. E. G. Sergeant ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Mr. R. P. Michell ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	8
4 Mr. G. E. Wainwright ..	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	1	0	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6
5 Mr. J. Davidson ..	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
6 Mr. O. G. Müller ..	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	6
7 Mr. O. Tipal ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	6
8 Mr. H. S. Barlow ..	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	1	1	1	5
9 Mr. Th. Germann ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 Dr. Letchworth ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 Mr. M. G. Atkins ..	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	3
12 Mr. S. Wood ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

In Section II. Dr. Schumer entered as a competitor, but subsequently retired from the contest.

Gloucestershire and Wiltshire met at Bath on January 17th. We are indebted to Mr. Bockett-Pugh for the score, and he explains

that the delay in forwarding the record is owing to having to wait for adjudication results. !

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		WILTSHIRE.	
Mr. S. W. Billings (Cheltenham)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bishop of Trinidad (Warminster)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. A. Mowetti (B. & C.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. C. Plaister (Swindon)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. U. Beamish (B. & C.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. N. Palmer (Chippenham)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. G. Bockett-Pugh (B. & C.)	0	Mr. A. Schomberg (Devizes)	1
Mr. G. Tregaskis (B. & C.)	1	Mr. C. Gummer (Melksham)	0
Mr. C. E. Jackman (Stroud)	0	Rev. E. Wells (Salisbury)	1
Mr. F. R. Rickman (B. & C.)	1	Mr. A. G. Bailey (Melksham)	0
Mr. F. F. Finch (Y.M.C.A.)	0	Mr. V. E. Stoker (Swindon)	1
Mr. J. L. Daniell (B. & C.)	*0	Mr. J. W. Clark (Salisbury)	*1
Mr. F. G. Perrins (Cheltenham)	*1	Mr. H. Russell (Swindon)	*0
Dr. F. Merrick (B. & C.)	1	Mr. H. O. Boger (Salisbury)	0
Mr. E. A. Pryer (Gloucester)	1	Rev A. T. Richardson (Trowbridge)	*0
Mr. J. L. Whittles (B. & C.)	0	Mr. E. Bascombe (Melksham)	1
Mr. F. W. Taylor (Redland R. R.)	1	Absent	0
Mr. J. W. E. Coley (Stroud)	1	Mr. A. W. Willson (Calne)	0
Mr. J. J. Wood (United Services)	0	Mr. E. J. Bradford (Warminster)	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
8 $\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	

* Adjudicated.

Devonshire v. Somersetshire.—This match was played at Taunton on January 24th, in the Southern Counties Chess Union Championship, and Somerset, the winners, will now have to meet the winners of Middlesex v. Surrey in the final. Score :—

SOMERSET.		DEVON.	
Mr. H. C. Moore	*0	Dr. H. R. Allingham	*1
Mr. A. West	1	Mr. T. Taylor	0
Mr. H. Parsons	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Erskine	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. C. Seymour	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. F. Morrell	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. E. W. Poynton	1	Mr. H. M. Prideaux	0
Mr. G. B. Caple	*1	Mr. P. Motley	*0
Mr. F. Melliush	1	Mr. J. E. D. Moysey	0
Mr. A. Dod	1	Mr. E. A. Robinson	0
Mr. J. B. Allison	0	Mr. G. F. H. Packer	1
Mr. R. Cotter	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. W. Peet	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Spencer	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. Stretton	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. J. Barton	*1	Mr. W. Ward	*0
Mr. J. Van Sommer	1	Mr. C. W. Noehmer	0
Mr. G. Gordon	1	Mr. G. Ellis	0
Mr. F. W. Clarke	1	Mr. W. H. B. Griffin	0
Mr. J. L. Palmer	*0	Mr. H. Worth	*1

11

* Adjudicated.

5

The occasion of the match North Manchester *versus* Liverpool Central, reported at page 108 of our present issue, marked the retreat from active official chess life of our greatly esteemed personal friend, Mr. A. E. Moore, whose efforts for chess during the past fourteen years can only be properly appreciated by those who have intimate knowledge of his indefatigable labours to promote the best interests of the game.

The enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Moore, who spared neither time, trouble, nor expense, extended to a small band of co-workers, and the collective efforts put forth resulted in the cause of Caïssa being advanced both locally and nationally.

The relations between Yorkshire and Lancashire, then distinctly strained, were improved until friendship reigned supreme; after this came the foundation of the Northern Counties Union, followed later by the British Chess Federation, in the foundation of which it is generally admitted that the determination of the Northern representatives contributed largely to the success of our now flourishing national society.

Apart from county and national work, Mr. Moore has also been instrumental in materially developing the North Manchester Club, until it is now recognised as one of the foremost clubs in the country. It was entirely due to his initiative that teams were taken twice to the City of London, and twice to the Metropolitan (London) Chess Clubs, with match results that proved that in strength of play, as well as in powers of organisation, North Manchester has achieved a reputation which equals its ideal of ambition.

Before the departure to play Liverpool Central, Mr. Moore, who for several years past has captained the North Manchester team, entertained the players to luncheon, and to the regret of all present announced that the engagement of that day was the last occasion on which he would meet the members of the club in the capacity of captain.

Subsequently, at the dinner given by the Liverpool Central, Mr. Moore confirmed his decision, and further stated that while he still hoped to meet, in his private capacity, many chess friends, some of whose friendships he hoped to cherish as long as life lasts, yet his decision to retire from active official chess work was final. In a speech reminiscent of his chess experiences, Mr. Moore referred to types of chess-players he had met personally. He also voiced sentiments of friendly regard for the Liverpool Central Club in terms which the members of that club fully appreciated.

The retiral of Mr. Moore does not come upon us in the nature of a surprise. We know how wide and charitable are his views of those whose life is one long struggle for existence, and also that he is engaged in social work which has for its object the bringing of some sunshine into such lives.

That the retiral of Mr. Moore from the arena of active chess work will be a great loss is obvious, and particularly so to Lancashire; but the time comes to all when the younger men must put on the harness and face the responsibilities of the hour. During Mr. Moore's term of office as a delegate to the Lancashire Chess Association, that society made great progress, and a substantial financial surplus was accumulated; the same progress was made by the Northern Counties Union, to which Mr. Moore presented a handsome trophy to stimulate inter-county competition. It now remains for those in office to maintain in future the reputation which has been achieved in the past.

A match between the Liverpool Club and the Liverpool Central was contested on January 22nd at the rooms of the premier organisation.

After a hard fought contest, the match resulted in a draw, after subsequent adjudication of the game played at board 5. Score :—

LIVERPOOL.				CENTRAL.			
Mr. J. Lewis	..	..	1	Mr. T. H. Storey	..	..	0
Mr. A. G. Conde	..	..	1	Mr. A. Slater	..	..	0
Mr. E. Spencer	..	..	0	Mr. J. Gray	..	..	1
Mr. H. A. James	..	..	0	Mr. N. Clissold	..	..	1
Mr. W. R. Thomas	..	..	*0	Mr. C. Boyce	..	..	*1
Mr. J. S. Meikle	..	..	0	Mr. T. W. Corlett	..	..	1
Mr. S. Wellington	..	..	0	Mr. W. Harris	..	..	1
Dr. Wyse	..	..	1	Mr. H. Thorne	..	..	0
Mr. W. W. Cowan	..	..	1	Mr. H. Bennett	..	..	0
Mr. E. D. Dawkins	..	..	0	Mr. W. R. Doig	..	..	1
Mr. R. R. Kendall	..	..	1	Mr. W. Corke	..	..	0
Mr. J. H. Milton	..	..	0	Mr. J. E. Squires	..	..	1
Mr. T. Gerrard	..	..	1	Mr. R. J. M'Donnell	..	..	0
Mr. A. T. Joynson	..	..	1	Mr. M. Kresner	..	..	0
Mr. W. E. Beckett	..	..	0	Mr. R. D. Smith	..	..	1
Mr. A. A. Griffiths	..	..	0	Mr. H. F. Taylor	..	..	1
Mr. G. E. Allan	..	..	1	Mr. G. Lockyer	..	..	0
Mr. T. B. Willacy	..	..	1	Mr. R. V. Taylor	..	..	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
9				* Adjudicated.			
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				9			

A match between North Manchester and Liverpool Central was contested in the rooms of the latter on February 14th, and resulted in favour of the visiting team by 12½ points to 10½. Score :—

NORTH MANCHESTER.				LIVERPOOL CENTRAL.			
Mr. H. B. Lund	..	..	0	Mr. F. J. Macdonald	..	..	1
Mr. A. Wolstencroft	..	..	0	Mr. T. H. Storey	..	..	1
Mr. R. W. Houghton	..	..	½	Mr. N. Clissold	..	..	½
Mr. J. G. Willey	..	..	1	Mr. E. Boyce	..	..	0
Mr. I. M. Brown	..	..	1	Mr. T. Corlett	..	..	0
Mr. A. Caplan	..	..	1	Mr. W. Harris	..	..	0
Mr. A. L. Davidson	..	..	½	Mr. Richard Jones	..	..	½
Mr. F. Berry	..	..	*½	Mr. H. Thorne	..	..	*½
Mr. G. E. Panton	..	..	0	Mr. H. Bennett	..	..	1
Mr. A. Newby	..	..	*½	Mr. W. Corke	..	..	*½
Mr. H. Turner	..	..	1	Mr. J. Squires	..	..	0
Mr. D. R. Brooks	..	..	0	Mr. W. Burt	..	..	1
Mr. F. Lambert	..	..	*1	Mr. Richard Smith	..	..	0
Mr. W. Whitehead	..	..	1	Mr. M. Kresner	..	..	0
Mr. H. Hibbs	..	..	1	Mr. W. D. Kerkhoff	..	..	0
Mr. E. Bayldon	..	..	½	Capt. Whitehead	..	..	½
Mr. W. Hodges	..	..	*0	Mr. H. W. Keizer	..	..	*1
Mr. H. Postle	..	..	1	Mr. C. Rouse	..	..	0
Mr. R. Kidney	..	..	1	Mr. J. C. Galloway	..	..	0
Mr. W. Hollinrake	..	..	0	Mr. S. Beattie	..	..	1
Mr. J. O. Peacock	..	..	½	Mr. H. F. Taylor	..	..	½
Mr. G. A. Wagstaff	..	..	½	Mr. G. Mahon	..	..	½
Mr. H. Miller	..	..	0	Mr. F. Durdon	..	..	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
12½				* Adjudicated.			
<hr/>				<hr/>			
				10½			

After the match the teams were entertained to dinner. Mr. T. H. Storey presided, and welcomed the visitors most heartily. Mr. A. E. Moore responded, and during the course of his reply announced his retiral from all official chess work, and his resignation as captain of the North Manchester Chess Club.

Metropolitan (London) *versus* North Manchester. The return match between these clubs was contested at Ye Mecca Café, 54, Gresham Street, London, on Saturday, January 31st, and resulted, after adjudication of two games, in victory for the London club. Full score :—

METROPOLITAN,		NORTH MANCHESTER.	
Mr. D. Miller	0	Mr. F. D. Yates	1
Mr. J. H. Blake	*½	Mr. H. B. Lund	*½
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall	1	Mr. A. Caplan	0
Mr. R. H. V. Scott	½	Mr. W. A. Butler	½
Mr. Herbert Jacobs	1	Mr. C. Lobel	0
Mr. T. E. Haydon	½	Mr. C. Coates	½
Mr. W. P. MacBean	*½	Mr. A. Wolstencroft	*½
Mr. R. Loman	0	Mr. R. W. Houghton	1
Mr. J. G. Rennie	1	Mr. W. Turner	0
Mr. A. H. Privonitz	½	Mr. I. M. Brown	½
Mr. J. Macalister	½	Mr. J. Burtinshaw	½
Mr. T. E. Webb	0	Mr. T. King-Parks	1
Mr. J. R. Hanning	½	Mr. M. Sutcliffe	½
Mr. H. Ford	½	Mr. W. Phillips	½
Mr. E. Paice	1	Mr. W. B. Beckwith	0
Mr. W. T. Dickenson	1	Mr. A. L. Davidson	0
9		7	

* Adjudicated by Mr. Amos Burn.

After the match the teams and officials were entertained to dinner, at the First Avenue Hotel, by Mr. H. Rodney, vice-president of the Metropolitan Chess Club. The speakers were Mr. Rodney, Mr. J. W. Wright, hon. secretary Metropolitan Club, and Mr. E. Gunson, the North Manchester president. Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, who were for a long time actively identified with the management of the Metropolitan Club.

Both the match and the social function proved a great success in every way, and were thoroughly enjoyed by all who had the good fortune to be present.

The following interesting and instructive game was contested at the third board. We take the notes from the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

GAME No. 3,973.

King's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY F. D. YATES.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. C. TATTERSALL. Mr. A. CAPLAN.

1 P—K B 4 1 P—K 4

2 P—K 4

Transposing the game into a King's Gambit. With P—K 4 Black offered the From Gambit, which may be accepted as it is very doubtful whether it is quite sound.

2 Q Kt—B 3

..... B—B 4 is one of the best ways of declining the gambit.

After Kt—Q B 3, Black is at once in an inferior variation, and the following moves show how White can obtain an overpowering position.

3 K Kt—B 3 3 Kt—B 3
4 P×P 4 K Kt×P
5 P—Q 3 5 Kt—B 4
6 P—Q 4 6 Kt—R 5
7 B—Q Kt 5

White has now developed splendidly by simply attacking Black's loose pieces.

7 Kt—Kt 3

- 8 Castles 8 P—Q R 3 13 Kt—R 3 13 R—R 4
 9 Kt—Kt 5
 A sound sacrifice. At the worst
 White obtains Rook and two
 Pawns for two minor pieces as
 well as positional advantage.
- 10 Kt×B P 9 P×B 14 Q—Q 3 14 P—Kt 3
 11 P—B 3 10 Q—R 5 15 Kt×Kt P 15 Kt—R sq
 12 Q—B 3 11 R—K Kt sq 16 P—Q Kt 4 16 R—R 3
 Threatening Kt—Q 6 ch, fol-
 lowed by Q—B 7 ch, winning the
 Rook. 17 B—Kt 5 17 Kt×Kt P
 18 Q—B 4 18 R—B 3
 19 Q Kt—Q 6 ch 19 P×Kt
 20 Kt×P ch 20 Resigns.
 Mate follows by either
 Q×B or Q—B 7.
- 12 Q—K 2

Midland Counties Chess Union :—The six counties in the champion-
 ship contest have been re-grouped, as follows : Northern section :—
 Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire ; Southern section :—Leices-
 tershire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire. The results of the two matches in
 Round II. are given below. The finalists from each section will not be
 determined till the matches Oxfordshire *v.* Worcestershire, and War-
 wickshire *v.* Shropshire, have been played.

Played at the Y.M.C.A., Birmingham, on Saturday, January 17th,
 1914. Score :—

WORCESTERSHIRE.		LEICESTERSHIRE.	
Mr. F. McCarthy	1	Mr. E. H. Collier	0
Mr. E. E. Sparshott	1	Mr. V. H. Lovell	0
Mr. W. G. Darby	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. L. Storr-Best	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. A. P. Lacy Hulbert ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Storr-Best	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. C. Munn	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Garratt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. G. Hale	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Draycott	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Wilks	1	Mr. G. T. Edwards	0
Mr. F. Jelf	0	Ald. A. A. Bumpus	1
Mr. D. W. Wooldridge .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. P. Main	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. K. Henn	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. S. Lea	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. T. Griffith	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Goodman	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. J. Cherrington .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. W. Gardiner ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Powell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. G. Burge	$\frac{1}{2}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Played at the Y.M.C.A. chess room, Dale End, Birmingham, on
 Saturday, January 31st. Score :—

WARWICKSHIRE.		STAFFORDSHIRE.	
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	0	Mr. H. E. Price	1
Mr. F. H. Terrill	1	Mr. J. H. Beebee	0
Mr. R. I. Spears	1	Mr. J. W. Dixon	0
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	1	Mr. H. Thompson	0
Mr. E. Etheridge	1	Absent	0
Mr. A. H. Owen	1	Dr. Rowland Winn	0
Mr. J. G. Reeve	1	Mr. F. Beebee	0
Mr. C. H. Knight	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. M. Francis	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. Hooper	0	Mr. H. V. Laybourn .. .	1
Mr. F. Reeve	0	Mr. W. E. Bright	1
Mr. A. H. Griffiths	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Moore	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Pinson	0	Rev. M. Hooppell	1
7		5	

Played at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Saturday, February 7th.

BIRMINGHAM C.C.				OXFORD UNIVERSITY C.C.			
Mr. F. McCarthy	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. F. Russell	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Price	..	..	1	Mr. P. A. MacMahon	..	..	0
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	..	..	1	Mr. G. Carruthers	..	..	0
Mr. E. E. Sparshott	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Davies	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. Hooper	..	..	0	Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	..	..	1
Mr. H. Loach	..	..	0	Mr. E. L. Hibbs	..	..	1
Mr. A. H. Griffiths	..	..	1	Mr. H. M. Smith	..	..	0
Mr. G. E. Sherwin	..	..	1	Mr. S. Hodgkins	..	..	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
5				3			

A team of players representing the Hampstead Club visited Birmingham on February 14th, and defeated the opposition by $7\frac{1}{2}$ points to $3\frac{1}{2}$. This was the third encounter. Of the previous matches each club won one engagement.

HAMPSTEAD.				BIRMINGHAM.			
Mr. R. H. V. Scott	..	..	1	Mr. F. McCarthy	..	..	0
Mr. R. C. Griffith	..	..	0	Mr. H. E. Price	..	..	1
Mr. H. Saunders	..	..	1	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	..	..	0
Mr. E. Morgan	..	..	1	Mr. F. Terrill	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Schumer	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. S. Sparshott	..	..	1
Mr. O. Tipal	..	..	0	Mr. A. Bolus	..	..	0
Mr. J. H. White	..	..	1	Dr. R. Winn	..	..	0
Mr. W. E. Bonwick	..	..	1	Mr. H. Knight	..	..	0
Mr. P. H. Coldwell	..	..	0	Mr. J. H. Thomason	..	..	1
Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	..	..	1	Mr. W. A. Hooper	..	..	0
Mr. E. Busvine	..	..	1	Mr. E. G. Sherwin	..	..	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
$7\frac{1}{2}$				$3\frac{1}{2}$			

Oxfordshire v. Worcestershire.—This match was played at Marlborough Chambers, Oxford, on Saturday, February 21st. Losing a game unfortunately by default made a considerable difference to Worcestershire's chances, and eventually its team lost by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, with one game remaining to be adjudicated. Score:—

Leicestershire, as a result of this match, play in the final.

OXFORDSHIRE.				WORCESTERSHIRE.			
Mr. T. F. Russell	..	..	0	Mr. F. McCarthy	..	..	1
Mr. P. A. M. MacMahon	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Frank Brown	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	..	..	1	Mr. E. E. Sparshott	..	..	0
Mr. G. Davies	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. G. Darby	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Carruthers	..	..	1	Mr. L. Munn	..	..	0
Mr. F. C. Bryan	..	..	0	Mr. T. J. Cherrington	..	..	1
Mr. R. W. C. Anderson	..	..	1	Mr. H. Powell	..	..	0
Mr. W. Lyle Biggs	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. K. Henn	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. J. Carlyle	..	..	0	Mr. A. T. Griffiths	..	..	1
Mr. A. J. Basford	..	..	1	Mr. F. Jelf	..	..	0
Mr. W. Webb	..	..	*	Mr. F. R. Jones	..	..	*
Mr. E. C. Walters	..	..	1	Absent	..	..	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
$6\frac{1}{2}$				$4\frac{1}{2}$			

*To be adjudicated.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, 1913-14.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
1 Athenæum ..	—	24.ii.	10	10	6	8	2.iii.	10	7½	8	7	10	17.iii.	7	—	6	4	2
2 Bohemians ..	24.ii.	—	5½	7½	2½	10	7	7	6	24.iii.	5½	12	7½	12.iii.	1	8	1	1½
3 Brixton ..	10	14½	—	12½	5½	10½	16.iii.	13	2.iii.	7	8	15	13	6	6	4	1	6½
4 East Ham ..	10	12½	7½	—	7½	10	9	26.ii.	26.iii.	7½	2.iii.	12	7	6	2	6	2	3
5 Hampstead ..	14	17½	14½	12½	—	16½	10½	12.iii.	7*	9	23.iii.	15	15	2.iv.	8	1	—	8
6 Kennington ..	12	10	9½	10	3½	—	30.iii.	19.iii.	5	7½	11	5½	15½	7½	3	6	3	4
7 Lee ..	2.iii.	13	16.iii.	11	9½	30.iii.	—	11	11	9½	15	12½	14	7½	7	3	—	7
8 Leyton ..	10	13	7	26.ii.	12.iii.	19.iii.	9	—	9	7½	7	13½	5.iii.	8½	2	6	1	2½
9 Lud-Eagle ..	12½	14	2.iii.	26.iii.	8*	15	9	11	—	10.iii.	12	17.iii.	13	11½	7	1	—	7
10 Metropolitan	12	24.iii.	13	12½	11	12½	10½	12½	10.iii.	—	9½*	14	15	24.ii.	9	—	—	9
11 North London	13	14½	12	2.iii.	23.iii.	9	5	13	8	7½*	—	27.ii.	11	13½	6	3	—	6
12 South London	10	8	5	8	5	14½	7½	6½	17.iii.	6	27.ii.	—	6.iv.	8½	1	8	1	1½
13 Toynbee ..	17.iii.	12½	7	13	5	4½	6	5.iii.	7	5	9	6.iv.	—	26.iii.	2	7	—	2
14 West London	13	12.iii.	14	14	2.iv.	12½	12½	11½	8½	24.ii.	6½	11½	26.iii.	—	7	2	—	7

* Games await adjudication.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 3,974.

Last month we referred to a fine game won by Mr. F. D. Yates, during a visit to the Birmingham Chess Club. We now have pleasure in publishing the full score with notes from the *Birmingham Daily Post*.

French Defence.

WHITE. Mr. F. D. YATES.	BLACK. Mr. H. E. PRICE.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 5	5 K Kt—Q 2
6 B—K 3	

An unusual move, though it has been occasionally played among the masters.

	6 Castles
7 P—B 4	7 P—Q B 4
8 Kt—B 3	8 Kt—Q B 3
9 B—Q 3	9 P—B 5

.....This advance is premature. He should have kept up the pressure on White's Q P for some time yet.

10 B—K 2	10 P—Q R 3
11 Castles	11 P—Q Kt 4
12 Q—K sq	12 P—Kt 5
13 Kt—Q sq	13 P—Q R 4
14 Q—Kt 3	14 P—B 4
15 Q—R 3	15 Q—K sq
16 Kt—B 2	16 K—R sq
17 K—R sq	17 Kt—Kt 3
18 R—K Kt sq	18 Kt—R 5

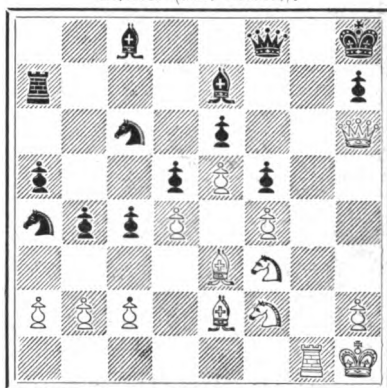
.....Still pursuing his Q side manoeuvres, though at the cost of considerable time, some of which might be spent in anticipating the attack on the King. His Kt, moreover, is out of play when the real crisis comes. White holds the Pawn temporarily, and later makes a rapid transfer of his Rook to the open K Kt file.

19 Q R—Kt sq	19 R—R 2 !
20 P—Kt 4	20 P—Kt 3
21 P×P	21 Kt P×P
22 Q—R 6	22 R—Kt sq
23 R×R ch	23 Q×R
24 R—K Kt sq	24 Q—B sq

Position after Black's 24th move :—

Q—B sq.

BLACK (MR. PRICE).



WHITE (MR. YATES).

25 Kt—Kt 5 ! 25 Q—Kt 2

.....An alternative was B—B 4, on which Mr. Yates proposed 26 Q—B 6 ch, Q×Q; 27 P×Q, B—B sq, and Black has a playable game.

26 Q—R 5 26 B—B sq
27 Kt (Kt 5)—K 4 !

Much better than the obvious Kt×K P. If Q—K 8, a notable point is that Black can ignore the threat of Q×Kt.

27 Q—R 3
28 Kt—B 6

A second offer of the Queen, to be followed by a like offer on the part of the defence. The game is extremely interesting here, thrust and parry being excellent on both sides.

28 R—K Kt 2
29 R×R 29 Q×R
30 Q—K 8 30 B—Kt 2
31 Kt—R 3 !

c 3

Again declining to win a Pawn. The continuation is pretty, ... P—K R 3 being no defence against the ultimate threat of Q—R 5 ch.

- 31 P—R 3
32 Kt—Kt 5! 32 P×Kt
33 P×P 33 Kt×Q P

- 34 Q—R 5 ch 34 Q—R 3
35 P×Q 35 Kt×B

.....A last ingenious effort, since ... P—Q 5 would be a dire fatality after all White's efforts.

- 36 Q—B 7! 36 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,975.

Played by correspondence, from February 5th to October 25th, 1913.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY DR. OLLAND.

- | WHITE.
UTRECHT. | BLACK.
GENEVA. |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt×P |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 P×P | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 P—B 3 | 9 B—Q B 4 |

.....Better is 9... B—K 2. Dr. Tarrasch thinks, although he also considers B—Q B 4 as good, that after the so-called Breslau Variation, the "Spanish Game" is frustrated by 9... B—K 2.

Meanwhile it is not yet absolutely certain, that, after 10 R—K sq, Castles, 11 Kt—Q 4, Kt×K P; 12 P—K B 3, B—Q 3! (the "Breslau" move), Black obtains a sufficient attack for the sacrificed pieces. True there are three serious games in which Teichmann and John played this opening at the Anderssen Club, Breslau, and in these the advantage was with Black. But J. Malkin, the well-known analyst, soon announced that Teichmann, who lost as White, could have improved on his play, thus:—

13 P×Kt, B—K Kt 5; 14 Q Q 2, Q—K R 5; 15 P—K R 3, P—Q B 4; 16 Q—K B 2, Q—R 4; 17 B—K B 4! (Teichmann here played R—K 3), P×Kt P; 18 P×Q P, Kt—Q 6; 19 R P×B, Q×Kt P; 20 B×B, Kt×Q; 21 K×Kt, K R—Q sq; 22 B—Q B 5, P×K P; 23 Kt—Q B 3, R—K sq

24 B—Q 5, R Q—Q sq; 25 R×K P, R×R; 26 B×R, Q—R 5 ch; 27 K—K 2, Q—R 4 ch; 28 B—B 3, R—K sq ch; 29 K—Q 3, Q—Kt 3 ch; 30 Kt—K 4, etc., with a better game for White.

Also after 15... Q R—K sq; 16 R—K 3 gives White, according to Malkin, the best game. Thus: 16... R—K 3; 17 P×B, Kt×P; 18 K—K R 3, B—R 7 ch; 19 K—B sq, Q—B 3 ch; 20 R—K B 3, etc., with an excellent game for White.

.....Whether 9... B—K 2 secures Black a satisfactory defence is as yet not quite certain.

10 Q—Q 3

According to Marco in the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, this move is an invention of Franz Motzko of Teschen. Marco thinks that the move is "of perfectly diabolical power." The reader must remember that it was by this move that Dr. Olland, of Stockholm, obtained his win against Spielmann. Tarrasch says in *die moderne Schachpartie* that this move is not good, and allows Black the initiation and the attack, but he fails to adduce satisfactory proofs in support of this assertion.

10 B—Q Kt 3

.....As played by Spielmann at Stockholm. Dr. Tarrasch considers 10... Castles as stronger; whereupon, however, according to Schlechter (*Deutsche Schachzeitung*, October, 1912), White gets the advantage by 11 Q Kt—Q 2, P—K B 4; 12 P×P *en pass*, Kt×P; 13 Kt—Kt 5, Q—Q 2; 14 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 15 Kt—K 4.

11 B—K 3 11 Kt—Q B 4

.....Or 11... B×B; then follows 12 Q×B and Kt—Q 4.

12 B×Kt 12 B×B

13 Q Kt—Q 2

In the Olland *v.* Spielmann game P—Q R 4 occurred first. K Kt—Q 2 2t once, however, seems stronger.

13 Castles

14 Q R—K sq

According to Marco, an ideal position for White. Especially is it fatal for Black, that in the White game no weak point happens to be discoverable. Even Spielmann is convinced that the Black position is untenable.

14 Kt—K 2

.....Spielmann played in this position, R—K sq, which, according to Schlechter is very good, but from another point of view is open to censure. Indeed, we think it no longer possible to find a satisfactory move for Black.

15 Kt—Q 4 15 B—Kt 3

.....Black is trying to assail the Queen's wing, but White's attack on the King's side is much swifter.

16 K—R sq 16 P—Q B 4

17 B—B 2 17 P—Kt 3

18 Kt×B 18 P×Kt

19 P—K B 4 19 Q—K sq

.....19... Q—Q 2 would be followed by 20 Kt—K 4.

20 P—K Kt 4 20 R—R 2

21 Q—Kt 3

Threatens P—Kt 5.

21 K—R sq

22 Kt—B 3 22 Kt—B 3

23 Kt—Kt 5 23 B—Q sq

24 P—K R 4 24 B×Kt

25 B P×B

Much better than 25 R P×B. Here White surrenders his advantage by not obeying the rule to capture with the Pawns near the centre.

25 Q R—K B 2

26 R—B 6 26 Kt—K 2

27 P—R 5!

The storming of the Pawns now decides the issue. Naturally 27 R×K P would not be good, for 27... R B 6; 28 Q—Kt 2, R—B 7, etc.; or 28 Q—Kt sq, R—R 6 ch; 29 K—Kt 2, K B 6, etc.

27 P×P

.....No rescue is possible for Black.

28 Q—R 2! 28 P×P

.....Black might have held out longer by 28... R—Kt 2; 29 Q R—K B sq, R—Kt sq; 30 R—R 6, &c.

29 R—R 6 29 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,976.

The following highly interesting game was played on the top board in the Woodhouse Cup Match, Sheffield *v.* Leeds; the Sheffield representative making an excellent fight against the British champion. Score and Notes from Sheffield *Weekly News*.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. Mr. E. DALE (Sheffield).	BLACK. Mr. F. D. YATES (Leeds).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3

8 P—B 3	8 Kt—Q R 4
9 B—B 2	9 P—B 4
10 P—Q 4	

As played by Lasker against Tarrasch. The alternative of P—Q 3 is more in favour at present.

11 Q Kt—Q 2	10 Q—B 2
12 P—Q 5	11 Kt—B 3

Gunsberg has described this blocking of the Queen's wing as a double-edged weapon which Black, if an active player, may turn against White. This was written of a game between Teichmann and Leonhardt, in which Leonhardt, after retreating his Kt—Q sq, opened up an attack with the King side Pawns, as in the present game. It is doubtful, however, whether Black's bold policy in this instance is justified. It is White who gets the attack first, and a very strong attack too.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| | 12 Kt—Kt sq |
| 13 Kt—B sq | 13 P—R 3 |
| 14 Kt—Kt 3 | 14 P—Kt 4 |
| 15 B—K 3 | 15 P—Kt 5 |
| 16 Kt—Q 2 | 16 P—K R 4 |
| 17 Kt (Q2)—B sq | 17 P—R 5 |
| 18 Kt—B 5 | 18 B×Kt |
| 19 P×B | 19 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 20 B—Kt 5 | 20 R—R 4 |
| 21 B×Kt | 21 Kt×B |
| 22 P—Q R 4 | 22 P×P |
| 23 K×R P | 23 R—Kt 4 |
| 24 Q—Q 3 | |

White follows up his advantage, and wins a Pawn, with the superior game.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| | 24 K—B sq |
| 25 R×R P | 25 R—Q Kt sq |
| 26 P—Q Kt 3 | 26 Q—Kt 2 |
| 27 Kt—K 3 | 27 P—Kt 6 |
| 28 B P×P | 28 P×P |
| 29 P—R 3 | |

Although it looks dangerous, 30 P×P, followed by K—B 2, would probably be stronger.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| | 29 Kt—R 4 |
| 30 K R—Q R sq | 30 Kt—B 5 |
| 31 Q—B 4 | 31 Q—B sq |

(See Diagram).

- 32 R—R 7

The turning point of the game. Subsequent analysis showed that White could have advantageously played 32 P—B 6, as he could adequately meet Black's threatened sacrifice on the K R file. If 32.., Kt×P ch; 33 P×Kt, Q×P; 34 P×B ch, K moves; 35 Q—K 2, etc. Or if 32.., B×P;

33 R×P, and again Black's sacrifice, although very troublesome, could be answered. The text move gives Black time to get his Bishop on the same diagonal as the White King, and alters the aspect of the game.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 32 B—Q sq |
| 33 Q R—R 6 | 33 B—Kt 3 |
| 34 K—B sq | 34 K—Kt 2 |
| 35 Q—K 4 | |

Black is now threatening, of course, Q—R sq, with fireworks to follow. White does not improve matters with this counter-attack. 35 Q—Kt 5, followed, if 35.., B—R 2, by 36 Q—B 6, seems to us a feasible line of play. If 35 Q—Kt 5, Q—R sq; 36 Q—B 6, Kt×P; 37 P—B 6 ch!

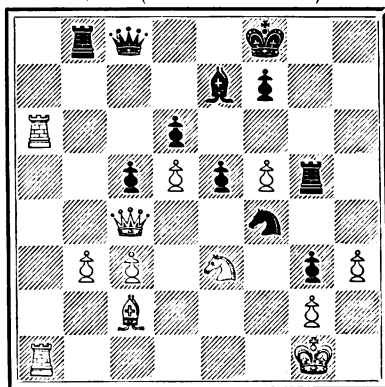
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|---------------|-----------|
| | 35 P—B 5! |
| 36 P—B 6 ch | 36 K×P |
| 37 Kt—Kt 4 ch | 37 R×Kt |
| 38 P×R | 38 Q×P |
| 39 P×P | |

If B—Q sq or Q—B 3, Black still replies R—K R sq! But 39 K—K sq could be played. It would then be unsafe for Black to reply R—K R sq, on account of 40 R×B, R—R 8 ch; 41 K—Q 2, R×R?; 43 R×P ch, etc. And if 39.., K—K 2 (threatening to win by B—K 6); 40 K—Q 2, and White might escape.

Position after Black's 31st move:—

Q—B sq

BLACK (MR. F. D. YATES).



WHITE (MR. E. DALE).

39 R—K R sq
40 K—K sq
41 Q—B 5 ch

Overlooking the fact that this will cost a clear piece. But so many checks and disasters are

threatened that White's position is practically hopeless.

41 Q×Q
42 K×B
42 B×Q
43 Resigns.

Of course, if 43 R×B, R—R 8 ch, and wins.

GAME No. 3,977.

Played August 21st, 1913, in the Major Open Tournament, at Cheltenham.

Queen's Pawn Game.

NOTES BY G. SHORIES.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. O. C. MULLER. Mr. MACKENZIE.

1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3
3 B—Q 3

1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—K 3

.....Black may safely play 3..., Kt—Q B 3, with the view of P—K 4; and if 4 P—K B 4, Black continues 4..., Kt—Q Kt 5.

4 Kt—Q 2
5 P—Q B 3
6 P—K B 4
7 Kt—R 3

4 P—B 4
5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 B—K 2

White plays Kt—R 3 in order to play Q—K B 3, followed by Kt—B 2, thus preventing the hostile Kt entering at K 5.

8 Castles
9 Q—B 3
10 R—K sq
11 Kt—B 2
12 Kt—B sq
13 P—K Kt 3
14 B—Q 2

7 P—Q Kt 3
8 B—Kt 2
9 Q—B 2
10 Castles Q R
11 Kt—B sq
12 Kt—Kt 3
13 B—Q 3
14 Kt—K sq

.....14..., Kt—K 2, followed by P—K Kt 3, P—K R 4, and eventually Kt—K B 4 is stronger.

15 P—K 4

.....A mistake. White now wins a Pawn and obtains a good position; besides, 15..., P×P is forced. We give the following continuations: 16 B×P best,

B×B; 17 Kt×B, P×P; 18 P×P, K—Kt sq, with an even game. Or if 16 Kt×P, P—B 4; 17 Kt×B ch, Q×Kt; 18 Q—K 2, Kt—B 2; 19 B—K 3, Q—B 3. Black's position is preferable.

16 P—K 5
17 K B P×P
18 B×Kt
19 Q—Kt 4
20 Q×Kt P
21 B—B 4
22 Kt—Q 2
23 Kt—B 3
24 B—Kt 5

15 P—K B 3?

16 P×K P
17 B—K 2
18 P×B
19 Q—Q 2
20 Kt—B 2
21 Q R—Kt sq
22 Q—Q sq
23 B—B 3
24 B—K sq

.....R—B sq is decidedly better.

25 B×B
26 Q—Kt 5
27 Q—K 3
28 Kt—Kt 5!

25 Q×B
26 Q—Q 2
27 Q—K 2

Very well played indeed. White brings his two Knights into a very strong position, leaving Black defenceless.

29 P—K R 4
30 Kt(B2)—R 3
31 Kt—B 4
32 Q R—Q B sq

27 R—R 4
29 B—Kt 3
30 B—B 4
31 R—R 3
32 R (Kt sq)—R sq

33 Kt—Kt 2
34 R—K B sq
35 P—B 4

33 Kt—K sq
34 P—K Kt 3

.....The following is an interesting alternative: 35 P—K Kt 4, B×P; 36 R—B 7, Q—Q sq; 37 R×R P, K—Kt sq; 38 Kt—B 7, Q—B sq; 39 Kt×R (R 3), R×Kt; 40 Q×R, K×R; 41 Q×P, &c.

35 Kt—Kt 2

36 P×Q P

.....P—Kt 4, as indicated in preceding note, is now stronger still, winning a piece. White's intention is, however, to conclude the game in a more brilliant fashion.

36 K P×P

37 P×P

38 P—B 6

39 Kt—B 4

40 Kt×B

41 Q×K P

42 Kt—Q 5

43 R×Kt!

44 Q×P ch

45 Q—Q 7

37 P—Q Kt 4

38 Q—Q B 2

39 B—K 5

40 P×Kt

41 Kt—B 4

42 Q—R 4

43 P×R

44 K—Kt sq

Or B 7 ch winning the Queen, or mate in two.

45 R(R 3)—R 2

46 P—B 7 ch

46 Q×P

47 R×Q

47 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,978.

Played in Winter Tourney of the Bader Schachgesellschaft.
From *Schweizerische Schachzeitung*.

Two Knights' Defence.

WHITE. Mr. F. WENGER.	BLACK. Mr. K. FLATT.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3
4 Kt—Kt 5	4 P—Q 4
5 P×P	5 Kt—R 4
6 P—Q 3	6 P—K R 3
7 Kt—K B 3	7 P—K 5
8 K Kt—Q 2??	

Although personally we uphold the view of Tarrasch that the query mark properly belongs to move 4, we omit it there, as no entirely unexceptionable proof can be adduced. Those who play 4 Kt—Kt 5, must, however, not forget that they are adopting (? accepting) a very risky gambit, and with the adoption (? acceptance) of a gambit must go a corresponding portion of scientific knowledge. In fact, the party who offers a gambit is usually much better off. If 4 Kt Kt 5 is selected, one must also know the move 8 Q—K 2, and have the courage to move the Kt on K B 3 opportunely to K 5. There are many other adherents to 4 Kt—Kt 5, who play it only in the hope of 4... P Q 4; 5 P×Q P, Kt×Q P?; 6 Kt×B P!,

etc. The move 4 Kt—Kt 5 would therefore be best combated, not by a question mark, but by a specific clearing-up of the dangerous 6 Kt×B P.

	8 B—Q B 4
9 Kt—Kt 3	9 Kt×Kt
10 B×Kt	10 B—K Kt 5
11 Q—Q 2	11 Castles
12 Castles	12 K R—K sq
13 P—Q 4	13 B—Q 3
14 P—Q B 4	14 Kt—R 4
15 P—B 5?	

This was not really necessary; but even P—K R 3 makes no difference in the result, for B×P frustrates it entirely.

	15 B×R P ch
16 K×B	16 Q—R 5 ch
17 K—Kt sq	17 B—B 6
18 Resigns.	

Such a fatal issue may befall anyone: One player gets home, and learns the correct continuation, 8 Q—K 2, and for such an one defeat proves a blessing in disguise. Another persists in the idea that he could have saved the situation by 15 P—K R 3, and for him there is no help!

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to
Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

THREE-MOVE PROBLEMS, AND HOW TO SOLVE THEM. In reviewing this volume last month, we quite overlooked to mention that it is published by Messrs. George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., London. Price, one shilling.

Will our readers please note that the four-mover on page 75, by Alexander Wagner, is short of a Black Pawn, which should be placed at Q B 5.

Also the solution to problem 6, by O. Oberhänsli (page 78), should read 1 Q—K Kt sq.

An unfortunate incident has occurred in the "Christmas Box" competition of the *Four-Leaved Shamrock* in the discovery after award that the first prize problem is cooked by 1 B—Kt 8 (see page 71). This means G. W. Chandler and Comyns Mansfield (joint) are promoted to first place, whilst the two-ers by Rev. J. Hirste Haywood, E. Millins, and J. E. Slater follow suit.

The following little two-move sui-mate scored honours in the Melbourne *Weekly Times* Competition.

By W. E. Arnold (New York).—White : K at Q B 5 ; Q at Q Kt 6 ; Rs at K R 2 and K Kt 3 ; Bs at K Kt 7 and Q sq ; Kts at K B 3 and Q B sq ; P at Q 6. Black : K at Q B 6 ; Q at Q R 8 ; Bs at K R 3 and Q R 7 ; Kts at K R 8 and K B 3 ; Ps at K 6, Q 2 and Q B 3. Self mate in two.

The result of the Gyor Chess Club (Hungary) has been announced. First prize, Dr. A. Miskolczy ; second prize, L. B. Salkind ; third prize, Dr. E. Palkoska ; fourth prize, Rev. K. Traxler ; fifth prize, C. A. L. Bull ; and eight honourable mentions. The judges were J. G. Dunka and V. Onitiu. Here is the chief position :—

By Dr. A. Miskolczy.—White : K at Q B 8 ; Q at K R sq ; Kts at Q 8 and Q B 7 ; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 4, K 4, Q 2, 3 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q B 4 ; Ps at K Kt 2, 4, K B 6, Q B 6, Q Kt 3, Q R 3, and 5. Mate in three.

The particulars of the first international three-move problem tourney of the Bohemian Chess Association are to hand. Competitors are not limited to number of entries, but each problem must be depicted on a diagram with full solution. The usual motto and sealed envelope system to be observed. Entries to be received by 1st July, addressed to Dr. Dedrle, Lichtenauer, 10, Brunn, Moravia, Austria. The award to appear in October issue of *Casopia* and confirmed in December. Prizes 80, 60, 40 and 20 kroner respectively. There are to be five honourable mentions, the competitors of each to receive 10 kroner. Judges : J. Pospisil and Rev. K. Traxler.

Hampstead and Highgate Express. The Editor arranged an informal two-move tourney current with the three-move competition, the result of which we gave in our January issue. The judges, E. E. Westbury and G. W. Chandler decided in favour of two-movers by A. G. Stubbs, G. C. Alvey and J. D. Williams (*ex æquo*), A. W. Daniel, F. A. L. Kuskop, C. V. Berry (*ex æquo*), and J. S. Healey in order named.

The following has some bright points :—

By A. G. Stubbs.—White : K at Q R 8 ; Q at Q Kt 8 ; Rs at K B 4 and Q Kt 5 ; B at K R 6 ; Kts at Q 6 and Q Kt 4. Black : K at K 4 ; Q at Q B 4 ; B at K Kt 7 ; Kt at K R 4 ; Ps at K 3 and 5. Mate in two.

One sphere of chess does appeal to my active faculties, and that is the problem. To tackle a clean-cut innocent-looking two-mover, to probe the possibilities of the White and Black moves, without regard to any time-limit, seems to me a *dolce far niente*, which surpasses every other pastime. And when at last the problem yields to the call of "Open Sesame," the solver feels as the Sherlock Holmes of the chess board.

In conclusion, I believe that chess is an excellent diversion, provided you do not play it yourself, and as long as you keep clear of utterly useless reflection.—Max Weiss in the *Arbeiter Schachzeitung*, December, 1913.

In *The Times* of the 19th ult., this three-mover appears :—

By O. Wurzburg.—White : K at K Kt sq ; Q at Q R 6 ; B at Q Kt 8 ; Kt at Q Kt 5 ; P at Q B 2. Black : K at Q 4 ; Kt at Q Kt 8 ; Ps at K Kt 3, 4, K B 3 and Q B 4. Mate in three.

Compare with the following first prize problem in the Bradford *Observer Budget* tourney of 1890 :

By B. G. Laws.—White : K at K Kt sq ; Q at Q R 6 ; B at Q Kt 8 ; Kt at Q Kt 5 ; Ps at K R 4 and Q B 2. Black : K at Q 4 ; B at Q R 8 ; Kt at Q Kt 8 ; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 3, Q B 4 and 6. Mate in three. The Black Bishop, and consequently the Pawn at Q B 6, were used to prevent a dual after the Kt moves.

The *Budapesti Sakk-Köv* announces an international two-move tourney to celebrate its 50th anniversary. Conditions : two-move direct mates, original ; each entrant limited to two problems ; usual motto conditions ; diagrams. Limit of entry, September 1st, 1914. Address : *Budapesti Sakk-Köv*, Akadémia Café, 6, Janos-utca, Budapest V., Hungary. Judges : A. C. White, O. T. Blathy, and A. Havasi. Results will be announced in December, 1914, in *Magyar Sakkvilág*. Ten prizes of 200, 100, 80, 60, 3 of 50 each, 2 of 30 kronen each ; 10 hon. mens., each carrying a bonus of 20 kronen ; the 10 next best receive 10 kronen each. Special prizes for (a) the best Tempo problem (as in A. C. White's "White to play") ; (b) the best clearance or hemming-in idea ; (c) the best problem illustrating the liberation of a pinned Black piece.

We are always pleased to appreciate an innocent joke, especially if it is subtle. In most subjects a sense of humour can be infused.

Practical joking, however, we cannot countenance. For some reason or other, we have been made a target for the amusement of the perpetrators of an attempted jest. We have lately received from the Continent (not by same post) five envelopes, each containing problems for publication by us. The respective names of the pseudo authors being G. Lloyd, H. Quitas, L. R. Briel, D. Meronde, and C. Sonar. It is not clever to see that these names are Lloyd George, Asquith, Birrel, Redmond and Carson. The problems sent are known to us (with one exception), and there seems to be a Home Rule sentiment intended by the problem by C. Sonar (Carson), as it is a sui-mate!

Chess and politics do not assimilate, and if the author hoped to catch us napping, he has wasted something in postage and time; except that he may get some satisfaction from this acknowledgment of his stupidity.

The Russian journal *Dsimteries Wehstnesis* (Riga) publishes the result of its recent three-move tourney. The prize winners are appended. It also announces a further tourney, with prizes 25, 15, 10 roubles. Judge, K. A. L. Kubbel. Result to be announced some time in 1914.

The result of the recent three-move tourney of the Riga journal *Dsimteries Wehstnesis* is: 1st prize, L. B. Salkind; 2nd prize, P. Keivan (Riga); 3rd and 4th prizes, *ex æquo*, K. Tarseer (Wellan), Fr. Apscheneek (Riga).

The following are the 1st and 2nd prize winners:—

By L. B. Salkind.—White: K at K Kt 7; Q at Q R 4; B at Q B 8; Kts at K 3 and Q Kt 3; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 6, K 2 and 6, Q B 3 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 4; R at Q B 8; B at Q B 7; Kt at K 8; Ps at K R 3, 5, K Kt 4, Q B 2, 4, and Q Kt 2. Mate in three.

By P. Keivan (Riga).—White: K at K R 4; Rs at K sq and Q R 4; B at K B sq; Kts at K 3 and Q 3; Ps at K R 5, K B 2, Q 5, 6, Q B 3 and 4. Black: K at K 5; R at Q Kt sq; B at Q R 3; Kt at K B 2; Ps at K R 3, K B 6, K 4 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

The Good Companion Chess Problem Club of Philadelphia still pursues its interesting crusade. The third of its leaflets signed by Mr. A. C. White, shows the December competition has been quite successful. We gave particulars of the first event in January, but seem to have missed the second. The following are the smart winners for December, in order given.

By W. B. Rice (Philadelphia).—White: K at K R 3; Q at Q Kt 8; R at K 8; Bs at K R 7 and K B 8; Kt at K 6; Ps at K 5 and Q 5. Black: K at K B 2; Q at Q 2; P at Q R 2. Mate in two.

By W. A. Shinkman (Grand Rapids).—White: K at K Kt 3; Q at K R sq; Bs at K Kt 6 and Q Kt 4; Kts at K B 8 and K 2. Black: K at K 4; Kt at Q 8; Ps at K Kt 4, 5, K 2 and Q 3. Mate in two.

By David Booth, jnr. (Leeds).—White: K at Q B 4; Q at Q 5; Rs at K B 2 and 5; Bs at K Kt 6 and Q 2; Kt at Q Kt 2; P at Q B 3.

Black : K at Q B 7 ; Bs at Q Kt 8 and Q R 8 ; Ps at K 6, 7 and Q R 7.
Mate in two.

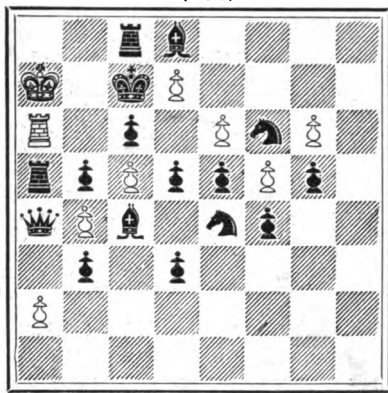
Problems for these little friendly contests are invited from everywhere, but unluckily everyone cannot attend the problem "carnivals" held in Philadelphia. Address : J. F. Magee jnr., Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

The appended two unorthodox looking positions will, we know, appeal to not a few of our analytical solvers.

By T. R. DAWSON,

Leeds.

BLACK.



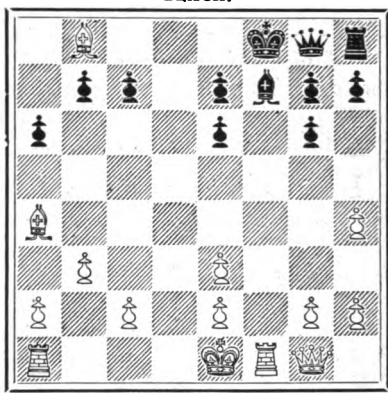
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

By T. R. DAWSON,

Leeds.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

"Continuous discovered Checks." S. H. Hall, who was the solver who sent in the first solution to F. F. Alexander's help-mate, given in January, sends the following answer to G. C. Carr's proposition (see page 70). His position is as follows :—

White : K at K B 5 ; Q at Q R 8 ; Rs at K R 6 and Q B 7 ; Bs at K Kt sq and 2 ; Kts at K Kt 6 and K 3 ; Ps at K 4 and Q B 6.
Black : K at Q B 4 ; Q at K B sq ; Rs at K B 8 and Q Kt 4 ; Bs at K B 5 and Q B sq ; Kts at K B 3 and Q 2 ; P at Q Kt 2.

The play is : 1 P×P dis. ch, B×R dis. ch ; 2 Kt×R dis. ch, K—B 3 dis. ch ; 3 P—K 5 dis. ch, Kt—Q 5 dis. ch ; 4 Kt×Q dis. ch, Kt—B 3 dis. ch ; 5 P×B dis. ch. There are nine discovered checks in succession, and this has been managed without promoted Pawns. It is a decidedly ingenious arrangement. Mr. Hall writes that "by using additional pieces (promoted Pawns) several more checks can be obtained, if not a perpetual !"

In *The Times* of the 12th ult., we find this by G. S. Carr, in which there are ten discovered checks, but in cleverness or organisation it is inferior to the position we give above, seeing that four extra Rooks and two extra Bishops are called into requisition.

White : K at K 5 ; Q at Q sq ; Rs at K R 4, Q B 2, Q R 2 and Q R 7 ; Bs at Q 7 and Q R 3 ; Kt at Q Kt 5 ; Ps at Q 4 and Q R 6.
 Black : K at Q R 5 ; Q at Q B 2 ; Rs at K Kt 6, K 8, Q 3 and Q B 4 ; Bs at K R 7, K 7, Q 4 and Q R 8 ; Ps at Q B 6 and Q Kt 2.

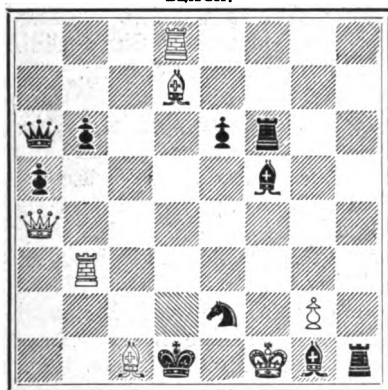
The sequence of moves is :—1 P×P dis. ch, R—R 3 dis. ch ; 2 Kt—Q 6 dis. ch, B—B 3 dis. ch ; 3 P—Q 5 dis. ch, B—B 5 dis. ch ; 4 R—K 2 dis. ch, P—B 7 dis. ch ; 5 B—Kt 2 dis. ch, R—R 6 dis. ch.

The subjoined two amusing positions are the outcome of Mr. Carr's suggested concoction. They do not quite carry out the intention, but they are nevertheless interesting :—

By WM. GREENWOOD,
 Sutton Mill.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
 Sutton Mill.

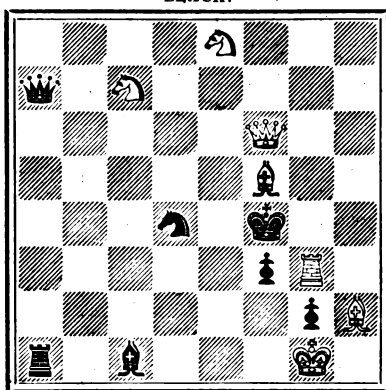
BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in three moves.

In our short review last month of Mr. A. C. White's *White to Play*, we alluded to some solving articles for which we were responsible in the *Chess Monthly*. We find the following from our pen, which we believe, was the first reference made in problem literature of the "Changed mate" device in two movers. See *Chess Monthly*, May, 1896.

There is another class of waiting problem which usually is found very interesting when carried out with skill, and, it may be said, represents one of the best of the principle. It is rarely attempted with success, except by composers of experience, as many difficulties in construction are to be faced. What is now referred to is a primary position, which has every indication that White has but to linger without disarranging the mates as "set," but on seeing there is no mode by which this can be done, one of the mates has to be given up in exchange for another to be created. Problems designed upon such a basis are generally by no means so easy to solve as the ordinary run of two movers, since it naturally is a perplexing point which set mate has to be discarded, and how another can be devised in its place. In such a case the solver tastes some of the enjoyment of the composer.

He has mentally to construct a position of which he has only limited material. Unless the solver has a fair grasp of the value of the chessmen in combination, he will discover that the task is at times a difficult one.

The position which illustrated the foregoing was the following simple matter, put together merely as a lesson or example, with no idea of the problem being scored against us as a composition!

White : K at Q R sq ; Rs at K Kt 6 and K B 7 ; Bs at K R 4 and Q B 2 ; Kts at K B 4 and Q Kt 5 ; Ps at K Kt 3, K 4 and Q 6. Black : K at K 4 ; Rs at K R 4 and K sq ; Kt at Q 2 ; Ps at Q B 6 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

REVIEW.

DER GEREINIGTE ALEXANDER. By Oskar Korschelt. We have received this *brochure*, published by the Deutschen Chess Club, obtainable from E. Reimann, the court biblioplist of Cobourg. The object of this painstaking work, which must have involved years of research is practically "Alexander corrected." It may be interesting from a historical point of view to mention that Alexandre (as his name is generally given) was quite a figure in the chess world in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He was born about 1765, and was the author of *Encyclopædia of Chess*, 1837. Little is known of this work. In 1846 he issued a compilation of about 2,020 problems. With these two works he travelled a great deal, being an accomplished player, visiting chess centres, "hawking," if one can use the word, his publications. He also opened a chess café, but this is beside the mark here. It is, however, engaging intelligence that Herr Korschelt has taken pains to quicken an interest in the compiler's past and his great work. In modern times this *Schachspiel-Probleme* has been attacked for its slovenness in the incorporation of unsound positions, mistakes of authorship and general inaccuracies. Herr J. Kohtz, who the problem world knows, has delved deep into the history of problem construction, has assailed Alexandre's collection, and has with considerable justification censured it by reason of its many patent inaccuracies. Mr. Alain C. White has of recent years taught us the importance of dating problems, because without this information, at no time could a history of chess problems be satisfactorily written, and it is curious that not until the twentieth century has this point been accentuated. In every other art dates are all important, yet with chess problems, a sublime indifference has been shown in chronologic associations.

The author of *Der Gereinigte Alexander* has made exhaustive searches and careful analyses to correct the short-comings of Alexandre's *Schachspiel-Probleme*. It is much more than a list of *errata*, it is a valuable supplement, the possession of which will considerably enhance the value of Alexandre's collation of those problems which were available prior to 1846. Few can now possess this work, and those who are fortunate to have a copy should not miss the chance given to have their treasure put into good order and consequently accord abundant praise to the man who has taken in hand so successfully a stupendous task.

We have received *Die Geheimnisse der Kombinationskunst*, a treatise on end-games, with 400 diagrams, by Franz Gutmayer, which we will refer to in another issue.

Also too late for review has come to hand a collection of 100 problems, the composition of Robert Braune, edited by Alain C. White. Next month we will give fuller particulars.

FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL SOLUTION COMPETITION. SCORE TABLE.

JANUARY.

	Br'gt Forw'd	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	Carried Forw'd
Rev. A. Baker	506	12	12	24	24	12	15	12	12	629
Rev. W. E. Bolland . .	507	12	12	24	24	12	15	12	12	630
Chas. Coopre	456	12	12	24	24	12	15	12	12	579
H. Hosey Davis	564	12	12	24	24	12	15	12	12	687
Dr. G. Dobbs	549	12	12	24	24	12	15	12	12	672
E. Eldon	492	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	600
W. Finlayson	552	12	12	24	24	12	15	12	12	675
F. Freeman	510	12	12	24	24	12	12	12	12	630
Rev. H. H. L. Hastling	228	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	312
M. H. Holland	501	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	609
G. S. Johnson	534	12	12	24	24	12	12	12	12	654
Murray Marble	450	12	12	24	24	12	12	12	12	570
A. J. Naitti	510	12	12	24	24	12	12	12	12	630
W. Nash	537	12	12	24	24	12	15	12	12	660
C. Salt	504	12	12	24	24	12	12	12	12	624
C. H. Sheldon	492	12	12	24	12	12	12	12	12	600
R. G. Thomson	540	12	12	24	12	12	15	12	12	651

We have a full set of solutions of all the problems in our January issue from C. B. Pyar (Berlin), but it is useless to include him as a competitor.

SOLUTIONS.

By Dr. Rohr (p. 36).—1 B—B 7, P—B 7; 2 Kt—Q 5 ch, K—B 5; 3 R—B 8 ch, &c. If 1 . . . , R×Kt; 2 K—K 6 dis ch, K—B 5; 3 K×P dis ch, &c. If 1 . . . , others 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c.

By Rev. R. Jespersen (p. 36).—1 Kt—Q sq, B×B; 2 Q×Kt ch, either R×Q; 3 Kt—K 7 or K 3 ch accordingly, &c. If 1 . . . , B×P; 2 B×R ch, K—Q 5; 3 K—B 6 dis ch, &c. If 1 . . . , P×P; 2 Kt—K 3 ch, K—B 4; 3 Q—B 8 ch, &c. If 1 . . . , others 2 P—B 4 ch, &c.

By H. Herczog (p. 36).—1 Kt—R 6, Q×either Kt; 2 Q—K 6 ch, K—Q 5 or Q×Q; 3 Q—K 4 or R—K 5 ch acc., &c. If 1 Kt—B 3; 2 KR—Q sq, Kt—Q 5; 3 Q×P ch, &c. If 1 . . . , Kt—Q 3; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, Kt—K 5; 3 Q×Kt, ch, &c. If 1 . . . , B—B 2 ch; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, B×Q ch; 3 R—K 5 ch, &c. If 1 . . . , others 2 Kt (R 6)—B 7 ch, B×Kt ch; 3 R—K 5 ch, &c.

By K. A. L. Kubbel (p. 36).—1 Q—R 5, P×Q; 2 P—K 8 (Kt) ch, K—Kt 3; 3 B—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1 . . . , R×Q; 2 Kt—Kt 4, any 3 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1 . . . , others 2 P—Q 8 (B) ch, K—B sq; 3 Q×R P ch, &c.

By G. Browne (p. 36).—1 R—B 3, R×Q; 2 R—R 6 ch, P×R; 3 R—B 2 dis ch, &c. If 1 . . . , any other; 2 Q—R 6 ch, P×Q; 3 R—Q 3, K 3, B 3, B 5, B 7 or ×Kt acc., ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,743, "Veni, vidi, vici" (a) (T.P. No. 37).—This has no solution as 1 P—Q 7 is met by 1 . . . , Kt—B 5, then if 2 P becomes Kt, Kt—Q 3.

✓ No. 2,744, "Veni, vidi, vici" (b) (T.P. No. 38). Solved in two by 1 Q—B 2 or 3. Author's key is 1 Q—R 2.

✓ No. 2,745, "Salamander" (T.P. No. 39).—There are at least three keys to this problem. 1 Q—Kt 2 (Author's), 1 Q—R 2, and 1 Q—B sq.

✓ No. 2,746, "Tauchnitz" (T.P. No. 40).—Six solutions here. 1 B—R 4 (Author's), 1 K×P, 1 P—Q 7, 1 R×K P, 1 P—K 7 and 1 B—B 2.

✓ No. 2,747, "Boadicea" (T.P., No. 41).—This has no solution. 1 Q—Kt 6 (the author's intention) being thwarted easily by 1... P Queens ch.

✓ No. 2,548 (T.P., No. 42), "Sublimi Feriam" &c. (A.).—1 Kt—Q 4, R×P ch; 2 Kt—B 6, &c. If 1... R—B 8; 2 Kt—B 3, &c. If 1... others; 2 P—B 5 ch, &c. Duals after 1... R×B and R—Kt 8.

No. 2,749 (T.P., No. 43), "Sublimi Feriam," &c. (B.).—This position is wrongly printed. White Queen should be substituted for the Black.

✓ No. 2,750 (T.P., No. 44), "Dies."—Solved in two moves by 1 R—B 5 ch; &c. Author's key, 1 K—R 2.

By J. S. Mendes (p. 70).—1 Q—B sq, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 71).—1 B—Q 6, R—K 6; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1... R—B 6; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1... R×P; 2 Kt—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Kt—R 6 ch, &c. We have published this solution before, so do not repeat details. It will be observed that the White King is mated on four different squares, a feature absent from the three mover by the Rev. J. Jespersen, referred to at page 71.

By G. Heathcote (p. 71).—1 P—K 7, &c. Unfortunately 1 B—Kt 8 also solves this.

By G. W. Chandler and Comyn Mansfield (p. 71).—1 Kt×P, &c.

By Q. Cisar (p. 72).—1 Q—R 3, K—B 3; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1... K—K 5; 2 Q—K B 3 ch, &c. If 1... R—K 4; 2 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1... Kt—Q 2; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. If 1... P—Q 6; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1... Kt—Kt 5; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q×R ch, &c.

By S. Herland (p. 72).—1 Q—K 4, K—B 4; 2 Q—K 5, &c. If 1... P—Q 6; 2 Q—Q 4, &c. If 1... Kt—B 2; 2 R×Kt, &c. If 1... Kt—Kt 5; 2 P×Kt, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c.

By M. Feigl (p. 72).—1 Q—Q B sq, P—Q 3 or B—B 3; 2 Kt—Kt 6, &c. If 1... B—B sq; 2 Kt—B 2 dbl. ch, &c. If 1... Kt×P; 2 Kt—Kt 2 dis. ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Kt—B 5 dbl. ch, &c.

By K. Fiala (p. 72).—1 B—B 8, K×Kt; 2 R—Kt 4, &c. If 1... Kt×R; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1... K—K 4; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1... P—K 4; 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1... Q—Kt 4 or R 5; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 R—Kt 4 ch, &c.

By A. Wagner (p. 75).—There is clearly something wrong here, as 1 P Queens solves this in two moves. A Black Pawn at Q B P puts matters right when the Solution runs:—1 P becomes B, K—R 3; 2 B—Q 5, 3 B—Kt 7, &c.

Solutions to problems on page 76, will be found on page 78.

✓ No. 2,751 (T.P., No. 45) "Nox."—1 Kt—Q 6, K×R; 2 Kt—B 7 dis. ch, &c. If 1... P×Kt; 2 B×P, &c. If 1... K×P; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1... P×R, P×P, or R—K 2; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q—Q 3 ch or K 4 ch, &c. (Dual).

✓ No. 2,752 (T.P., No. 46) "Per aspera ad astra."—1 B—Q 7, Kt—Q 5; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... Kt... Q 5; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1... B—B 6 or Q 5; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1... R—B or Q 8; 2 R P×P, &c. If 1... others; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, &c. Duals after 1... R—Q Kt 8, and 1 P—Q 4.

No. 2,753 (T.P., No. 47) "The tender grace," &c.—1 B—R 7, P×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1... P—Kt 4 or ×P; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Kt×R P, &c. Dual after 1... P—Kt 3 and P—R 6.

✓ No. 2,754 (T.P., No. 48) "Balkan."—1 B—R 7, K—B 3; 2 B—B 3 ch, &c. If 1... K—B 5; 2 B—B 7 ch, &c. If 1... Kt moves; 2 B—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1... P—K 7; 2 B—Q 2 ch, &c. If 1... P—Kt 5; 2 B—B 7, &c. If 1... R—Kt 8; 2 B—B 3, &c.

NOTE.—Tourney problems Nos. 37 to 44 have appeared as sent to us. We may find the author of 43 mis-diagrammed his position, but we have assumed his intention. We may reproduce it.

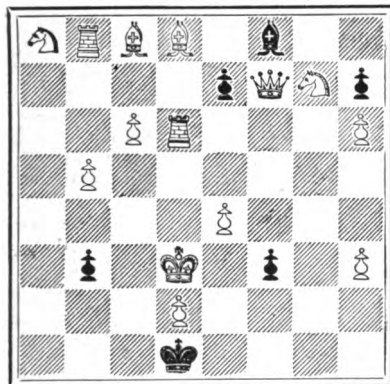
B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL.

No. 2,759.

[T.P. No. 53.]

Motto : " A matter of question."

BLACK. *No name.*

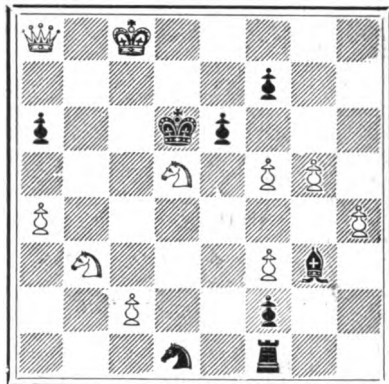
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,760.

[T.P. No. 54.]

Motto : " Ars."

BLACK. *L. B. Salzkind.*

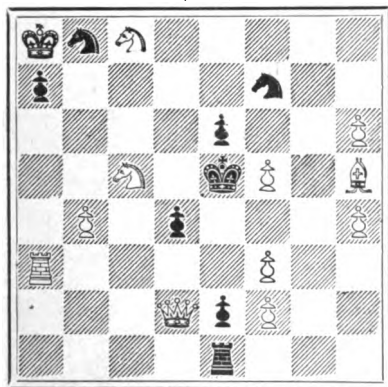
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,761.

[T.P. No. 55.]

Motto : " Essere o non Essere."

BLACK. *G. Pacchiarina*

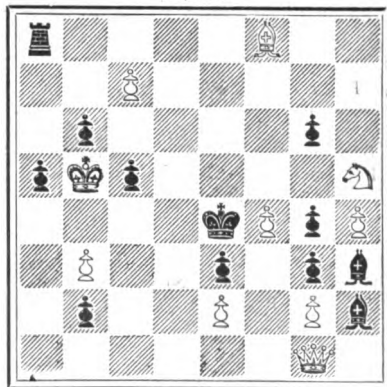
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,762.

[T.P. No. 56.]

Motto : " Alba."

BLACK. *G. Pacchiarina*

WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

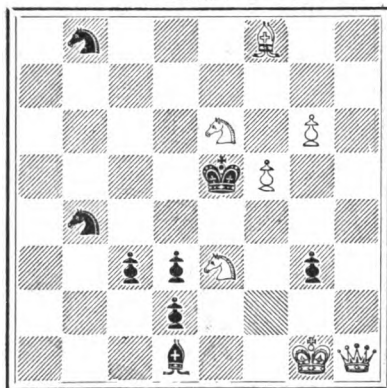
B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL.

No. 2,763.

[T.P. No. 57.]

Motto: "Bohème."

BLACK. *S. Steiner* ✓

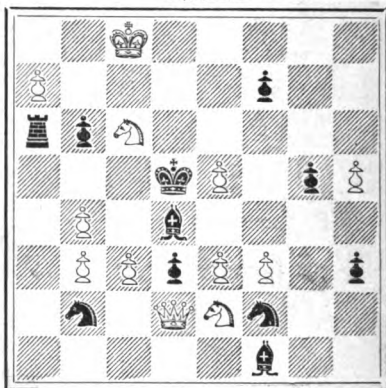
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,764.

[T.P. No. 58.]

Motto: "Adèle."

BLACK. *L. E. Owen* ✓

WHITE.

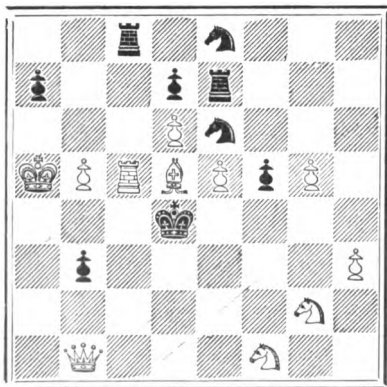
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,765.

[T.P. No. 59.]

Motto: "Petulengro."

J. P.

BLACK. *St. Heathcote* ✓

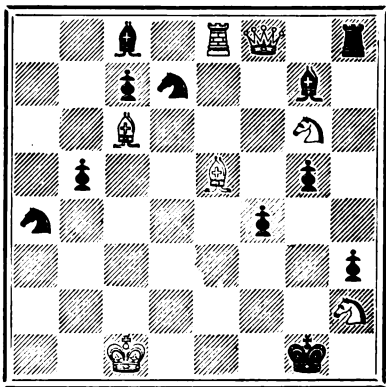
WHITE.

White mates in three moves

No. 2,766.

[T.P. No. 60.]

Motto: "Oh! I say."

BLACK. *Rev. R. J. Wright* ✓

WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

APRIL, 1914.

M. CAZE'S MS. ON THE KING'S GAMBITS.

READERS of the *B.C.M.* may perhaps remember an article, "Some Fresh Light on Cunningham of the Gambit," which I contributed to the issue for April, 1912, and in which I established that the player who gave his name to this gambit was Alexander Cunningham, the historian, and not—as had been previously accepted—his namesake, the classical critic. The decisive evidence upon which I relied was supplied in a folio French MS. on chess, now in the library of Mr. J. G. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, but previously in the library at Blenheim Palace, whither it came in 1733 on the succession of the fifth Earl of Sunderland to the Dukedom of Marlborough. This MS. was written by a certain M. Caze towards the end of the 17th century, and had been presented by its author to the third Earl of Sunderland (born 1674, succeeded 1702, died 1722) in 1706, as is established by the date of the dedicatory letter. The light which this MS. throws upon the introduction of the Cunningham Gambit is not its only importance from a historical point of view, and I think that some further account of its contents may not be uninteresting.

The contents of the volume are as follows :—

(1) Three leaves (the reverse of the last being unfilled) containing a dedicatory letter addressed to "Milord Comte de Sunderland, &c.," and dated "Amsterdam, le 1 Septembre, 1706."

(2) Six leaves (the reverse of the last being unfilled) containing the "Instruction pour ce livre d'échets, contenant les diverses manières de jouer le Gambit," which explains the arrangement, the notation, the system of cross-reference, etc., followed in the work.

(3) 150 leaves, with printed rulings and headings to provide two columns to the page for the recording of analysis or games; 125 of these contain an analysis of the King's Gambit Accepted, the principal columns occupying the front of the leaves, and the variations, or continuations, the reverse. The last 25 of these leaves are blank.

(4) Three blank leaves.

The dedicatory letter is interesting not only because of the details which it gives of the origin and intention of the volume, but also because Caze states at length his opinion of the weaknesses in chess as then played, and suggests a remedy. It is accordingly worth while to give the contents in summary.

He begins by apologising for his slowness in keeping his promise to give the Earl his book on the Gambit. "Had it concerned anything but a game, I should not have lost a single moment." He then goes

on to describe the contents of the book: "There are here only the Gambit games which I have been able to find in other authors, together with some 20 games, more or less, which were played in my presence by some of the best players in Paris. Moreover...there are only games in which the K B P is taken, and none in which it is declined. The games also which your Lordship played in my presence with M. de Cunningham, which I took down at the time, are not included, although they were extremely beautiful and curious."

These last games had confirmed him in an opinion formed long before that it was inadvisable for White to offer the Gambit, and when offered, inadvisable for Black to accept it, unless the right continuations were thoroughly known. A correctly played game of chess should end in a draw, and the second player has no right to expect more. It was the recognition of this fact which put an end to his analytic plans: As he says:—

"Finally, Milord, I shall not conceal from your Lordship that it is nearly 20 years since this book was compiled, and it is only a very small portion of what I had intended to compile on the other methods of opening the game. For, beyond all which was to be entered from other writers in my book, I had still to find room for more than 200 games which had been played in my presence, sometimes two players against two, and often with so great liberty that the players discussed the play aloud and so obviated surprise attacks. I think it would be difficult to imagine anything more complete than the result would have been when all these games had been arranged in different volumes in the same manner as in this book.

"That this plan has remained unexecuted is solely due to the fact that I have recognised since about that time that it would be far better if, instead of continuing with the game as it is, and giving games which would only strengthen its position, I were to strive to purify chess from the two defects which it exhibits, and so to make it more perfect, and at the same time more pleasant and agreeable to players."

The two defects which Caze had discovered in chess were, first, the arrangement of the pieces which placed White's King's wing on the player's right hand, and Black's King's wing on the player's left; second, the unfair advantage which the move gave to the first player. The remainder of the letter is occupied by the discussion how these defects could be remedied, and how players could be induced to accept the remedies suggested.

Caze proposed to adopt a crosswise arrangement of the Kings and Queens, so that the Black Queen stood on the same file with the White King—an arrangement which he surmised was possibly the original arrangement of the men in chess, and to debar the first player from beginning with any other move than 1 P—K 3. The acceptance of these innovations was to be encouraged by a great correspondence match between London and Paris, to be played after the end of the war, "which, it may be hoped, will not be eternal." And the conclusion of the dedicatory letter is a strong appeal to Lord Sunderland to use his good offices in bringing the match about. Needless to say, Lord Sunderland, like the sensible man that he was, was well content

with chess as it existed, and nothing came of Caze's dream. We must, however, give him the credit of having been the first to suggest an international correspondence match. More than a century elapsed before a match of the kind was actually played.

In the following section Caze gives a list of the works which he had used in the compilation of his tables. These include the printed books of Damiano, Ruy Lopez, Gianutio, Salvio (1604 and 1634), Carrera, Selenus and Greco. He also made use of two MS. works, one a criticism of Greco's games by M. Roberval, a French mathematician of some note in the 17th century; the other a collection of games dating from the time of Leonardo and Polerio, which was copied from a MS. in the library of M. le Président de Thore. This included games by Leonardo ("Leon" in Caze's tables), and by Salvio's contemporary Domenico ("Domingo" in Caze). Caze goes on to give the key to the initials under which he had concealed in the tables the names of the players of the games. At first he had concealed the games out of regard to the feelings of the players. Now that 20 years had elapsed, and some of the players were dead, he thought that the survivors would not mind the addition of their names. Players were for a long time very reluctant to acknowledge their games; they feared the results of subsequent analysis on their chess reputation. M. Nicolai, the premier Président de la Chambre, disliked so much to have his games recorded, that Caze never recorded any. Nicolai was reputed to be the strongest Paris player of that period.

Caze's 250 columns did not advance the knowledge of the King's Gambit Accepted to any material extent, and show very little advance upon Salvio. The small amount of original work included deals mainly with the King's Rook's Pawn Gambit, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 P—K R 4, and demonstrates that the continuation 3... B—K 2; 4 Q—K Kt 4, P—Q 4; 5 Q×B P, P×P; 6 Q×K P, Kt—K B 3; 7 Q—R 4 ch, P—B 3; 8 P—Q 3, Castles, gave Black the better game. What is interesting in the tables is, of course, the original games. We know so few real games before the closing years of Philidor's life, that these games of 1685-90 are a great "find." I have already in my *History of Chess* quoted three games from the MS. I now give three other games, all examples of the classical defence in the Bishop's Gambit.

GAME No. 3,979.

Played in Paris circa 1685.

Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
ABBÉ DE LIONNE	MM. MAUBISSON	8 P×P	8 Q—B 3
and M. MORANT.	and AUZOUT.	9 Q—Q Kt 3	9 P—Q 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 P—Q 3	10 B—Kt 3
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	11 Kt (Kt sq)—B 3	11 B—R 6 ch
3 B—B 4	3 Q—R 5 ch	12 K—K sq	12 Kt—Q 5
4 K—B sq	4 P—K Kt 4	13 Kt×Kt	13 Q×Kt
5 Q—B 3	5 B—B 4	14 Kt—Q sq	14 Castles Q R
6 P—K Kt 3	6 Q—R 3	15 B—K 3	15 Q—B 3
7 Kt—K 2	7 Kt—Q B 3	16 B×B	16 B P×P

17 P—B 5	17 Kt—R 3	21 K—B sq	21 P—B 3
18 Kt—B 3	18 R (R sq)—K sq	22 Q—R 4	22 P—Q R 3
19 K—Q 2	19 Q—Q 5	23 B—K 6 ch	23 R×B
20 Q R—K sq	20 Kt—Kt 5	24 Q×Q wins	

GAME No. 3,980.

Played in Paris circa 1685.

Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
MM. JANNISON and MORANT.		MM. MAUBISSON and DE PENNAUTIER.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 K—Kt sq	10 B—Q sq
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	11 Q—K sq	11 Castles
3 B—B 4	3 Q—R 5 ch	12 P×P	12 Kt×P (Q 3)
4 K—B sq	4 P—K Kt 4	13 B—K 2	13 B—Kt 5
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 3	14 P—Q Kt 3	14 B×Kt
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Q—R 4	15 B×B	15 P—Kt 5
7 Kt—B 3	7 Kt—K 2	16 B—K 4	16 B—R 5
8 P—K 5	8 Kt—B 4	17 Q—K 2	17 Kt—Q B 3
9 Kt—Q 5	9 B—K 2	18 Q B×P	18 Kt×B
		19 Q×Kt	19 R (R sq)—K sq
		20 B—K 5	20 Kt×B
		21 P×Kt	21 R×P wins

GAME No. 3,981.

Played in Paris circa 1685.

Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
MM. LAFON LE JEUNE and MORANT.		MM. JANNISON and DE PENNAUTIER.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	13 K×Q	13 B—K 3
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	14 P—Q 5	14 B—Q 2
3 B—B 4	3 Q—R 5 ch	15 P—Q 6	15 Kt×Q P
4 K—B sq	4 B—Q 3	16 Kt×Kt ch	16 P×Kt
5 P—Q 4	5 P—K Kt 4	17 Kt×B P	17 R—K B sq
6 P—K 5	6 B—K 2	18 Kt—R 6	18 Kt—B 3
7 P—B 3	7 Kt—K R 3	19 P—K R 3	19 Kt—K 4
8 Kt—Q 2	8 Kt—B 4	20 B—Q 5	20 Castles
9 Kt—K 4	9 P—Q 3	21 P—Q Kt 3	21 B—K B 3
10 Q—K 2	10 P×P	22 P—K R 4	22 R (Q sq)—Ksq
11 Kt—B 3	11 Q—R 4	23 K—Q sq	23 Kt—Kt 5
12 Kt×K P	12 Q×Q ch	24 Kt×Kt	24 B×Kt ch
		25 K—B 2	25 R—K 7 ch and wins.

M. Caze appears to have given Lord Sunderland his chess-board and chessmen at the same time as the MS. of the Gambit, and a memorandum describing the board is still enclosed in the volume. It had many little conveniences for recording games, and one feature is interesting as forestalling one of the special features of the Staunton chessmen: the King's Rook and Knight were marked with a red thread to distinguish them from the Queen's pieces.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Solutions of positions 160 and 161, published in the March number, were received from Mr. F. W. Markwick (Leyton) [3+0]; Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth) [0+0]; Mrs. Moseley (Oxford) [2+2]; Mr. C. B. Dyar (Berlin) [3+0]; Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake) [0+0]; Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery) [3+0]; and the Rev. A. Baker (Jersey) [4+4]. The solution of position 156 has been received from Mr. A. L. Nestor (Trinidad) [4].

We repeat the positions and give their solutions:—

Position 160, from actual play.—♔ at Q Kt 5, ♕ at Q B 3, ♖ at Q B 6, ♗ at K 5, ♘ at K 8, ♙ at Q R 5, K 4, and K B 2. Black to play but can only draw.

This occurred in the recent match between the Metropolitan and North London Chess Clubs, and the game was left at this stage for adjudication and was awarded to Black. As the result of the match was affected by this decision an appeal was made against it, and the analysis that follows will show that the appeal is likely to succeed. Had we known that this was going to arise we should not have published the position until the matter was settled, but as it is, the result of the appeal will be known before this number is published.

Black is obliged to play 1.., R—Kt 8 ch, and then White seems to draw whether he plays 2 K×P or K—R 6 or K—B 5. We will, however, only give the play after the first move.

1.., R—Kt 8 ch; 2 K×P, R—Kt sq; 3 P—B 7, R—B sq; 4 K—Kt 5, K—Q 5 (or A, B); 5 R—B sq, P—K 5 (or C); 6 K—B 6, P—K 6 (or E); 7 R—Q sq ch, K—B 6 (or J); 8 R—Q 8, R×P ch (if P—K 7; 9 R×R, P—K 8 (Q); 10 R—Q 8, and draws easily); 9 K×R, P—B 4; 10 R—K 8, K—Q 6 (or K); 11 R—Q 8 ch, K—K 5; 12 R—K 8 ch, K—B 6; 13 K—Q 6, P—B 5; 14 K—K 5, K—Kt 6; 15 R—Kt 8 ch, K—B 6; 16 R—K B 8 and draws.

(A) 4.., K—B 5; 5 K—B 6, P—K 5; 6 K—Q 7, R×P ch; 7 R×R, P—K 6; 8 K—Q 6, P—B 4; 9 R—B 4 ch, K—B 6; 10 K—K 5, P—K 7; 11 R—B 3 ch and draws.

(B) 4.., P—B 4; 5 K—B 6, P—B 5; 6 K—Q 7, R×P ch; 7 R×R, K—B 6; 8 K—K 6, P—K 5; 9 K—K 5, and draws.

(C) 5.., P—B 4; 6 K—B 6, K—K 5 (or D); 7 K—Q 7, R×P ch; 8 R×R, P—B 5; 9 K—K 6 and draws.

(D) 6.., P—B 5; 7 R—Q sq ch, K—K 5; 8 R—Q 8, R×P ch; 9 K×R, K—K 6; 10 K—Q 6, P—K 5; 11 K—K 5 and draws.

(E) 6.., P—B 4; 7 R—Q sq ch, K—K 4 (or G); 8 R—Q 8, R×P ch; 9 K×R, P—B 5 (if P—K 6; 10 R—K 8 ch, &c.); 10 K—B 6, P—B 6 (or F); 11 K—B 5, P—K 6; 12 R—K 8 ch, K—B 5; 13 K—Q 4, P—K 7; 14 K—Q 3 and draws.

(F) 10.., P—K 6; 11 K—B 5, K—K 5; 12 K—B 4, K—B 6; 13 K—Q 3, K—B 7; 14 R—K 8 and draws.

(G) 7.., K—K 6; 8 R—Q 8, R×P ch; 9 K×R, K—B 6 (or H); 10 K—Q 6, P—K 6; 11 K—K 5, P—K 7; 12 R—Q 3 ch, K—B 7; 13 R—Q 2 and draws.

(H) 9... P-B 5; 10 K-Q 6, P-B 6; 11 K-K 5, P-B 7; 12 R-K B 8 and draws.

(J) 7... K-K 5; 8 R-Q 8, R×P ch; 9 K×R, P-B 4; 10 R-K 8 ch and draws.

(K) 10... P-B 5; 11 R-K 4, K-Q 6; 12 R×B P, P-K 7; 13 R-B 3 ch, K-Q 5; 14 R-B 4 ch, K-Q 4; 15 R-B 5 ch and draws.

The above, though rather heavy in appearance, is well worth playing through. The power of a Rook to stop two Pawns, even when his own King is far back, is well exemplified, and some of the variations are very pretty. The last (K), wherein the White King stands on the right square to prevent Black from winning by playing to Q 3 and K 2, is remarkable.

Position 161.—♔ at Q B 3, ♚ at K Kt 4, ♙ at Q B 5, and K B 2, ♖ at Q B 2, ♜ at K Kt 8, ♝ at K B 6. White to play and win.

This study tied for fourth and fifth prizes in the recent end-game tourney of *La Stratégie*.

White wins by checking eventually at K 5, and then playing Kt-Q 3, after which the Black Pawn falls, and the win is easy. White, however, must play his King accurately to force Black to Q 2. The play is as follows:—1 K-Q 3, K-B 3 (if K-Q 2, then 2 K-Q 4 at once); 2 K-B 4, K-Kt 2; 3 K-Q 4, K-B 2; 4 K-Q 5, K-Q 2 (otherwise the Pawn Queens); 5 Kt-K 5 ch, K-B 2; 6 Kt-Q 3, now the win is not difficult, the play might go on B-R 7; 7 K-K 4, K-B 3; 8 K×P, K-Q 4; 9 K-Kt 4, B-B 2; 10 P-B 4, B-Q sq; 11 P-B 5, K-K 5; 12 Kt-Kt 4, B-K 2; 13 P-B 6, B-Q 3; 14 Kt-R 6 and wins. It should be observed that White can slip into a drawn game. Thus if 1 K-B 4, K-B sq; 2 K-Q 4, K-Kt 2; 3 K-Q 5, K-B 2, and Black draws.

With reference to No. 159, the solution of which was published last month, we might have pointed out that several solvers sent an incorrect solution, beginning with 1 K-R 6, the play then given being something as follows: 1 K-R 6, B-B 2; 2 Kt-B 6, B-Kt 3; 3 Kt-Q 5, B×P; 4 B-Q 6, B-Q 5; 5 Kt-B 7 ch, K-Kt sq; 6 Kt-Kt 5 ch, and wins the Bishop. Yes, but 6... K-R sq; 7 Kt×B stalemate.

White can, however, win after 1 K-R 6 by an ingenious method pointed out by Mr. Dyar. Thus: 1 K-R 6, B-B 2; 2 B-Q 6, B-Q sq; 3 B-Kt 8, B-B 2; 4 K-Kt 5, B-Q sq; 5 K-B 6, B-R 4; 6 K-Q 5, B-Q sq; 7 K-Q 6, B-R 4; 8 K-K 6, B-Q sq; 9 K-B 7, B-R 4; 10 K-K 8, K-Kt 2; 11 Kt-B 5 ch, K-R sq; 12 Kt-R 4, K-Kt 2; 13 K-Q 7, K-R sq; 14 K-B 8, B-B 2; 15 B×B and wins.

We have awarded Mr. Dyar two extra marks for this solution.

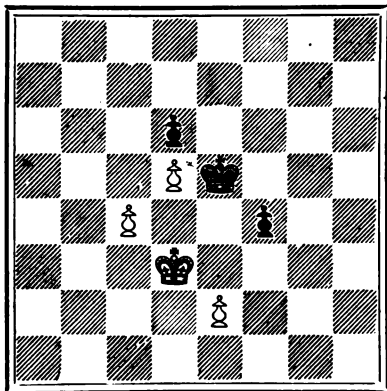
RESULT OF CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

The first winner of the new competition is Mr. Dyar, who has scored 20 marks on the six positions already published this year. The next five competitors are: Mr. Markwick, 19 marks; the Rev. A.

Baker, 16 marks ; Mr. Bainbridge, 13 marks ; Mrs. Moseley and Mr. Adamson, 12 marks.

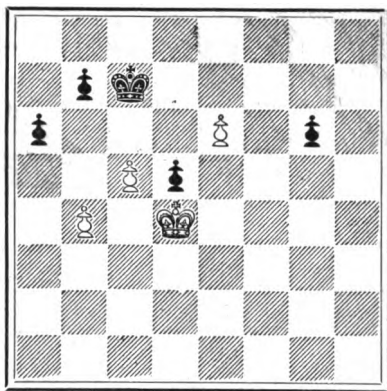
Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than April 19th. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until a month later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 162.



White to play and win.

Position 163.



White to play. What result ?

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Harwood C. Moore, of Bath, at the age of 45, after a painful illness. Mr. Moore, who was a solicitor, was one of the strongest players in the West of England. For several years past he played top board for Somersetshire, and compiled a fine record of successes. He was president of the Somersetshire County Chess Association, and a vice-president of the Bath Chess Club.

The *Tidskrift for Schack* announces the death of two prominent Swedish chess enthusiasts, V. Sjöquist and J. Lidbeck.

Johan Magnus Lidbeck was from 1871-75 a teacher at Halmstad. From 1875-90 he was on the staff at Wärnamo, and from the last named date to 1910, when he retired from active service, he was an assistant professor of German, mathematics, and natural science at Halmstad. At Wärnamo he held a post of manager of the branch at Smaland Bank and several positions of trust at Halmstad. At the time of his death, last November, he was nearly 70 years of age.

His chief forte, too, was the problem, in which he became well known as a critic of excellent ability ; and up to the time of his death his solutions and remarks were well known and regular in Swedish chess circles.

Sjöquist was practically the sole founder of Uppsala Chess Club, established in 1905, of which he has been treasurer, and to whose development he has always devoted tireless labour. He was extremely popular amongst all the members, and his passing is felt as a personal loss by all. In his younger days particularly he was a very good player, though tourney games were not really his strong point. We need, however, only remember his victory over Leonhardt, and his draw with Marshall, to convince ourselves that he might have proved a sharp lance if he had devoted himself to practical play. But it was as a lover and solver of problems that he was best known, and his powers as a connoisseur were of the highest order.

He was born in 1856, and as a young man his business avocations occupied him at Fulun. From here he moved in 1890 to Upsala, where he started an important business on his own account. As a man he was sterling, unostentatious, and sympathetic, and possessed all the traits of solid character.

REVIEWS.

CHESSMEN IN ACTION. By W. P. Turnbull. London: George Routledge & Sons. Price 1/2 post free.

This volume is an addition to the series of shilling chess handbooks for which Messrs. Routledge & Sons are noted.

Eighty-eight positions are illustrated on diagrams, with explanatory text matter, and the selection covers a wide range.

Starting with simple positions, in which mate is forced in two or three moves, the reader is gradually introduced to examples increasing in complexity, some being of constructed origin, others from actually played games. The novice will find the book interesting and of practical service; the strong player will be amused with the simplicity of many of the examples submitted for consideration.

PITFALLS ON THE CHESS BOARD. London: Frank Hollings, 7, Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C. Price 1/2 post free.

The first issue (1910) of this handy little volume, which was compiled by Mr. A. E. Greig, sold so well that the publisher recently commissioned Mr. M. W. Stevens, A.R.C.Sc., to prepare a revised edition. The result is a distinct improvement on the previous issue. The examples given are arranged in alphabetical order of the openings illustrated; diagrams are plentiful; and the book is interleaved, a new feature which will be much appreciated.

As the title implies, the brochure is intended to help players to avoid the traps which are to be found in nearly all the openings.

The Editor invites suggestions for future editions. We think that he might with advantage indicate, in the form of a brief note, what is considered the best way of avoiding the hidden danger, and for this purpose part of the space devoted to the interleaving might be utilised.

In providing the text matter submitted we notice that some 40 of the named Openings have been drawn upon. The young player, and also some of the seasoned ones, will find the shilling spent on this little book is a good investment.

THE YEAR BOOK OF CHESS, 1913. London: Frank Hollings, 7, Great Turnstile, Holborn, W.C. Price 3/3 post free.

The present volume deals with the important chess events of 1912; also those of the early months of 1913.

The delay of publication is ascribed to change of proprietorship and also editorial control. As regards the future it is announced that the next issue will appear in December, 1914, and will cover the period June, 1913—August, 1914, and thereafter the annual volume will review from the month of September to the following August.

The present volume contains about 180 games selected from the tournaments of Abbazia, San Sebastian, Postyen, Breslau, Stockholm, Budapest, Richmond, Temesvar, Vilna, Edinburgh, Vienna, and New York.

The play is freely annotated, and the notes have been selected from the best sources. Some compensation for the delay of publication is offered in the form of an addendum, in which is presented games contested during 1913. Another feature is a small section devoted to seven brilliant games—in future editions it is intended to increase the number to 20 games if possible.

A new departure is the inclusion of an article on Kriegspiel, though whether this innovation will be generally appreciated is very doubtful.

An interesting chapter is that devoted to "Masters' Averages, 1912." Rubinstein heads the list with the splendid record of 71.12 per cent., having scored $50\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 71 games. The table gives the record of 47 of the leading players of the world.

The Problem Section shows, in tabulated form, the results of the principal tourneys of 1912, together with 40 selected problems.

Some 30 pages are devoted to a directory of the Chess Clubs and Associations in the British Isles, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Referring to the future, the Editor says that he proposes to start (a) an End-game Section; (b) Directory of Chess Columns and Magazines; (c) to give each year a tolerably complete list of all works on the game published during the twelve months, and, as far as space permits, some of these will be reviewed; (d) an article on a selected opening, with particular regard to recent developments; and (e) a plan which will secure better annotation than has ever been given before.

We admire the enthusiasm here indicated, and hope that it will materialise. But, like some politicians, we must "wait and see."

Whatever the future may produce, we can say at this juncture that for the price of 3s. net the current volume of the "Year-Book" is good value, and should provide many hours of enjoyment for the student, also much pleasure for those who like an interesting chess work to which they can devote some of their leisure time.

Die GEHEIMNISSE DER KOMBINATIONS KUNST, by Franz Gutmayer.
Leipzig: Hans Hedeweg's Nachf., Curt Ronniger, 10, Perthesstr.
Price 3 9.

This volume, purporting to develop intuitive perception in connection with combinations in chess play, has much which will fascinate. The author seems to be somewhat of a romancer—the letterpress shows he is sincere in the hope that his dicta in manipulation of the forces at such time when the power of combination is all necessary, will be of lasting use. Some of his deductions are based on fanciful notions, and in his enthusiasm he breaks into verse, epigrams and metaphors. He modestly asks the reader, however prejudiced, to forget the author, himself and the world, and to live for the time being only in his book! The secrets of combination cannot, as this writer claims they can, be disclosed by published lore or doctrines; one must have the faculty of discernment and penetration in a marked degree to combine deeply and successfully. It is true many of the illustrations given are useful for the purpose of general memorising of principles, but this only applies to situations which are the *tours de force* of qualified players. The subject is admittedly a difficult one to inculcate, since cool calculation, with clear insight, and a fund of imagination need no text-book promptings, because success in these matters depends upon the creative powers and acumen of the player to grapple with the kaleidoscopic changes in the game, and such a standard of skill can only be obtained by experience in actual combat. Such aids as Herr Gutmayer offers are more useful as reminders than educative. The author deplores the present generation of chess masters in their effeteness in combinative effects, and points with admiration to the play of the Morphy-Anderssen epoch, forgetful of the all important fact that the science of the openings has so much advanced that the opportunities for sensational *coups de main* are rare, yet Steinitz, Zukertort, Tarrasch, Lasker, and a host of others have proved themselves equal to rising to the occasion when chance offered. Among the 400 diagrams there are nearly 100 problems, composed as such, which hardly seem to be pertinent, whilst there are a large number of “composed” end-games. The latter are all very well in their way, they are interesting and instructive, but they do not make such a strong appeal to the promising amateur as those positions which have actually occurred in hand-to-hand tussles, and the work in its magnitude must rank considerably after the late Mr. James Mason's books on the subject published in this country. For reference purposes the volume under consideration is valuable, and one which will afford great pleasure, and doubtless much benefit to possessors.

PROBLEME STUDIEN UND PARTIEN. von J. Berger, 1862-1912.
Leipzig: Verlag von Veit & Co.

In the realm of problems and its literature Professor Berger has distinguished himself more than in the other departments of chess. He has had hardly a rival in his supreme mastery of the profound style of the Teutonic artist. Certainly Lieut. P. Klett may be regarded as his compeer, but the latter's works were comparatively few; and

Messrs. Khotz and Kocklekorn have proved themselves, as joint authors, veritable champions of the style of the art they all followed and advocated. All these composers advanced upon the standard of composition which gave that versatile author Conrad Bayer so much popularity throughout Europe and America. In 1884, Professor Berger issued a selection of 100 of his own positions; since then he has composed many interesting problems, and the collection now before us—covering over half a century—is a most useful record of a man's work which has been so universally esteemed. There are 251 problems; in two (26), three (88), four (96), and five (41) moves. This indicates a *penchant* for depth as differentiating from characteristics one finds in specimens of other schools. The collection is not a complete one, as we notice a few the author has "thrown out," whilst he has brought into account several which in 1884 he did not apparently think then worth perpetuating in permanent form. A majority of the works are heavy, but almost invariably there is a touch of brightness and elegance in the *dénouement*. The German composer will have an accentuated mainplay, disregarding the value of collateral play, and consequently one might almost say an absolute indifference to duals where they do not affect the motive play. In later years—since the 1884 publication—Berger has dabbled in re-dressing the problems of others, but he is chary in giving acknowledgment of the source of his production, which are but revisions. His adaptations are naturally good, but presented as they are, the public are led to the belief that they are Berger's own inspirations and not suggested by the positions of others, less happily constructed. Some of his later efforts in a lighter vein make one wish that this had always been the trend of his conceits, so gracefully has his ideas been carried out—they remind one of the daintiness of Shinkman, the artfulness of Loyd, and the scheming of Palkoska. On the other hand, there are so many heavily laden chess-boards which would deter, rather than entice, a solver making their better acquaintance. As a two-move composer Berger has had no success, and he evidently has not sought for it. Many of his three-movers are unusually deep, whilst among his four-movers are some extraordinarily recondite examples, and as for his five-movers they are mostly uninviting in appearance, and only the persevering enthusiast or the problem *savant* would have courage to take them *tête à tête*.

There is an indication in a few of the problems that the Bohemian idea of construction admittedly has its deserved virtues, and one could believe that if the professor started his composing career about the time he published his selection in 1884 he would not have been so unbendingly endeared to the traditional ideas of his fellow countrymen.

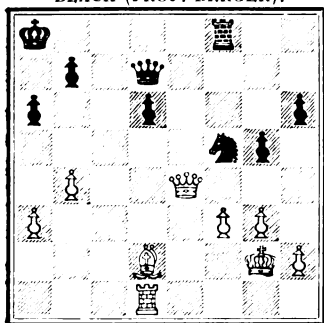
In the domain of chess in all its departments Professor Berger is probably without an equal.

As a practical player he long ago established his right to the title of Master, and has sustained his reputation in many tournaments of national and international importance. The volume before us contains 113 of his best games, and the collection includes examples of his powers against Schmid, Tarrasch, Zukertort, Shallopp, Gunsberg, Charousek, Pillsbury, Janowski, Maroczy, and many others of the

highest standing. Want of space alone prevents us giving a copious selection of his best games, but we must quote the following fine ending which occurred in an international correspondence tournament promoted by the *Monde Illustré*, 1889-1892:—

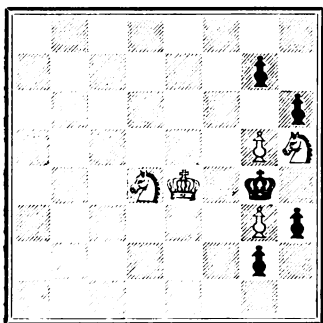
Position after Black's 31st move.

BLACK (PROF. BERGER).



WHITE (HERR A. NORLIN).

In the section of the book devoted to end-game studies, 52 positions are presented, and as an example we quote the following, which was awarded third prize in the *Rigaer Tageblattes* competition, 1909-1910. We leave our readers to enjoy the task of analysing this study, and therefore defer the solution until next month.



White to play and draw.

The continuation was: 32 Q—Q 5, Q—R 5; 33 R—Q B sq, Q×R P! 34 R—B 7, Q×P!! 35 K—R 3, Q—Kt 8; 36 K—Kt 4, Q—Kt 3; 37 R—Q 7, Q—Q 5 ch; 38 Q—K 4! Q—Kt 7; 39 Q—Q 5, Q—Q 5 ch; 40 Q—K 4, Q—R 2; 41 B—R 5, P—Q 4! 42 Q—Kt sq, Q—Kt sq; 43 Q—Kt 6, P—Q 5; 44 K—R 3, Kt—K 6; 45 Q—B 5, R—B 4; 46 Q—K 7, R—K 4; 47 Q—B 6, Q—Q B sq; 48 Q×R, Q×R ch; 49 P—Kt 4, Q—Q 4; 50 Q×Q, Kt×Q; 51 K—Kt 3, P—Kt 4; 52 K—B 2, P—Kt 5; 53 K—K 2, K—Kt 2; 54 K—Q 2, K—B 3; 55 Resigns.

Professor Berger has made a profound study of end-games, and his *Theorie und Praxis der Endspiele* is recognised throughout the world as a standard text book in this fascinating branch of the royal game.

The Continental reviews we have seen of this latest contribution by Professor Berger to the literature of chess are full of praise. Our contemporary *Bohemia* describes the volume thus:—

"The life work of a scientific thinker, the fruit of profound investigation, the creation of an artist of great æsthetic sense, and the affectionate gift of a truly great man. . . . A monument of the power of human intellect, towering high above the limitations of our time. . . . He has always been a pioneer, restless, creative, ever active. . . . It was granted to Berger, in addition to his strenuous activity as a professional teacher, to bestow on the chess world works for which it owes him a deep debt of gratitude."

Professor Berger was born on April 11th, 1845, at Gratz, Styria. For many years he was Director of the Higher Commercial Institute in Gratz, and when he retired he was decorated by the Emperor of Austria with the title of Government Councillor as a reward for his many years' service.

THE CHESS WORLD.

At Leipzig Teichmann won his match against Spielmann by 5 to 1.

A new chess club has been formed at Savona, Italy, starting with 40 members.

The Swiss Tourney is now practically fixed to take place at Montreux, on June 13th and 14th, 1914.

A friendly match is to take place shortly between the Florence and Genoa Chess Clubs, the stakes being 100 lire.

A new chess club has been formed at Tsarskoe Sselo, near St. Petersburg, its headquarters being the Lutheran Church school-room.

The club championship of Sagua (Cuba) has resulted as follows : 1, Maderos (10) ; 2, Castaneda ($9\frac{1}{2}$) ; 3, Someillan ($8\frac{1}{2}$) ; 4, Guerrero (8) ; 5, Goray ($7\frac{1}{2}$).

The Marine Chess Club at Wilhelmshaven now numbers 50 members, consisting mostly of seafaring men, and a picked group is to take part in the Oldenburg Congress.

The Debrusky Chess Club, Prague, has decided to challenge the Riga Chess Union to a correspondence match of two games, and the Vienna Chess Club to a match to be played by telegraph.

The Initiative Committee has just addressed a circular to all societies participating in the proposed French Chess Federation, desiring them to appoint Paris delegates to aid in its formation.

The chess club of Eilbek now numbers 23 members and has a library of 55 volumes. Arrangements have been recently made to secure the freedom of young members from subscription during their period of military service.

The *Tidskrift for Schack* announces its correspondence tournament, open to subscribers to the *Tidskrift* and to members of the Nordische Schachbund. Six classes are announced, and prizes (1) 25 kr., (2) 20 kr., (3) 15 kr., (4) 10 kr. Subscriptions, 5 kr., to P. A. Collijn, Stockholm No. 16, Sweden.

Two years ago an anonymous member of the Riga Chess Union offered a prize of 100 roubles for the player who should win the first prize in three successive club tourneys. The prize has been recently won by the well known composer of problems and studies and correspondence player, Carl Behting, for his success in the lightning, spring and autumn tourneys.

From the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* we learn that the Heidelberg Chess Club has on its own initiative resolved to contribute 150 marks towards the 19th (Mannheim) congress of the German Chess Federation.

We commend this excellent public spirit to the consideration of the officials of British chess clubs, who should support the British Chess Federation in like manner.

The championship of the City of London Chess Club has been won by Mr. Eduard Lasker with the splendid record of $5\frac{1}{2}$ games out of 7. He defeated Messrs. Thomas (winner of the championship in 1913), Wainwright, Saunders, Michell, Scott, drew against Sergeant, but lost to Herbert Jacobs in the final round.

Next month we hope to give a portrait of Herr Lasker, together with some notes of his chess career.

No less than three new chess columns have recently been started in Switzerland :—

(1) By Dr. Henneberger, in *die Neue Glarner Zeitung*.

(2) By Herr J. Sager, in *die Berner Woche*.

(3) By Herr H. Digglemann, in *die Schweiz*.

Such splendid activity calls for heartiest congratulations and good wishes.

La Stratégie for February publishes a short biography, with portrait, of Mr. A. C. White. From this notice we glean two facts which will perhaps be new to some of our readers : first, that although an American, Mr. White was actually born at Cannes, in the south of France, in 1880 ; secondly, that in spite of his interests in chess and literature, he is a man of business, and has been for many years a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

We congratulate our contemporary, the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, on having surmounted its strike difficulties and got to press again. The new number is excellent, and contains a full-page portrait of the late Max Ritter von Gomperz, with an obituary appreciation. The section taken by Herr Niemzowisch contains a large quantity of interesting matter, of which we hope to give a resumé next month. There is also the usual summary of tourney problems and a selection from the leading continental reviews.

The vice-presidents' prize competition at the Hampstead Club has been won by Mr. W. M. Hardman, who defeated Messrs. Simon, Tallantyre, and Magnus in the final. Victory in this tournament qualifies for the A1 class.

A match was played on Saturday, 21st March, between eight members of the Hampstead Club's A1 class, playing blindfold, and a team formed from the other classes. Eleven games were contested, Messrs. R. J. Loman, R. C. Griffith, and Eduard Lasker playing two each simultaneously. The blindfold players won the match by 8 to 3, scoring 6 wins, 4 draws, and 1 loss.

Le Damier for January, 1914, contains a considerable quantity of chess matter, although primarily devoted to the games of Draughts and Billiards. There are a couple of well-annotated games (Capablanca *v.* Mieses and *v.* Teichmann), and the notation is algebraic, not descriptive, which brings the magazine into line with the German and other publications. We have already referred to the problem composition tourney being run in connection with this journal, which is beautifully printed and most attractively got up. The subscription is 6 fr. (5s.) per annum.

A team of players representing the Hampstead Club visited Oxford on February 28th to contest a match against the 'Varsity Chess Club. Score:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.					HAMPSTEAD.				
Mr. F. F. Russell	..	..	..	1	Mr. J. du Mont	..	..	..	0
Mr. P. A. MacMahon	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. E. Bonwick	..	..	..	0
Mr. F. C. Bryan	..	..	..	0	Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. S. Staniforth	..	..	..	0
Mr. G. Carruthers	..	..	..	0	Mr. E. Busvine	..	..	..	1
Mr. H. M. Smith	..	..	..	1	Mr. J. W. Bedford	..	..	..	0
Mr. L. B. Hills	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. S. Fish	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. R. T. Whatmore	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. G. Richards	..	..	..	0
Mr. G. Davies	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. G. Dowden	..	..	..	0
Mr. S. Hodgkins	..	..	..	0	Mr. H. S. Metcalfe	..	..	..	1
				7					3

On February 21st twelve players of the London University visited Cambridge to contest a match against the 'Varsity Chess Club. Score:

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.				LONDON UNIVERSITY.			
Mr. B. Goulding Brown	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. M. Fox	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. A. Coad Pryor	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. W. Cave	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. K. Weisbeg	..	..	1	Mr. E. Wasserman	..	..	0
Mr. E. K. Wakeford	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. V. C. Spary	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. E. Smith	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. S. Long	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. C. Cave	..	..	*1	Mr. G. M. Green	..	..	*0
Mr. J. O. Iles	..	..	*1	Mr. H. J. North	..	..	*0
Mr. J. Birnberg	..	..	1	Mr. A. U. Newton	..	..	0
Mr. L. Herrmann	..	..	1	Mr. A. R. H. Cox	..	..	0
Mr. A. G. Patton	..	..	*1	Mr. E. Riley	..	..	*0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
8				2			

* Adjudicated.

The publication of Mr. Murray's *History of Chess*, and the subsequent press notices, seem to have directed the attention of many players to the mediæval game. One interesting result has been a short match under Muslim rules, which was recently played at the City of London Chess Club between Messrs. Herbert Jacobs and G. A. Thomas, both ex-champions of the club and cable match players. The match was won by Mr. Thomas. The score of one of the games was published in the *Times* of March 5th, in a long article on the older chess and its popularity in Europe in the Middle Ages. The game is very interesting, and not least because of the light which it throws upon Mr. Kohtz's contention in the German *Handbuch* that the older game was "a pure game of baring," in which the mate could hardly

occur between players of equal strength. In this game between players of the skill desiderated by Mr. Kohtz, Mr. Thomas resigned because he could only avoid checkmate by sacrificing his last piece. We shall hope to give the complete score next month.

An international match arranged between the British Chess Federation and the Dutch Chess Association will be played at the Hague during Easter week. The teams will comprise at least eight players on each side—probably ten. The match will be a two-round contest. The first encounter will take place on Saturday, April 11th; the second on the Monday following. The British team will travel *via* Harwich, leaving London (Liverpool Street) at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday, April 9th. Definite promises to play have been given by Messrs. H. E. Atkins, F. D. Yates, T. F. Lawrence, G. A. Thomas, J. H. Blake, H. Saunders, and V. L. Wahltuch. Mr. R. C. Griffiths (ex-British champion) has also promised to hold himself as reserve, at his own request.

If any of our readers desire to accompany the team full particulars and cost may be obtained on application to Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyn's, Redhill, Surrey, hon. secretary British Chess Federation.

The Dutch Chess Association will entertain the British team at a banquet on Easter Sunday. Two prizes of three guineas each have been offered by a Dutch amateur for the most brilliant game played on each side.

The Casino Club of Baden bei Vienna has arranged an international Gambit Tourney to last from April 5th to May 2nd. Ten participants are invited, and recognised chess masters only are expected to compete. Entrance, 50 kronen, which will be returned after the completion of the first game. Prizes: 1,200, 800, 600, 400 kronen. Non-prize winners will receive an honorarium of 30 kronen per game, 20 for the winner and 10 for the loser; in the case of draws, 15 kronen each side. Play six days a week, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and 3 to 5 p.m., Wednesdays being reserved for settling of ties, &c. The director of the movement is Herr G. Marco, the enthusiastic editor of the *Wiener Schachzeitung*. Any gambit except the Queen's is admissible, and may be accepted or declined at the discretion of the player affected. Time allowed, two hours for the first 30 moves, then 15 moves per hour. Rules of play as per Bilguer, 7th edition. Address: Herr G. Marco, Schwarz Spanier Strasse 15, Vienna IX. 3, Austria.

Commenting on the above, the *Deutsches Wochenschach* remarks:—"The tourney is a pleasant surprise. It coincides in date with the St. Petersburg tourney, and hence can hardly reckon on the very highest talent. Still we have no doubt that the chess world will derive much good from the event at Baden."

It is well known that one of the difficulties which has to be overcome before a chess club can be established on a successful basis is security of tenure of the club's premises. To surmount this obstacle some of the leading members of the Bradford Chess Club provided, some three or four years ago, sufficient capital to successfully float a

Limited Liability Company, with the object of acquiring a Café as a commercial undertaking, and also to provide the chess club with a permanent habitation.

The result has proved a great success. The shareholders have received handsome dividends on their capital, and the club has a permanent home. The shareholders are all members of the club and keen supporters and players of chess!

The example thus set appears to have aroused the commercial spirit of some of the leading players and members of the Leeds and Sheffield Clubs. Quite recently steps were taken by the officials of both these Yorkshire clubs to emulate the example of Bradford, and we are pleased to announce that the necessary capital is assured. We are not in a position at the moment to disclose further details of the projects in hand, but everything points towards success in both cases. The capital of the Sheffield undertaking is £1,000, with about £600 called up. The capital of the Leeds Gambit Café Company will be £700 to £800, fully paid up.

Chess in Scotland.—Richardson Cup Tourney: The final tie between Glasgow and Glasgow Central, reported last month, was won by the latter club, as expected, the four unfinished games having been agreed as drawn. The Central Club has therefore won the Cup for the first time. No clubs except Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dundee have ever been able to win this trophy before. Dundee only won once, in the first year of the contest. Edinburgh and Glasgow won in every other year, Glasgow having a considerable majority of wins. Glasgow won last year. Score of final tie:—

CENTRAL.					GLASGOW.				
Mr. P. Wenman	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. Gibson	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. R. Draper	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. McKee	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. V. Logie	..	..	..	1	Mr. Jas. Birch	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. B. James	..	..	..	0	Mr. J. M. Nichol	..	..	..	1
Mr. D. Hogg	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Macdonald	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. C. Borland	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Neilson	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Smith	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. M. Pinlayson	* $\frac{1}{2}$

* Unfinished and adjudicated. 4

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The Central Club has also come out first in both divisions of the Glasgow Chess League this season. This contest involved practically all the local clubs except the Glasgow Chess Club.

Edinburgh Working Men's having failed to retain its place in the qualifying ties for the Richardson Cup contest next season, has to retire in favour of Gourrock, the winner of the Spens Cup this season.

A big match, probably a record in size for inter-club fixtures in Scotland, was played on two evenings during March, between teams representing the Central and Bohemian Clubs, Glasgow. There were 50 players on each side, and half the games were played in each club on successive evenings, a close contest ending in favour of the Central by two games, scores being, Central, 26 games; Bohemian, 24 games.

Chess in Roumania.—While the names of Pauly and Herland are well known throughout the chess world, a few details of everyday chess life in Roumania may yield pleasure to our readers. Thanks to the

kindness of M. Victor Costin, the editor of the new magazine *Recreatiunea*, we are enabled to give a few interesting facts on the subject. M. Costin, who occupies an important public position as an engineer, has from early youth been enthusiastic on chess, and has devoted much hard-earned leisure to play and problem work. But, as he points out, his business activities have been such as to make chess a very interrupted pursuit. From 1897-1901 he published some forty problems in *La Stratégie*, but of late he has been unable to find time, on account of his vigorous efforts in promoting chess among his contemporaries. Feeling strongly, as he does, the positive and negative values of chess as a stimulating study and as a counter attraction to loafing and undesirable pursuits, he has thrown himself heart and soul into stimulating chess life in Jassy and other Roumanian towns. Some idea may be gathered of the pioneer work done when we explain that in order to give elementary instruction in the bare rudiments of chess, Mr. Costin published a brochure (entitled *Calauza*) containing a perfectly clear elucidation of the first elements of the game. He has also started the magazine *Recreatiunea*, which has for its object the development of chess, but which at present contains also columns devoted to puzzles of various kinds, draughts, fashion plates, comic pictures and sketches, scientific tit-bits, anything in fact which can arouse a wholesome interest and secure a firm circulation for the paper. A special feature is the publication of regular biographical sketches of the great chess notables of all nations, and from these and other details we hope to give our readers some farther gleanings about the promoters of the game in Roumania itself. Out best thanks are due to M. Costin for much valuable information which he has supplied, thus rendering our contemplated series of short articles possible.

Yorkshire v. Lancashire.—This annual match was contested on April 21st at the Deansgate Hotel, Manchester, Lancashire winning by 16 points to 12, with two games left for adjudication. The Yorkshire team suffered by the absence of such players as Messrs. H. E. Atkins, H. R. Ibbotson, J. E. Hall, J. Foulds and others, but Lancashire was strongly represented. Score :—

LANCASHIRE.				YORKSHIRE.			
Mr. V. L. Wahltsch	..	..	0	Mr. F. D. Yates (Leeds), Capt.	..	1	
Dr. H. Holmes	..	..	0	Mr. C. W. Roberts (Huddersfield)	..	1	
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	..	..	1	Mr. G. Shories (Bradford)	..	0	
Mr. T. Kelly	..	..	0	Mr. H. A. Burton (Pontefract)	..	1	
Mr. C. Lobel	..	..	1	Mr. E. Dale (Sheffield)	..	0	
Mr. R. W. Houghton	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Barron (Hull)	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. A. Caplan	..	..	1	Mr. W. H. Sparkes (Sheffield)	..	0	
Mr. H. A. James	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Schofield (Leeds)	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. W. Turner	..	..	0	Mr. A. C. Ivimy (Leeds)	..	1	
Mr. N. B. Holmes	..	..	0	Mr. J. B. Oates (Dewsbury)	..	1	
Mr. T. H. Storey	..	..	0	Mr. M. Jackson (Hull)	..	1	
Mr. A. Wolstencroft	..	..	0	Mr. H. Williams (Huddersfield)	..	1	
Mr. D. Powell	..	..	1	Mr. W. J. Berryman (Barnsley)	..	0	
Mr. C. Y. C. Dawbarn	..	..	1	Mr. A. A. Williams (Leeds)	..	0	
Mr. S. Keir	..	..	*	Mr. G. W. Moses (Sheffield)	..	*	
Mr. G. H. Norman	..	..	0	Mr. J. W. Morton (Bradford)	..	1	
Mr. A. Briggs	..	..	1	Mr. A. Schofield (Leeds)	..	0	
Mr. J. T. Stockwell	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Hodgkinson (Bradford)	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Dr. F. J. McCann	..	..	1	Mr. R. Bainbridge (Hull)	..	0	

Rev. A. W. Baxter	1	Mr. G. H. Hill (Sheffield)	0
Mr. S. Wellington	*	Mr. S. Leader (Leeds)	*
Mr. T. King Parks	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. S. J. Bridgman (Huddersfield)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Grundy	1	Mr. J. Orange (Sheffield)	0
Mr. W. R. Thomas (Capt.)	1	Mr. H. J. Lofthouse (Huddersfield)	0
Mr. R. S. Corlett	0	Mr. F. H. Sugden (Sheffield)	1
Mr. W. W. Cowan	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Woollard (Bradford)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. W. Ruttle	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Illingworth (Leeds)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. D. Dawkins	1	Mr. H. A. Cadman (Gomersal)	0
Mr. H. Black	1	Mr. J. Chester (Bradford)	0
Mr. A. L. Davidson	1	Mr. J. A. Brown (Leeds)	0

* To be adjudicated. 16

12

Lancashire will now enter this year's contest for the English championship.

The Phlegmatic Man at Chess.—When one sits by and views the pretty little men dancing on the board, without being obliged to move a finger oneself, a restfulness steals over the soul, which I regard as the quintessence of earthly bliss. From his chair, as from Olympus, the spectator gazes down proudly on the rage and tumult of the genus *homo sapiens*.

I admit life is a battle; but no one who takes active part in it will seriously maintain that he derives any special pleasure therefrom. It brings wounds and the tension of all the powers, both of which I dislike; and so I cannot conceive that any one should participate from sheer pleasure in the fray.

Whenever I play chess the effort involves a great expenditure of force, brain substance, and time. If I finally win, the imagined result bears no sort of proportion to this output, and if I lose the only consolation left is the chance of winning at a later date. There is far too little ambition in my temperament to make me find much difference between a won and a lost game; in fact I do not care much which side scores. The last word in Solomon's philosophy is the keystone of mine, "All is vanity."

As the Indian sage says, "I am you and you are I; we are both one." This being so, why disturb my night's rest to establish a difference which is not really there at all?

Please do not think I feel no interest in chess play. On the contrary, I know no greater delight than to watch a game, with a steaming cup of coffee at my elbow. It is the zenith of joyous existence: there is no need to stir a limb, speak a word, coin a thought, and time passes by that one cannot decently consume in sleep. It matters not to me that either side executed such-and-such a move; if he attained his object, that is enough. My attention may wander for a quarter of an hour on end, and yet I can pick up the thread at any point.

Naturally tourneys, matches, analyses and all similar developments have no charm for me. To spend hours over a single move and get into a state of brain softening as a result, is unworthy of the lords of creation; and I regard any game which lasts more than an hour as overstepping the proper limits.—*Max Weiss in the "Arbeiter Schachzeitung."*

'Midland Counties' Chess Union.—The last of the matches in the Northern section was played on Saturday, February 28th, at the Y.M.C.A. Chess-room, Birmingham. The visitors had Mr. J. E. Parry back at the top board after an interval of some years, he having recently removed from Bangor to Market Drayton. The result of the match looked like bringing about a curious situation, since it was possible for the three adjudicated games to give a won match for Shropshire by two games. This would have meant a triple tie with Staffordshire, and a replay of all three matches. The final match is Warwickshire *v.* Leicestershire, and is fixed for March 28th, at the Birmingham Y.M.C.A. Score of match, Shropshire *v.* Warwickshire:—

SHROPSHIRE.					WARWICKSHIRE.				
Mr. J. E. Parry	..	..	..	0	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	..	..	..	1
Mr. F. Clayton	..	..	..	1	Mr. F. G. Butcher	..	..	..	0
Mr. F. Smart	..	..	..	0	Mr. F. H. Terrill	..	..	..	1
Mr. G. H. Lock	..	..	..	1	Mr. F. G. Burgoyne	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. Groom	..	..	..	†0	Mr. A. H. Owen	..	..	..	†1
Mr. F. W. Forrest	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Wilder	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. A. Rumble	..	..	..	*1	Mr. J. G. Reeve	..	..	..	*0
Mr. P. G. Prery	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. H. Peck	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh	..	..	..	0	Mr. R. Edwards	..	..	..	1
Mr. W. P. Turnbull	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. Turner	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. H. Smith	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. H. Griffiths	..	..	..	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Dobson	..	..	..	1	Mr. G. Pinson	..	..	..	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
6 $\frac{1}{2}$					5 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* Adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins.

† Adjudicated by Mr. Wahltuch.

On March 7th a team of 12 players of the Birmingham Club visited London to play the Metropolitan Club. Score:—

METROPOLITAN.					BIRMINGHAM.				
Mr. J. H. Blake	..	..	..	0	Mr. J. McCarthy	..	..	..	1
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. H. V. Scott	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. E. Price	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. Louis	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. E. Sparshott	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Schumer	..	..	..	1	Mr. C. H. Knight	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Macalister	..	..	..	1	Mr. J. H. Thomason	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. H. Privonitz	..	..	..	1	Dr. Rowland Winn	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Fenistein	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. H. Chandler	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh	..	..	..	0
Mr. Victor Rush	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. E. Sherwin	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Bee	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. H. Griffiths	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. W. Wright	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Powell	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>					<hr/>				
8					4				

Middlesex *v.* Kent.—Played at the Mecca Café, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, on February 28th.

MIDDLESEX.					KENT.				
Mr. R. P. Michell (W. London)	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. O. C. Muller	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. H. White (Hampstead)	..	..	..	0	Mr. J. C. Waterman	..	..	..	1
Mr. A. Curnock (Lud-Eagle)	..	..	..	1	Mr. P. R. Gibbs	..	..	..	0
Mr. P. W. Sergeant (W. London)	..	..	..	1	Mr. T. German	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. H. Watts (Athenæum)	..	..	..	0	Mr. E. L. Raymond	..	..	..	1
Mr. H. V. Buttfield (N. London)	..	..	..	0	Mr. C. Chapman	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. R. Baker (Athenæum)	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. B. Dixon	..	..	..	0
Dr. Schumer (Hampstead)	..	..	..	1	Mr. L. C. G. Dewing	..	..	..	0
Mr. O. Tiplal (Hampstead)	..	..	..	1	Mr. C. Hammond	..	..	..	0

Mr. A. H. Privonitz (Metropolitan)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. I. T. Sifton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. Savage (Toynbee)	0	Mr. A. I. Prichard	1
Mr. A. L. Beattie (W. London)	0	Mr. E. A. Gibb	1
Mr. P. H. Coldwell (Hampstead)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Miss Finn	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Young (Hampstead)	1	Mr. W. M. Brooke	0
Mr. E. M. Jellie (Hampstead)	1	Mr. C. F. Corke	0
Mr. F. J. Camm (West London)	0	Mr. J. A. Detmold	1
Mr. A. H. Rose (Ealing)	1	Mr. H. B. Hodges	0
Mr. E. J. Brooks (West London)	1	Mr. G. Hanson	0
Mr. C. E. Harris (North London)	0	Mr. W. Skillicorn	1
Mr. P. T. Stevenson (Maida Vale)	1	Mr. M. White-Stevens	0
Mr. D. Robertson (West London)	0	Mr. F. W. Dunn	1
Mr. C. Witham (West London)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. L. Nickells	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. E. Cadby (Bohemians)	1	Mr. G. Read	0
Mr. W. M. Greening (West London)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Whicker	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Frost (West London)	1	Mr. J. H. Brown	0
Mr. W. F. Boulger (Ibis)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. F. Wilkinson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Fulford (Ibis)	1	Mr. A. H. Butcher	0
Mr. E. Billen (Wood Green)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. P. Lees	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Bell (Wood Green)	1	Mr. E. L. R. Vining	0
Mr. G. Smart (Northwood)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Stevenson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Eldridge (Hampstead)	1	Capt. McCanlis	0
Mr. C. S. Magnus (Hampstead)	1	Miss Cotton	0
Mr. R. F. Whitehead (N. London)	1	Mrs. Holloway	0
Mr. W. Stevens (Ibis)	0	Mr. S. J. Holloway	1
Mr. F. L. Hall (L. & S.W. Bank)	1	Mr. C. H. Taylor	0
Mr. G. W. E. Matthey (L. & S.W. Bank)	1	Mr. C. H. May	0
Mr. E. P. Smith (Horlesden)	1	Mrs. White	0
Mr. F. Balton (Harlesden)	0	Mr. E. Harrod	1
Mr. M. Kootz (Harrow)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. W. Crisp	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. A. Kennedy (Harrow)	1	Mr. F. E. Attfield	0
Mr. J. C. A. Eastman (W. Green)	1	Mr. T. K. Aldous	0
Mr. J. J. Chambers (Pinner)	1	Mr. C. Wotherspoon	0
Mr. V. Lewis (Athenæum)	0	Mr. T. R. Collar	1
Mr. P. F. Hewish (Maurice)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. W. White	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. E. Thomas (Maurice)	1	Mr. T. J. Burls	0
Mr. W. E. O'Kill (G. N. Rlwy.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. W. Woolston	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Trimnell (G. N. Rlwy.)	1	Mr. G. French	0
Dr. Huntsman (Islington)	1	Mr. A. J. Whitehead	0
Mr. T. Thomas (Battleaxe)	1	Mr. R. Stewart	0
Mr. A. E. Wellman (Bowes Park)	1	Mr. J. S. Outen	0

33½

16½

On Saturday, March 21st, Middlesex encountered Essex on fifty boards, and won by 35 games to 15. The match was contested at the Mecca Café, 56, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

The "Bremridge Cup" of the Devonshire County Chess Association has been won by the Paignton Club, whose team defeated Plymouth in the final round, which was contested at Paignton on February 28th. Score:—

PAIGNTON.		PLYMOUTH.	
Dr. Dunstan	1	Mr. T. Taylor	0
Mr. H. Erskine	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. Motley	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Mears	1	Mr. G. H. Packer	0
Mr. J. Hill	1	Mr. W. Ward	0
Mr. E. Raymond	0	Mr. W. H. Griffin	1
Mr. E. Noehmer	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Ellis	$\frac{1}{2}$

4

2

D 3

Since the institution of the competition the Cup has been held by various clubs, as follows:—Exeter (1902, 3, 6, and 1913), Torquay (1904), Plymouth (1905, 1907), Paignton (1909-10-11, and 1914).

The appended game was played at the first board in the match recorded above:—

GAME No. 3,982.

Queen's Pawn Game.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. T. TAYLOR Dr. R. DUNSTAN
(Plymouth). (Paignton).

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5 4 B—K 2
5 Kt—K B 3 5 P—K R 3

..... This is not good. White's position is no stronger with the P at K R 3, and the move gives White the option of playing 6 B×Kt with a slight advantage.

6 B—R 4 6 Q—Kt—Q 2
7 P—K 3 7 Kt—K 5
8 B×B 8 Q×B
9 P×P 9 Kt×Kt
10 P×Kt 10 P×P
11 B—Q 3 11 Castles
12 Castles 12 P—Q B 3
13 P—B 4

White should not play this. At present his Pawn position is very strong and Black's somewhat weak. He should put pressure upon the weak spot by playing such moves as Q—Kt 3, P—Q R 4, K R—Kt sq, and then Black would find some trouble in developing.

13 P×P
14 B×P 14 Kt—Kt 3
15 B—Kt 3

I prefer 15 B—K 2, after which White can aim at posting the Bishop at B 3, the Knight at Q B 5, and a Rook on the Q Kt file.

15 B—Kt 5

..... Now Black stands well.

16 P—K R 3 16 B×Kt
17 Q×B 17 Q R—Q sq
18 Q R—B sq 18 R—Q 3

19 K R—K sq 19 K R—Q sq
20 R—B 5 20 R—B 3

..... There seems to be no object in this.

21 Q—Kt 3 21 Kt—Q 2

..... Probably overlooking.. White's reply.

22 Q—B 7 22 R—Kt sq
23 P—K 4 23 Q—Q 3
24 Q×Q 24 R×Q
25 R—B 5 25 R—K B sq
26 P—K 5

This looks threatening, but does not turn out well. The attack comes to nothing and Black is left with the better Pawn position.
26 P—Q 5 is better.

26 R×P
27 P—K 6 27 Kt—B 3
28 P×P ch 28 K—R 2
29 B—B 2

Gaining nothing. The King stands as well on R sq and the Bishop worse on B 2.

29 K—R sq
30 R (B 5)—K 5 30 P—K Kt 4
31 R—K 7 31 R—Q 2
32 B—B 5 32 R×R
33 R×R 33 K—Kt 2
34 B—K 6

White has nothing better than 34 R×P, but even then Black has the better game.

34 Kt—K 5
35 R×P ?

A blunder. After 35 P—R 3 it does not appear that Black can win.

35 Kt—B 4
36 R—K 7 36 K—B 3
37 R—K 8 37 Kt×B
38 R×R 38 Kt×R
39 Resigns

The "Edwin Woodhouse" Cup, presented by the then Mayor of Leeds, thirty years ago, for competition amongst Yorkshire clubs, was secured last year by Leeds, who fulfilled the required condition of winning it three times in succession. Mr. Woodhouse thereupon generously provided another cup, which, if present appearances may be relied upon, the Leeds club will annex with a good deal less difficulty. In the first competition, concluded in March, they made an absolutely clean score in points, whilst their game record shows only 17 games lost in a total of 80 played. The presence of Mr. Atkins is having its effect on the Huddersfield team, who also now include the Yorkshire champion in their ranks, and they provided the strongest opposition to the cup-holders. Several of the older members of the Bradford club retired in order to make way for younger players, who, after all, did not put in the expected appearance; and the Hull team, suffering from a weak "tail," did not win a match until the last round, when against Bradford they were helped by a couple of forfeited games.

	Matches.				Games.			
	P.	W.	L.	D.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Leeds	8	8	0	0	..	43	17	20 16
Huddersfield ..	8	5	3	0	..	34	27	19 10
Bradford	8	4	4	0	..	33	28	19 8
Sheffield	8	2	6	0	..	24	36	20 4
Hull	8	1	7	0	..	18	44	18 2

The Universities' Week.—The annual tour of Oxford and Cambridge was this year even more interesting than usual, owing to the excellent record of Oxford, who had defeated every visiting team throughout the season. Unfortunately examination requirements prevented the Oxford contingent from being at full strength until the end of the week, and, on actual figures, the Cambridge men did better during the trial matches. Still, it was quite evident that the standard of play was considerably higher than the average, and Mr. Amos Burn expressed the opinion that the Universities were stronger than ever before. We should not like to say that either of this year's teams was better than the Oxford team in G. E. Wainwright's time, or than the Cambridge teams led by either H. E. Atkins or C. E. C. Tattersall, but we do not think that there has ever before been a University match in which both sides have been so powerful.

The trial matches, in which Past and Present play side by side, resulted as follows :—

March 16th	Lud-Eagle	8	Universities	5
„ 17th	Hampstead	12½	Universities	5½
„ 18th	City of London	13½	Universities	6½
„ 19th	Universities	12½	Insurance	7½
„ 20th	Universities	10½	Metropolitan	9½
„ 21st	Universities	11	London University ..	4
„ 24th	Universities	9½	House of Commons ..	½

The University match was played on Monday, 23rd March, by invitation of the City of London Chess Club, at 7, Grocers' Hall Court, E.C., and among the onlookers were a number who took part in the match in days gone by, including Messrs. Tattersall, Stoney, Snowden, Goulding Brown, Greenhalgh, Paice and Foster. It was soon seen that the Cambridge men were making a much better show than they

to lighten it in the future, and to relieve club officials of the necessity of getting together teams of twenty for so many important matches in the course of the season. We shall return to this point after discussing the doings of the individual clubs.

The prominent features of the year were the revival of the three-cornered contest between Hampstead, Lud-Eagle, and Metropolitan, and the disappearance from the leadership of the young clubs, Leyton and South London, who made such an inroad last year. Metropolitan, in particular, under the energetic management of Mr. J. W. Wright, aided by the valuable support of Mr. H. Rodney, put strong teams into the field on every occasion, and, if the adjudication appeal which is pending at the moment of writing is successful, hold the championship with a clean score of thirteen wins. Hampstead, though succumbing to both the others, and Lud-Eagle, who had the satisfaction of beating Hampstead, but went under to Lee, come close behind; while West London and North London may well be proud of taking so high a position with a much smaller membership to draw upon. Brixton, too, showed a welcome return to prosperity, and, thanks to improvement in the play of some of their old members, won as many matches as they lost. Specially to be noted is the fact that the seven clubs which we have mentioned only lost one match and drew one against the seven below them in the table.

The Leyton team was sadly depleted by the entrance of East Ham and Ilford, and the arrival of Kennington weakened both Athenæum and Bohemians, so that it is not surprising to find these three clubs in the lower half of the list; and the South London team has not maintained the high standard of enthusiasm which it showed last year. The new entrants, Kennington, East Ham and Ilford, and Toynbee, have proved themselves as good as the weaker of the old "A" Division clubs, but the difficulty of raising a full team has been ever present with them. Toynbee had the distinction of scoring the only win against one of the top seven, but were unable to keep it up.

The marked difference in strength between the two groups, and the difficulty, in the lower half, of turning out a full complement of combatants, seem to point to a solution of the whole question in the revival of the "B" Division. Teams of fifteen would easily be maintained, the weaker clubs would be facing a task well within their powers, and the stronger clubs would be freed from the constant strain of inducing players to turn out for a long series of matches in which, in many cases, they either find no opponent at all or one entirely inferior in strength.

"C" Division.—In the "C" Division the competition was keener than ever, and for some time it looked as if there might be a quintuple tie for leadership between Hampstead, Islington, Ladies', Lud-Eagle, and Sydenham. The Ladies, however, solved the problem—as they generally do nowadays—by coming out one ahead of all the "mere men," and thus placed one more striking achievement to their credit.

* * * Owing to heavy pressure on our space, we have been compelled to hold over several items of interest until next month.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, 1913-14.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
1 Athenæum ..	—	10	10	10	6	8	5½	10	7½	8	7	10	12½	7	1	7	5	3½
2 Bohemians ..	10	—	5½	7½	2½	10	7	7	6	2*	5½	12	7½	6	1	10	2	2
3 Brixton ..	10	14½	—	12½	5½	10½	5½*	13	5	7	8	15	13	6	6	6	1	6½
4 East Ham ..	10	12½	7½	—	7½	10	9	10	7	7½	8½	12	7	6	2	8	3	3½
5 Hampstead ..	14	17½	14½	12½	—	16½	10½	14½	9	9	15	15	15	15	10	2	—	10
6 Kennington ..	12	10	9½	10	3½	—	30.iii.	8*	5	7½	11	5½	15½	7½	3	6	2	4
7 Lee ..	13½	13	13½*	11	9½	30.iii.	—	11	11	9½	15	12½	14	7½	9	3	—	9
8 Leyton ..	10	13	7	10	5½	9*	9	—	9	7½	7	13½	12	8½	3	7	2	4
9 Lud-Eagle ..	12½	14	15	13	11	15	9	11	—	8½	12	15	13	11½	11	2	—	11
10 Metropolitan	12	17*	13	12½	11	12½	10½	12½	11½	—	10½	14	15	12½	13	—	—	13
11 North London	13	14½	12	11½	5	9	5	13	8	9½	—	14½	11	13½	8	4	1	8½
12 South London	10	8	5	8	5	14½	7½	6½	5	6	5½	—	6.iv.	8½	1	10	1	1½
13 Toynbee ..	7½	12½	7	13	5	4½	6	8	7	5	9	6.iv.	—	8½*	2	9	—	2
14 West London	13	14	14	14	2.iv.	12½	12½	11½	8½	7½	6½	11½	9½*	—	8	3	—	8

* Games await adjudication.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The three following games were played in the latest contest for the championship of the City of London Chess Club :—

GAME No. 3,983.

Queen's Pawn Game.

NOTES BY E. LASKER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. R. H. V. SCOTT. Mr. E. LASKER.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—K 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 B—Q 3 | 3 P—Q B 4 |
| 4 P—Q B 3 | 4 Kt—B 3 ! |

.....Black's sacrifice of his Bishop's Pawn, is based upon the knowledge that in order to retain the Pawn, White must again move his King's Bishop, thereby losing precious time in developing his pieces, the only correct procedure in the opening stages of a game. If White had played 3 Kt—B 3 instead of 3 B—Q 3, he could, most probably, have dared to capture the Pawn, as he would have been one move ahead as compared with the position in the text.

- | | |
|-------|-----------|
| 5 P×P | 5 P—K 3 ! |
|-------|-----------|

.....It is very important that the Pawn should not be moved to K 4, because at K 4 (after White has played Kt—K B 3) it would soon be compelled to advance to K 5, giving White command of the important point Q 4. Also the long diagonal would be closed, which with P at K 3 enables Black to develop Q or B at B 3 with a pin on White's Q B Pawn.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 6 P—Q Kt 4 | 6 P—Q R 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 Kt—K 5 |

.....Threatening Q—B 3, &c.!

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 B—Q 2 |
| 9 B×Kt | 9 B×B |

.....If the positions are now compared and carefully examined, it will be seen that Black with his two Bishops has excellent chances of winning by strong attacking play. On the other hand, passive play resulting in a simple end-game position, would certainly lose.

But—as Tarrasch says—before the End-game the Gods have put the Middle-game. In the present case White is weak on his white squares, and on these Black can initiate troublesome complications.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 10 Kt—Q 4 | 10 B—Q 2 |
| 11 Castles | 11 B—K 2 |
| 12 P—B 3 | |

This move, although it weakens the King's Pawn, must be played in order to develop the Queen's Knight—the first unpleasant experience for White.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| | 12 Kt—B 3 |
| 13 Kt—R 3 | 13 Castles |
| 14 Q—Q 3 | 14 Q—B sq ! |

.....Threatening P—K 4 (followed by B—K B 4) or P—Q Kt 3.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 15 P—K 4 | 15 P—K 4 |
| 16 Kt—Kt 3 | |

16 P×Q P, P×Kt; 17 P—Q 6, B—Q sq; 18 Q×P, is not good because of Kt—K sq, followed by B—K B 3.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| | 16 P×K P |
| 17 P×K P | 17 B—B 3 |
| 18 Kt—B 4 ! | |

To protect the K P would be very bad. For example: 18 R—K sq, Q—Kt 5; or 18 Kt—Q 2, R—Q sq, and White's moves are very restricted.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| | 18 R—Q sq |
| 19 Q—K 2 | 19 B—Kt 4 ? ? |

(See Diagram.)

.....A time-pressure blunder which deprives Black of the fruit of his labours. The logical sequence of the last three moves would be B or Kt×P or Q—K 3 first. After the text-move the important K B must be exchanged for a Kt. In the anxiety of "time-trouble," Black entirely

forgot White's next move, the effect of which he had previously examined.

[As the opinions of the combatants differ considerably respecting the merits of the positions at the stage indicated on the above diagram, Mr. Lasker has agreed to adopt the same opening moves against Mr. Scott in their game in the current tournament for the championship of the Hampstead Chess Club.—ED., *B.C.M.*].

20 P—Q R 4

"Admirable play!" says the *Standard*. The annotator obviously overlooks the fact that with any other—less admirable—move White loses a piece.

20 B×Kt

21 Q×B

Now that the advantage of "two Bishops" has gone, White's Pawn position on the Queen's side should give him a certain win, unless Black can quickly work up a forceful attack owing to the White Q R, and B being undeveloped.

21 P×P.

22 P×P

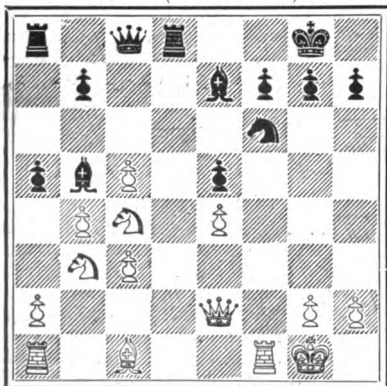
22 P—Q Kt 4!

..... "Counter-attack is often the best defence"—especially in desperate cases. Black gives up this Pawn in order to bring his pieces into co-operation for direct assault.

Position after Black's 19th move :—

B—Kt 4??

BLACK (MR. LASKER).



WHITE (MR. SCOTT).

23 Q×P

If 23 P×P, then 23... R×R;
24 Kt×R, R—Q 5, and R×Kt P.

23 Q—K 3

24 Kt—R 5

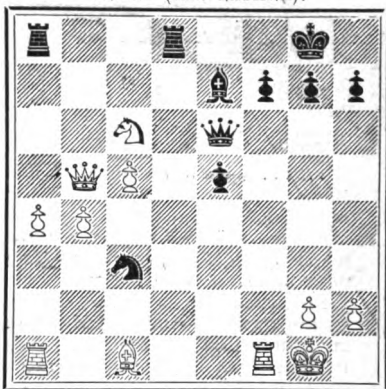
24 Kt—B 6

25 Kt—B 6!!

Position after Black's 25th move :—

Kt—B 6!!

BLACK (MR. LASKER).



WHITE (MR. SCOTT).

..... This is the position Black had in view when playing his 22nd move. He planned to sacrifice the exchange in order to shut out White's Queen from the King's side.

26 Kt×R

26 R×Kt

27 Q—Kt 7

If 27 Q—Kt 6, then Q—B 5 or Q—Kt 5, give Black a good attack. The defence is now very difficult in actual play, though subsequent analysis may prove that White should win.

27 P—K 5

28 R—R 3

This loses at once. The only chance was B—K 3 or B—Kt 2. In either case, however, Black still holds the attack; for instance, 28 B—Kt 2, Kt—Q 4! followed by P—K 6, or 28 B—K 3, B—B 3, and Q—Kt 5 or Q—B 5.

28 Kt—K 7 ch

29 K—B 2

If 29 K—R sq, then 29... Q—B 3!

- | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------------|
| 30 R×Kt | 29 Kt×B | 35 R—B 3 |
| 31 K—Kt sq | 30 Q—B 3 ch | If 35 K—K sq, then Q×P. |
| 32 K—B sq | 31 Q—Q 5 ch | 35 Q×P ch |
| | 32 Q—B 3 ch | 36 R—Q 7 ch |
|Black's repetition of moves was adopted in order to ascertain whether White's intention was to draw or otherwise. | | |
| 33 K—K sq | | 36 R—B 2 |
| If 33 K—Kt sq, Q—Q 5 ch; 34 B—B 3 or B—Kt 4, and it is doubtful whether White can withstand the attack as his Queen is still "out of the fray." | | 37 K×R |
| | | 37 P—K 6 ch |
| | | 38 K×P |
| | | 38 Q×Q |
| | | 39 R—Q B 4 |
| | | 39 Q—Q 4 |
| | | 40 R (B 2)—B 2 |
| | | 40 B—Kt 4 ch |
| | | 41 K—B 2 |
| | | 41 B—R 5 ch |
| | | 42 K—K 3 |
| | | 42 Q—K 3 ch |
| | | 43 K—Q 2 |
| | | 43 Q—K 8 ch |
| | | 44 K—Q 3 |
| | | 44 B—Kt 4 |
| | | 45 R—K 4 |
| | | 45 Q—B 8 ch |
| | | 46 K—B 3 |
| | | 46 B—B 3 ch |
| 34 K—K 2 | 33 Q—R 5 ch | 47 Resigns. |
| | 34 Q—Kt 5 ch | |

GAME No. 3,984.

Queen's Pawn Game.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. J. DAVIDSON.	Mr. R. P. MICHELL.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 Castles |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 8 P×P | 8 P×P |
| 9 Castles | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 10 R—B sq | 10 P—B 4 |
| 11 Kt—K 5 | |

There is no advantage gained by this move. He could play 11 P×P, and if Black retakes with P, move Q—R 4, then if the Kt attacks Q, play her to B 2.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 12 P×Kt | 11 Kt×Kt |
| 13 B—K B 4 | 12 Kt—K 5 |

He could simplify the game by 13 B×Kt, P×B (best); 14 Q×Q, B×Q; 15 B—B 4, and the position is even.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 14 P×Kt | 13 Kt×Kt |
|---------|----------|

There is no serious objection to R×Kt.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 15 B—Kt 3 | 14 P—K B 4 |
| | 15 Q—Q 2 |

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 16 Q—B 2 | 16 B—Q B 3 |
| 17 P—K B 4 | 17 P—Kt 3 |

.....Too defensive; a more developing move would have been Q R—Q sq.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 18 P—B 4 | 18 P—Q 5 |
|----------|----------|

.....Allowing White to get rid of his weak P. Preferable would have been Q R—Q sq.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 19 P—K 4 | 19 P×P |
| 20 B×P | 20 B×B |
| 21 Q×B | 21 Q—B 4 |
| 22 Q—Kt 7 | 22 K R—K sq |
| 23 P—K R 3 | 23 P—K R 4 |
| 24 R—K B 3 | |

White has now a good position, but this and the following move of the R seems wasted time, as he cannot safely capture the Q R P. He ought rather to have moved his B—K sq.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 25 R—R 3 | 24 K—B sq |
| 26 Q—B 3 | 25 K R—Q sq |

White now discovers that it is not safe to take the R P on account of 26... R×R; 27 Q×R, P—Q 6; 28 Q—R 4, P—Q 7; 29 R—Q sq, P—R 5; 30 B—B 2, Q×B P, and with ordinary care ought to win. There was, however, no necessity to move the Q away immediately; anyway he ought to have first played B—K sq, for

it is obvious that Black could not take the B P, neither could he have moved his K to Kt 2.

26 K—Kt 2
27 B—K sq 27 P—K Kt 4
.....Instead of this move, which loses a P and ought to have lost the game, he could have played R—K B sq; and if then 28 Q—Kt 7, Q×B P; 29 Q×B ch, R—B 2, and wins. If 29 R—K B 3, Q×R on B sq; 30 Q×B ch, K—Kt sq; 31 Q—K 6 ch, K—R sq; 32 Q×K Kt P, Q×B ch; 33 K—R 2, Q×P ch; 34 R—Kt 3, R—B 2; 35 Q×R, P—R 5, winning easily.

28 Q—Kt 7 28 Q—Q 2
29 Q×Q 29 R×Q
30 P—B 5 30 B—Q sq
31 B—Q 2 31 R—K B 2
32 R—B sq

He should have defended the P with the other R, so as to be able to move this Rook to K sq.

32 B—B 2
33 P—K 6 33 K R—B sq
34 B×P 34 B—K 4
35 B—K 7 35 K R—K sq
36 P—B 6 ch 36 K—Kt 3
37 P—B 7

White has several ways of winning. R from R 3—K B 3 intending R—B 5 is one; another is P—Kt 4, followed by R—B 5.

37 R×B
38 P—B 8 (Q) 38 R×Q
39 R×R 39 R×P
40 R×P

A blunder. Evidently played without consideration, throwing away an otherwise won game.

40 P—Q 6
41 R—R 3 41 B—Q 5 ch

42 K—R 2 42 P—Q 7
43 R—Q 3 43 B—K 4 ch
44 P—Kt 3

If 44 K—R sq, B—Kt 2; 45 R from B 8—Q 8, R—Kt 8 ch; 46 K—R 2, B—K 4 ch; 47 P—Kt 3, R—K 7 ch; 48 K moves, B—Q 5 winning.

44 R—Q 3
45 R×R 45 B×R
46 R—B sq 46 P—R 5
47 R—Q sq

Black certainly deserves great credit for the ingenious way in which he has got out of his difficulties, and also for the skilful and accurate manner in which he brings the game to a successful termination. Yet it must be admitted that White ought not to have lost. Even at this point he could save the game by 47 K—Kt 2, P×P (if B×P, then R—Q sq, and White may win); 48 K—B 3, K—Kt 4; 49 K—K 2, B—B 5; 50 P—Q R 4, K—B 4; 51 R—Q Kt sq, B—Kt 4 (if K—K 5, R can take P); 52 R—K Kt sq (if R×P, P Queens ch; K×Q, P—Kt 7 winning), B—B 5; 53 R—Q Kt sq, and the game is drawn.

47 P×P ch
48 K—Kt 2 48 B—B 5
49 K—B 3 49 K—B 4
50 P—Q R 4 50 K—Q 4
51 P—R 4 51 B—R 3
52 K×P 52 K—Q 5
53 K—B 2 53 K×P
54 K—K 2 54 K—B 6
55 R—Q R sq 55 K—Kt 7
56 P—QR 5 56 K×R
57 P—R 6 57 K—Kt 7
58 K—Q sq 58 P—B 5
59 Resigns

GAME No. 3,985.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE.

Mr. O. TIPAL.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

BLACK.

Mr. O. C. MULLER.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—K B 3 3 P—Q B 3

.....This defence, although not fatal, gives Black a very cramped game. The usual continuation is Kt—K B 3.

4 P—K 3 4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—B 3 5 B—K 2

.....Having adopted the P—Q B 3 defence, it would be better to play B—Q 3, followed by Q Kt—Q 2, with the idea of breaking up the centre by P—K 4.

6 B—Q 3 6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 Castles 7 Castles
8 R—K sq 8 R—K sq
9 Q—B 2 9 P×P
10 B×P 10 P—Q Kt 4

.....A very bad move, weakening the Queen's side. The correct line of play was Kt—B sq.

11 B—Q 3 11 B—Kt 2
12 Kt—K 5 12 Kt—B sq
13 Kt—K 4 13 Kt—Q 4

.....Evidently an oversight, losing a valuable Pawn. His only defence was Kt×Kt, followed by R—B sq. White could not then have captured the Q B P without loss, for suppose 13..., Kt×Kt; 14 B×Kt, R—B sq; 15 B×B P Q—Kt 3, and White must lose a piece. If he takes the Pawn with Kt, then Black plays B×Kt followed by Q—Kt 3.

14 Kt×Q B P 14 Q—Kt 3
15 Kt×B ch 15 R×Kt
16 B—Q 2 16 R—B 2

.....Q R—B sq seems to be more in accordance with what is called "first principles."

17 Kt—B 5 17 P—K 4
18 Q R—B sq 18 P—Q R 4

.....Still further weakening the Q side Pawns. Black has a very bad position and little choice of moves; he cannot play Kt—K 3 on account of 19 B×P ch, K—R sq; 20 B—K 4, P×P; 21 P×P, Kt×P; 22 Q—Q 3, R×Kt; 23 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt sq; 24 Q—R 7 ch, K—B sq; 25 B×, Kt and wins easily. He could, however, have gained a little more freedom by 18 P×P, and if White retakes 19 Q—K B 3.

19 Q—Kt 3 19 B—B 3

20 P—K 4 20 Kt—B 5
21 B×Kt 21 P×B
22 P—Q 5 22 B—K sq

.....P—R 5 first was better.

23 Kt—R 4 23 R×R
24 R×R

If 24 Kt×Q the game would probably have proceeded as follows: 24 Kt×Q, R×R ch; 25 B—B sq, R—Kt sq; 26 Q—Q B 3 (best), R×B ch; 27 K×R, R×Kt; 28 Q×R P, and although Black has three pieces against the Q, he cannot hope for more than a draw.

24 Q—K B 3
25 Kt—B 3 25 P—B 6
26 Q—Q sq 26 Q—Kt 4
27 P—K Kt 3 27 R—B sq

.....R—Kt sq at once would have given time to bring out the Kt to Kt 3 and thence to K 4, and so defend the P at B 6.

28 P—Q R 3 28 R—Kt sq
29 Kt—Kt sq 29 B—Q 2
30 Q—Q 2 30 Q—Q sq

.....Bad judgment. Black is already a Pawn down, and the Pawns on the Queen's side are in a helpless position, his only chance therefore, was to keep up some pressure on the King's quarters by Q—R 4, threatening R—Kt 3. If White, to prevent this, plays Q×P, then P—K Kt 4, and the Kt will presently come into powerful play *via* Kt 3.

31 Q—K 3 31 B—Kt 5
32 Kt—Q 2 32 Kt—Kt 3
33 Kt×P 33 B×Kt
34 Q×B 34 Kt—K 4
35 Q—Q sq 35 P—R 4
36 P—B 4 36 Q—Kt 3 ch

.....Kt—Kt 5 is met by R—B 6.

37 K—Kt 2 37 Kt—Kt 5
38 Q—Kt sq 38 Q—B 3
39 P—K 5 39 Kt×K P
40 P×Kt 40 Q×P

41 Q—B 5	41 P—Kt 3	44 R—K B 2	44 Q—K 3
42 R—Q B 2	42 R—Q sq	45 R—K 2	45 Q—B 3
43 P—Q 6	43 Q—B 3	46 Q—K 5	46 Resigns

Played at the Dundee Congress in the contest for the Scottish championship.

GAME No. 3,986.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. MR. WENMAN.	BLACK. MR. GIBSON.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 P—Q 3	

6 R—K sq is much better. The text generally leads to a rather dull sort of game.

7 P—B 4
Rather an unusual move and one not to be recommended. It leaves a weakness at White's Q 4 and also helps to shut the valuable K B out of play.

8 P—K R 3
.....8..., Kt—Q 2 was a better move. If 9 P—K Kt 4, Kt—B 4; 10 B—B 2, P—K R 4; 11 Kt—R 2, P×P; 12 P×P, Kt—Q 5; and Black has the better game. If 9 B×Kt, P×B; 10 P—K Kt 4, Kt—B 4; and again Black has the best position.

9 Kt—B 3	9 Kt—K R 2
10 Kt—R 2	10 P—B 4
11 P—B 4	11 Kt—Q 5
12 Kt—K 2	12 Kt×Kt
13 Q×Kt	13 P×K P
14 Q×P	14 Kt—B 3

.....Black has practically a lost game after this move as there is no sound way of dislodging the Queen. He ought to have played 14..., P—Q B 3, and if 15 P×P, R×R ch; 16 Kt×R, P×P; 17 Q×P, B—B 3; 18 Q—K 2, B—

B 4; 19 B—B 2, Q—Q 2; with a good game.	
15 Q—Kt 6	15 K—R sq
16 R—B 3	16 Kt—K sq
17 P×P	17 R×R
18 Kt×R	18 P—Kt 4
19 B—B 2	19 P×K P
20 P—Q 4	20 P—K 5
21 B×K P	21 Kt—B 3
22 B×R	

A very interesting line would have been: 22 B×R P, Q—B sq (B—B sq, B—Kt 5 wins); 23 Kt—Kt 5, B—Q 2; 24 Kt—R 7, B—K sq; 25 Kt×Q, B×Q; 26 Kt×B ch, K—R 2; 27 B×R, and wins. If 22..., P×B; 23 Q×P ch, K—Kt sq; 24 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—B sq; 25 Kt—Kt 5, Q—K sq; 26 Kt—R 7 ch, Kt×Kt; 27 Q—R 6 ch, and mates in four moves.

22 B—K 3
23 B—K 4
23 B—Kt sq
24 B—Kt sq

This move shuts the Rook out, but it is the only square to support the Bishop in case of B—R 2. He need not, however, have played any defensive move. 24 B×P, P×B; 25 Q×P ch, Kt—R 2; 26 B×Kt, B×B; 27 R—K sq, B—B sq; 28 Q—R 5 wins.

24 Q—Q 3
25 Q—B 5
25 P×P
26 Q—B 4
26 Q—R 3
27 Kt—K 5
27 P—Kt 4
28 Q—B 5
28 Q—Q 3
29 Kt—Kt 6 ch
29 K—Kt 2
30 Q—K 5
30 Q×Q
31 Kt×Q
31 Resigns

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to
Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

Mr. Dawson writes that in his second position appearing at page 122 he misplaced one of the White Pawns. That at K 2 should be on K 4 to account for the presence of the K B at Q R 4.

Tschechischen Chess Club international three-move tourney.
Date: 1st July next. Address: F. Dedrle, Lichenauer, Gasse 10, Brunn, Moravia, Austria. Prizes: 80, 60, 40, 20 and 10 crones.
Judges: J. Pospisil and Rev. K. Traxler.

The *Deutsche Arbeiter-Zeitung* announces an international tourney for two and for three-movers. Diagrams, mottos and full solutions as usual. Original unpublished direct mates, &c. Prizes: in two-er section, 20, 15, 10 marks; in three-er section, 30, 20, 15 marks. Not more than three entries from any one composer. Limit of entry, June 15th, 1914. Address: Redaktion, *Deutsche Arbeiter-Zeitung*, 14, Landshuter Allee, Munich 19, Bavaria, Germany. Judges: J. Kotrc and Rev. K. Traxler.

In connection with the coming Catalan Congress an open tourney is announced. It is international. There are two sections, one for three-movers and the other for end games. The usual form of entries prevails. Date, 15th May next. Address: Balomero, Villalonga, Café de la Sala Imperio, Calle Diputacion 239, Barcelona, Spain. Prizes: 50, 30 and 20 francs and chess works in each section. Judges: Valentin Marin for the problems, and Dr. Puig y Puig for the end games.

L'Eco degli Scacchi (Palermo) announces that by reason of the fewness of the entries for its three-move problem tourney, an extension of time will be allowed, and the limit date of entry be postponed to April 30th, 1914. There is an entrance fee of 1½ lire (= 1s. 3d.), which will entitle the entrant to receive a copy of the new collection of problems by Signori Campo and Calapso, published by the management of *L'Eco degli Scacchi*. Judges: Mr. Alain C. White, Dr. Emil Palkoska, and Signor Carlo Salvioi.

The Melbourne *Weekly Times* has issued the following programme for an open three-move tourney. No competitor may enter more than three problems; joint compositions will not be accepted. Competing problems to be distinguished by mottos and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope. Address Chess Editor, *The Weekly Times*, Melbourne, posted on or before July 31st, 1914. Prizes: £1 first, 12s. second, 8s. third. The tourney is confined to problems employing minor pieces

and Pawns only. Pawn promotions to minor pieces only allowed. In regard to question of possibility of set position, English rules will be observed in regard to assumed Pawn promotion. Judge, Mr. C. G. Steele (ex-champion of Victoria), Melbourne.

This month we complete the publication of the entries in the Frankenstein Memorial Problem Tourney. We find No. 64, "The Taskmaster," we have not formally acknowledged. Concerning No. 43 Mr. Woollard writes us that the author sent his diagram so badly set out that it was quite excusable that a mistake was made. Mr. Woollard's duty was simply to re-diagram the entries, and not to endeavour to detect inaccuracies.

No. 43 is as follows. We cannot spare space for diagram :—

"Sublimi feriam sideravertice" (B).—White: K at Q Kt sq; Q at K Kt 4; R at K sq; B at K B sq; Kts at K Kt 6 and K B 3; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, 5, K 6, Q 3 and Q 6. Black: K at K B 7; R at K R 6; B at K Kt sq; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 6, Q 2 and 5. Mate in three.

The fourth competition resulted in the following two-movers being adjudicated by Mr. A. C. White, who is the judge in these affairs:

First, by Dr. E. Palkoska.—White: K at K R 8; Q at Q Kt 6; Rs at K B 5 and Q B 2; Bs at K Kt 7 and Q sq; Kt at K B 2; Ps at Q 4 and 6. Black: K at K 6; Q at K B 5; Bs at K R 8 and Q R 8; Kts at K Kt 7 and Q R 7; Ps at K R 2 and K Kt 5. Mate in two.

Second, by F. David Booth, Junr.—White: K at Q B 2; Q at K B 5; B at Q Kt 3; Kts at K 4 and Q 4; Ps at K Kt 7, Q 7, Q B 5 and 7. Black: K at K 2; Q at K sq; Rs at K R 4 and Q Kt 3; B at K R 5; Kts at K R 2 and K B 2; P at K B 3. Mate in two.

Honourable mentions were accorded to J. Paluzie and B. Albert.

The champion solver, E. Promislo, is only 16 years of age, born in Russia, but has been in the States fourteen years.

The Good Companion Chess Problem Club (Philadelphia).—Last month we remarked that the November contest had escaped us. The following are the prize problems in this interesting affair:—

First prize, by "G.W.M."—White: K at K 8; Q at Q 8; Rs at K R 4 and Q R 4; Bs at K Kt sq and 2; Kts at Q 2 and Q B 7. Black: K at K 4; Q at Q R 8; B at K B 5; Kts at K 6 and Q Kt 5; Ps at K B 4, K 3, Q B 4, 6, and Q R 7. Mate in two.

Second prize, by B. Albert.—White: K at Q B 7; Q at Q Kt 5; Bs at Q B 5 and Q Kt sq; Kts at K 8 and Q B 3; Ps at Q 4 and 7. Black: K at K 3; Rs at K B 2 and K 7; B at Q R 7; Ps at K B 6, Q Kt 2 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, by Rev. B. M. Neill.—White: K at K B 2; Q at K Kt 7; Rs at K Kt 5 and K sq; Bs at K Kt 2 and Q R 5; Kts at K B 3 and Q Kt 7; Ps at Q B 6 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 4; R at K B 3; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 2, 4 and Q 3. Mate in two.

The *Manchester Weekly Times* announces the results in the three-move section of its thirteenth problem tournament as follows: First prize, Godfrey Heathcote, Arnside; second, Captain Alexandre Alexandrowitsch Elkhan; third, J. Möller, Copenhagen; and C. A. L. Bull, Natal; honourable mention, Otto Fleckner, Germany; Dr. C. Schwede, Germany; Ernesto Napoli, Italy; Dr. E. Palkoska, Bohemia; P. G. L. Fothergill, Staines; T. Cumpe, Bohemia. Nearly fifty per cent. of the three-movers were unsound. Tourney competitors are getting very lax!

First prize, by G. Heathcote.—White: K at Q Kt 7; R at K B 7; Bs at K B 4 and K 2; Kts at K 6 and Q B 7. Black: K at K 5; R at Q B 8; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 4, K B 4, Q B 6 and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

Second prize, by Captain A. A. Elkhan.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at Q 2; B at K R 3; Kts at K B 7 and Q R 4; Ps at K R 4, Q 6 and Q B 6. Black: K at K 5; Ps at K R 4, K B 3, Q 2 and Q Kt 3. Mate in three. This position has been anticipated.

There are often positions which take our passing fancy, and this month we are tempted to quote three, not all in the same category. The first is this spicy three-mover by G. Heathcote, contributed to the *Westminster Gazette*. It is a charming Loyd-like dainty, and shows our premier composer can be at home in pretty well every phase of the art.

By Godfrey Heathcote.—White: K at Q B 3; R at Q 2; Kts at K 3 and 6; Ps at K Kt 2 and K B 2. Black: K at K 5; Kt at Q B 8; Ps at K 4 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

The next is a peculiarly smart changed mate two-mover by P. H. Williams. We cull this from a set of four contributed to *La Strategie*.

By P. H. Williams.—White: K at Q B 7; Q at Q Kt 8; R at K R 7; Bs at K R 5 and Q 2; Kts at K 7 and Q B 5; Ps at K Kt 3, Q B 4, 6, and Q R 5. Black: K at K B 3; R at K B sq; B at Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 5, K 4, Q 6 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

The third position is taken from the Melbourne *Weekly Times*.

By C. G. Watson (Melbourne).—White: K at K B 5; Q at K Kt 4; B at K Kt 6; Kt at Q 6; P at K Kt 5. Black: K at K R sq; B at Q B 6; Ps at K R 3, K B 3, and Q B 2. Mate. We wonder what Dr. Palkoska thinks of this. No comment is necessary beyond a reference to the doctor's three-er we published in January last, page 30.

Casopis Ceskych Sachista contains an interesting article by Mr. A. C. White on the echo principle as exemplified in a particular type of three-er, that, namely, in which the Black King has a choice of capture of two White Knights laterally adjacent to it and diagonally adjacent to one another. The article is illustrated by some 13 diagrams, of which we give a selection showing the various sub-divisions of problems dealt with.

By Dr. K. Musil (1885).—White: K at Q B 2; Q at Q B 8; B at K Kt 5; Kts at K 5 and Q B 6. Black: K at Q 4; B at K 2; Kt at K B 3; P at K B 4. Mate in three.

By L. Noack (1889).—White : K at Q Kt 5 ; R at K B 4 ; Bs at K Kt 3 and 6 ; Kts at Q 4 and 5. Black : K at K 4 ; R at K 2 ; B at K R 8 ; Kt at K Kt sq ; Ps at K 6, Q 2 and Q B 4. Mate in three.

By A. Kraemer (1913).—White : K at K Kt 6 ; R at Q B 6 ; Bs at Q 2 and Q Kt 7 ; Kts at K B 7 and Q 4 ; P at Q B 2. Black : K at K 5 ; Ps at K Kt 2 and Q 4. Mate in three.

By P. J. Cumpe (1913).—White : K at Q Kt 2 ; Bs at K B 3 and K sq ; Kts at Q 3 and Q 6. Black : K at Q 5 ; Ps at K Kt 6, K 6, Q B 4, Q Kt 3 and Q R 3. Mate in three.

It is curious to note that in the above four problems there is only one White Pawn.

Mr. White has compiled quite a collection of three-move problems where the two White Knights are immediately adjacent to the Black King and adjacent to each other—a very interesting feature.

Not for the first time during the past thirty years has come an appeal to the composing fraternity to direct attention to real strategic construction. In the *Natal Mercury* our accomplished *confreere* C. A. L. Bull recently contributed a letter which accompanied two specimens of eccentricities after the Dawson style, which we believe was Mephistophically created by Shinkman. These diversions were, we imagine, intended by Mr. Bull to show they were of no comparative difficulty to arrange, but merely intended as fantasias to tickle the palate of those who were tired to the world of the “ever with us” two-mover. Mr. Bull has for years done the best within his power to induce the student to get out of his swaddling garments and “try on” attire becoming to his mental stature, since a composer who can construct two-movers with insistent intelligence, can, with the exercise of more thought, involve respectable arguments in favour of the three-mover. There are, it is true, a few specialists in two-movers, but among the English composers those who have proved themselves *fait accompli* with three-movers are the best two-move composers ! We have only to mention Heathcote, Blake and Bull. In the tournaments of recent years hundreds and hundreds of two-movers troop to the invitation of Tourney conductors and others. It seems to please the popular editor, because it gives him little trouble, and he can command a big list of “correct solutions received.” This is pandering to an apathetic band—it does not advance the art one whit. At the same time the two-mover has its sphere of usefulness, and by reason of its simplicity coaxes a tyro to gradually make acquaintance with the higher forms of the art. Discreetness must be observed. The two-mover is the milk for the younger contingent of problem partisans, but a more substantial dietary is needed, as robustness asserts itself. It is chiefly in England and America where the two-move problem is carried to extremes, the consequence is that this continuous emulsive treatment retards actual studious growth. There is no two-mover which would keep at bay an expert solver more than five minutes, and we cannot conceive anyone with a tittle of chess comprehension who could not master so simple a proposition under fifteen minutes. Is this then a test of skill ? No ! Let the solver have something to argue with.

Let him face premises submitted to him and by deduction work out, as he would have to do in a problem in logic, and present his results. The three-mover may take longer to find the answer, but the satisfaction in solving one good problem of this calibre is greater than solving twenty mamby-pamby two-movers. When one has mastered the solving of three-movers, then he, and only till then, can appreciate the composer's guile, ingenuity and mastery.

In some directions there is a misconceived idea as to the true meaning of some of the standard technicalities relating to chess problems. We have had occasion quite recently to point out that a writer on the subject of problems conveys to his readers a wrong impression of what the "Indian" theme really is. In case some of our young followers of the craft of problems have any doubt upon the point, it may be useful to them to know that the "Indian" strategy must embody the following features: (1) The withdrawal of a piece (Q, R or B) in order that (2) another piece may be interposed on the line of such withdrawal, thus preventing stalemate; and (3) the intercepting piece moving to effect mate. The "Indian" cannot be illustrated in less than three moves, and if more moves are necessary the extra *coups* are either preparatory or supplementary.

The "Bristol" theme also seems frequently to be misunderstood. We do not think we can do better than quote the following from Dr. Planck's essay in *The Chess Problem Text Book* (1886): "The Bristol theme depends for its beauty to a large extent on the intervention of some manœuvre between the first and last stages of the theme, so that it also contains the fundamental idea of forelaying." In the perfect form of this strategic manipulation the key must be a forelaying move, such as withdrawing a piece or "packing" it away so that its potent powers are suppressed, followed by a preparatory move ready for the final, the piece making this second move giving the mate. The "Bristol" therefore cannot be illustrated, like the "Indian" in less than three moves.

In the *American Chess Bulletin* for October last the following is given as "a triple Bristol." As it is in three moves this is a misnomer.

By J. N. Babson.—White: K at K B 7; Q at K R 8; Rs at K R 7 and K B 8; Bs at K Kt 6 and 7; Kts at K B 5 and K 3; Ps at K Kt 4, K 2 and K 6. Black: K at K B 5; B at Q R 8; Kts at K R 4 and Q R 5; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 7, K 2, 5, Q B 3, 4 and 5. Mate in three.

In the February issue of the same magazine is given the following which is described as a "Perfect Triple Bristol."

By W. Pauly.—White: K at Q 8; Q at Q R 6; Rs at Q 7 and Q Kt 4; Bs at Q B 6 and Q R 7; Kts at K Kt 2 and Q R 3; Ps at K Kt 4, 5, Q 6, Q B 4, 5 and Q R 4. Black: K at K 4; Ps at K Kt 2, K 3, 5 and Q 5. Mate in three.

Now neither of these problems are what they are alleged to be. The first move of a "Bristol" is antithetic to aggressiveness or

aggrandisement. We are not passing critical comments upon the cleverness of these two positions ; all we want to indicate is they are not what is claimed for them.

Attempts have been made in four-move form to double the " Bristol " idea by several composers, notably Shinkman, Wainwright and Bettmann. We give an illustration, which is not a complete doubling, but a most interesting effort to accentuate the design.

By W. A. Shinkman.—White : K at K B 5 ; Q at Q R sq ; Rs at Q R 4 and Q R 7 ; B at Q sq ; P as Q 5. Black : K at Q B 6 ; R at Q Kt 7 ; Ps at Q 5, 6, Q B 5, Q Kt 5 and 6. Mate in four.

REVIEW.

ROBERT BRAUNE (APÔTRE DE LA SYMÉTRIE). By Alain C. White.

To have under two covers the choice works of a successful composer is compactness generally appreciated. There are many composers the cream of whose work would in similar form be most useful for reference. Mr. A. C. White during the year 1913 took in hand the compositions of Robert Braune, of Gottschee, the principal reason being that in a large percentage of his problems he showed a marked leaning towards illustrating his ideas in double form. Most of his schemes *per se* would count for little, but when under the artist's touch, an idea is repeated, much zest consequently accompanies. Mr. White designates R. Braune as an apostle of symmetry ; certainly he is without rival. Symmetry in this case does not mean picturesqueness alone, but play of a duplex nature. It is interesting to learn that Robert Braune was born on 13th April, 1845. After studying chemistry, he became an apothecary, with a strong inclination towards music. It is estimated that he composed about 200 problems, but the present volume contains 100 of his best.

Of these 75 are classified as of symmetrical type, the other 25 being in quite ordinary style. There are 25 which illustrate the peculiar feature laterally, 25 diagonally, and 25 mixed or irregular.

Probably there has been no master in construction who has exploited the fancy of two-fold exemplification of a notion in one setting so often and so excellently. The contrivance seems to be an internal perception of how a theme can best be represented. There are limits, and some of the examples given would tend to convince one they are strained efforts. Some of the best presentments are those appearing in the " irregular " class, and a few of these savour of the " echo " type. A curious characteristic in the settings is that on their face there is little to indicate that the play is coincident or concurrent. In fact as classified by Mr. White it is not easy to recognise the double design.

The work is tastefully got up, with a good portrait of the author, and should be in the hands of all problem students. Half-a-crown sent to the office of *La Stratégie*, 85, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris, will not be regretted.

SOLUTIONS.

✓ No. 2,755 (T.P., No. 49) "Tyrfin."—1 Kt—K 2, R×Kt or K—K 5; 2 B—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., R (K 2)—K 5; 2 B—Kt 2, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Kt 2 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,756 (T.P., No. 50) "Werelaff."—1 R—K B 8, B—B 5; 2 B×K P, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 R—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Kt 8 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,757 (T.P., No. 51) "God save the Queen."—1 Q—K Kt 2, B—R 4; 2 Q—Q Kt 2, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., P—Q 4; 2 Q—K R 2, &c. If 1..., K—B sq, B—Q sq or B 2; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., K—Q sq; 2 Q—B 6, &c. Dual after 1..., B—B 2, by 2 Q—Q Kt 2, or Q×P ch.

✓ No. 2,758 (T.P., No. 52) "Ein Mährehen," &c.—1 Q—K Kt 7, B moves; 2 Q—K R 7, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Q—Q Kt 7, &c. If 1..., K—B 8 or P—B 7; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., K—Q 8 or P—Kt 7; 2 Q×B P, &c.

By W. E. Arnold (p. 119).—1 Kt—K Kt 5, &c.

By Dr. A. Miskolczy (p. 119).—1 Kt—Kt 5, P×Kt or K×Kt; 2 Q—Q Kt sq, &c. If 1..., P—R 4; 2 Q—K B sq, &c. If 1..., P×Q P; 2 Q—R sq, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3; 2 Q—R 8, &c. If 1..., P—B 7; 2 P—K 5, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 5; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c.

By A. G. Stubbs (p. 120).—1 Q—B 7, &c.

By O. Wurzburg (p. 120).—1 B—R 2, P—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.

By B. G. Laws (p. 120).—Exactly the same play applies as in the foregoing problem.

By L. B. Salkind (p. 121).—1 Kt—Q 2, P×P; 2 Q—K Kt 4, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Q—R 7, &c. If 1..., B×Q; 2 Kt (K 3)—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q—R 7 or 8, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c.

By P. Keivan (p. 121).—1 K—R 3, Kt—Kt 4 ch; 2 K—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., B—B sq ch; 2 K—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., Kt else 2 Kt—Kt 4 dis ch, &c. If 1..., R—Kt sq, &c.; 2 P—B 5 dis ch, &c.

By W. B. Rice (p. 121).—1 Q—Kt 5, &c.

By W. A. Shinkman (p. 121).—1 Kt—Kt 3, &c.

By D. Booth, Junr. (p. 121).—1 Q—R sq, &c.

By T. R. Dawson (p. 122).—The last moves must have been: (Black) P from Q Kt 2 to Kt 4; (White) R from Kt 6 to R 6; (Black) B from Q R 3 to B 5 dis. ch, &c., &c. This shows White can legally play 1 P×P *en pass.* ch, &c.

By T. R. Dawson (p. 122).—1 R—Q sq, &c. White (even if it were permissible in this problem) cannot Castle because the last two moves must have been: (Black) B from K sq to B 7, and (White) K from B 2 to K sq dis. ch. The author has written to say that he finds upon analysis the White Pawn on K 2 should be at K 4.

By W. Greenwood (p. 123).—1 R—Kt sq dis. ch, B—B 7 dis. ch; 2 B—B 4 dis. ch, Kt—B 8 dis. ch; 3 B—Kt 5 dis. ch, B—Q 5 dis. ch mate.

By W. Greenwood (p. 123).—1 Q—K 5 ch, K×Q; 2 R—Kt 5 dis ch, B—B 5 dis ch; 3 B—Kt sq dis ch; 3 Kt—B 4 dis ch mate. 1 Q—Kt 5 ch answers equally well.

✓ No. 2,759 (T.P., No. 53), "A matter of question."—1 P—R 4, K—K 8 or P—Kt 7; 2 Q×B P, &c. If 1..., K—B 8 or P—B 7; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., K P moves; 2 Q—R 7, &c.

No. 2,760 (T.P., No. 54), "Ars."—1 P—B 4, P×Kt; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q×P ch, &c. (or Q—Kt 8 ch dual). If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. The author intended 1 P—B 6, but it does not work.

✓ No. 2,561 (T.P., No. 55), "Essere o non Essere."—There is apparently no solution to this; we understand the author gives 1 R—B 3 as key, but it is not effectual.

✓ No. 2,762 (T.P., No. 56), "Alba."—1 K—B 6, B×Q; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Kt sq; 2 P×R Queening or Q—Kt sq ch dual. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c.

B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

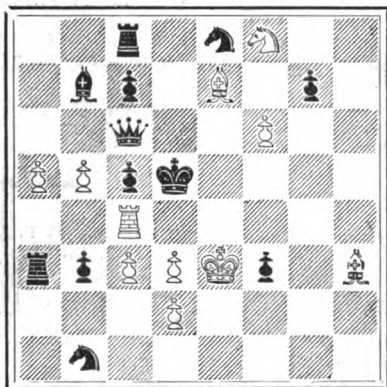
THE FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL.

No. 2,767.

[T.P. No. 61.]

Motto: "There now! didn't I
say so?"

BLACK.

R. J. Wright,

WHITE.

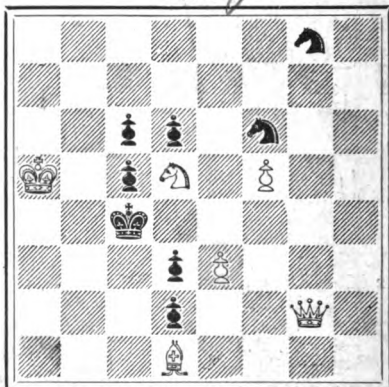
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,768.

[T.P. No. 62.]

Motto: "Harmony."

BLACK.

Jas. Blane

WHITE.

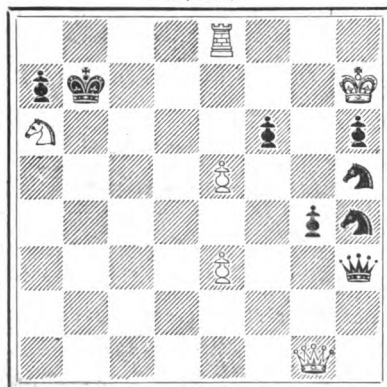
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,769.

[T.P. No. 63.]

Motto: "Iarboard Watch."

BLACK.

Rev. G. Sells

WHITE.

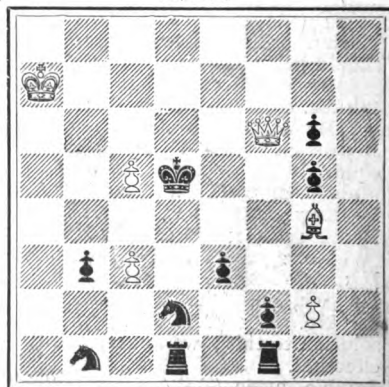
White mates in three moves

No. 2,770.

[T.P. No. 64.]

Motto: "The Taskmaster."

BLACK.

Rev. G. Sells

WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH

1914

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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

MAY, 1914.

HERR EDUARD LASKER.

WE have much pleasure in presenting a portrait of the winner of the City of London Chess Club Championship, 1913-14, which Herr Lasker has kindly sent to us, at our special request, for reproduction.

The full record of play in the final stage of the competition is appended:—

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1 Mr. E. Lasker	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
2 Mr. R. P. Michell	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5
3 Mr. E. G. Sergeant	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
4 Mr. G. A. Thomas	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	1	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
5 Mr. H. Jacobs	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
6 Mr. G. E. Wainwright	0	0	0	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
7 Mr. H. Saunders	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	2
8 Mr. R. H. V. Scott	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

Eduard Lasker is no relation of the world's champion, though it is possible that had there been no Emanuel Lasker, chess champion of the world, there would also have been no Eduard Lasker, champion of the City of London Chess Club. At any rate the latter states that he was taught chess at six years old by his father for the sole reason that he bore the same surname as the world's champion, who at that time had just reached the zenith of his fame. It was not, of course, until many years later that Eduard Lasker achieved any distinction in chess, the intervening time being spent at school in Breslau and at college in Berlin. In 1904 he took the fourth prize in the championship tournament of the Berlin Club. Four years later he participated in the Dusseldorf open tournament, with only a moderate amount of success, gaining the lowest of seven prizes awarded. In the Berlin Club the same year, however, he tied for third place with Post and Caro, W. Cohn being first and Gregory second. His studies now involved the abandonment of chess for a year, and the self-denial had its reward in the securing of the prize for a mathematical essay. A match with E. Cohn, which Lasker won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, preceded the Hamburg open tournament, wherein he made a bad start, losing in each

E I

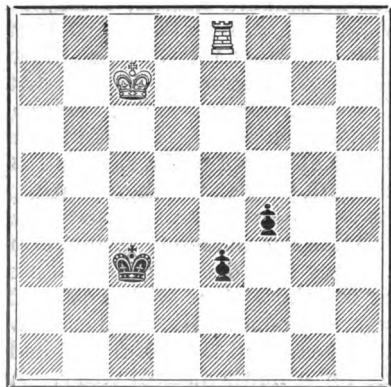
of the two first rounds, and ultimately finishing fifth. Greater success attended his efforts in the championship tournament of the Berliner Schachgesellschaft in 1910, wherein he was placed second, E. Cohn being first.

After passing his final examination Herr Lasker paid a visit to France and England, and in 1912 returned to this country, calling *en route* at Paris, where he played a match of three games with M. F. Lazard, winning two and drawing the third. Established in London, Herr Lasker joined the City Club, and in the championship tournament of 1912-13 won the fourth prize. Last year, at the Scheveningen international tournament, he was, it will be remembered, fifth, Aljechin being first, Janowski second, Dr. Olland third, and Yates fourth. Since his fine achievement in gaining the laurels of the City of London against the flower of metropolitan chess, Herr Lasker has gained further distinction by tying with G. A. Thomas for second prize in the Dartford Open Tournament. In the preliminary section play Herr Lasker was first with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points, and Mr. Gunsberg second with 4 points. In the final section play they did not encounter each other, and thus the contest was deprived of its chief interest.

Herr Lasker's capabilities as an analyst are fully appreciated by readers of the *British Chess Magazine* through the clear, accurate, and painstaking annotations with which he has upon request from time to time favoured us. He is also, as is pretty generally known, the author of a text book on the game entitled "Strategy of Chess," of which the first edition is exhausted, and a second is now in course of preparation and will shortly be ready.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We have to make a correction in the solution of Position 160, which we published last month.



White to play.

After 10... P-B 5, the first move of Variation K, the annexed position results. We then gave the play 11 R-K 4, K-Q 6; 12 R×B P, P-K 7; 13 R-B 3 ch, K-Q 5; 14 R-B 4 ch, K-Q 4; 15 R-B 5 ch and draws. But Black wins simply by 15... K-K 3; 16 R-B 8, K-K 2. Of course the square K 3 is just as good as Q 3 as a stepping stone to K 2.

Accordingly White must not play 11 R-K 4, but instead must play 11 K-B 6! there follows 11 K-Q 6; 12 R-Q 8 ch, K-K 7 (or L); 13 K-Q 5! P-B 6

(or M); 14 K—K 4, P—B 7; 15 R—K B 8, K—Q 7; 16 R—B 3, P—K 7; 17 R×P and draws.

L.—12.., K—K 5; 13 R—K 8 ch, K—B 6; 14 K—Q 5, P—K 7; 15 K—Q 4, K—B 7; 16 K—Q 3, P—B 6; 17 K—Q 2, K—B 8; 18 R—K 3, K—B 7; 19 R×B P ch, K×R; 20 K—K sq and draws.

M.—13.., K—B 7; 14 R—K B 8! K—Kt 6! 15 K—Q 4, P—K 7; 16 R—K 8, P—B 6; 17 K—Q 3, K—B 7; 18 K—Q 2, and draws as before.

The play above is most critical and the ending is a very fine one. It marks the limit of what a Rook can do against two well advanced Pawns.

The error in our solution was pointed out by Mr. King-Parks, but it had already been discovered at the meeting which was considering the appeal against the original adjudication of the game. The appeal was allowed, and thereby the Metropolitan Club won the match and the championship of the London League with a clean score of thirteen wins.

Position 162.—♔ at Q 3, ♕ at Q B 4, Q 5, and K 2, ♖ at K 4, ♗ at Q 3 and K B 5. By C. E. C. Tattersall. White to play and win.

1 P—K 4, P×P; 2 K×P, K—B 3! 3 K—Q 4, K—K 2; 4 K—B 3! K—Q 2; 5 K—Kt 4, K—B 2; 6 K—R 5! K—Kt 2; 7 K—Kt 5, K—B 2; 8 K—R 6, and wins.

If 1.., K—B 3; 2 K—K 2, K—Kt 3; 3 K—B 3 K—Kt 4; 4 P—B 5, P×P; 5 P—Q 6 and wins.

If 1.., P—B 6; 2 P—B 5! K—B 5 (if P×P; 3 K—K 3); 3 P×P, K—Kt 6; 4 P—Q 7, P—B 7; 5 P—Q 8 (Q) and wins.

Position 163.—♔ at Q 4, ♕ at Q Kt 4, Q B 5 and K 6, ♖ at Q B 2, ♗ at Q R 3, Q Kt 2, Q 4 and K Kt 3. White to play and win.

This occurred in the great match between Staunton and St. Amant. Staunton could have won the game and match by taking the Pawn at once. Thus: 1 K×P, K—Q sq (if P—K Kt 4; 2 K—K 5, K—Q sq; 3 K—B 6, K—K sq! 4 K×P); 2 K—Q 6, P—K Kt 4; 3 P—K 7 ch, K—K sq; 4 K—B 7, P—Kt 5; 5 K×P, P—Kt 6; 6 P—B 6, P—Kt 7; 7 P—B 7, P—Kt 8 (Q); 8 P—B 8 (Q) ch, K×P; 9 Q—B 5 ch, Q×Q; 10 P×Q and wins.

Actually Staunton lost as follows: 1 K—K 5 (?), K—Q sq; 2 K—Q 6, P—Q 5; 3 P—K 7 ch, K—K sq; 4 K—B 7, P—Q 6; 5 K×P, P—Q 7; 6 P—B 6, P—Q 8 (Q); 7 P—B 7, Q—Q 2 and won.

It was a curious slip to make because the only object of playing to K 5 instead of Q 5 was to prevent P—K Kt 4, and that was such an easy variation to work out.

Staunton had to play several more games before winning the match, and he attributed this partly to his annoyance at throwing away this game.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

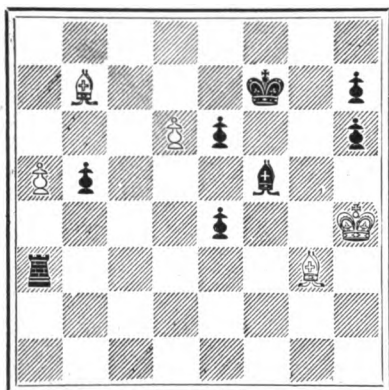
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 162.	No. 163.	Total.
Mr. F. W. Markwick (Leyton)	19	4	4	27
Mr. B. Bambridge (Boldon Colliery) ..	13	4	4	21
Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth) ..	12	4	4	20

Mrs. Moseley (Oxford)	12	..	4	..	0	..	16
Rev. A. Baker (Jersey)	16	..	—	..	—	..	16
Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake)	8	..	4	..	2	..	14
Mr. H. Pearman (Wanstead)	4	..	4	..	0	..	8
Mr. J. Duhem (Paris)	—	..	4	..	4	..	8

Accordingly Mr. Markwick is the winner for this month. Other competitors who have not sent solutions this month have small scores to their credit.

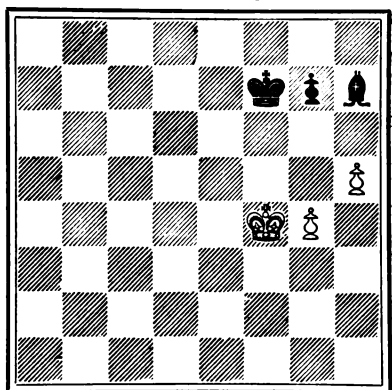
Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than May 19th. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until a month later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 164.



White to play. What result ?

Position 165.



Black to play. What result ?

OBITUARY.

It is with much regret that we record the death, on March 23rd, of Mr. Wm. Tait, a leading and veteran member of Glasgow Chess Club, in his 60th year. Mr. Tait was practically a life-long chess enthusiast, and was widely known as a first-class exponent of the game, and one of the most prominent members of the Glasgow Club, of which he was a past president, and frequently on the council in other offices. Mr. Tait was practically a daily attender at the club, but for a number of years past he had left "match playing" to the younger members, although he used to play regularly in all first-class matches and tourneys in the club. He took some interest in problems, too, and was particularly fond of analysis of correspondence games and end-game positions. Mr. Tait was one of the most popular and influential players in the club, and, provided one had plenty of time, a game with him was always instructive. He will be much missed in the Glasgow Club, as one of its strongest supporters. At his death he was the oldest member on the roll, we believe. The funeral was private.

EARLY MEDIÆVAL (MUSLIM) CHESS.

Last month we referred to the recent match between Messrs. Herbert Jacobs and G. A. Thomas which was played under the rules of the old Muslim game, and promised to publish the full score of the game, which appeared in the *Times* of March 5th. We now have pleasure in doing so.

The mediæval moves were as follows:—King to any adjacent square not commanded by any hostile man; Queen to any adjacent diagonal square; Bishop, a leap over any adjacent diagonal square, whether occupied or not, into the square beyond in the diagonal; Knight and Rook, as in modern chess; Pawn, as in modern chess, except that it may not go forward two squares for its first move. The Pawn takes as in modern chess; the other pieces capture as they move. When a Pawn reaches the eighth rank, it can only become a Queen. A game is won by checkmating the opponent's King, by denuding him of all his forces, or by giving stalemate. It will now be possible to understand the following score of the second game in the match. The notes are by Mr. G. A. Thomas, the winner of the match.

GAME No. 3,987.

Early Mediæval (Muslim) Chess.

WHITE. Mr. H. JACOBS.	BLACK. Mr. G. A. THOMAS.		
1 P—Q 3	1 P—Q B 3	24 Kt—Q sq	23 P×Kt P
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q Kt 3	25 P×P	24 P×P
3 P—K 3	3 P—Q B 4		25 Q×P would give Black time to protect his Q Kt P, as White would have to protect his Kt at Q sq before playing R×P.
4 P—Q 5	4 Kt—K B 3		25 Q—Q 5
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Kt—R 3	26 R×P	26 Kt—B 3
6 P—K 4	6 P—K 3	27 K—Kt 2	27 P—K 4
7 P×P	7 Q P×P	28 Kt—B 2	
8 P—B 3	8 Q—K 2		Forgetting that his B is un- defended. The blunder, however, does not count for much, the value of a B being so small.
9 P—Q R 3	9 K—Q 2		28 Q×B
10 B—K 3	10 K—B 3	29 Kt—R 3	29 B—K B sq
11 Q—K 2	11 Kt—B 2	30 Kt—Kt 5	30 Q—Q 5
12 P—Q R 4	12 B—K R 3	31 Kt—K B 3	31 R—K sq
13 Q—Q 3	13 B—R 3	32 R—Kt 3	32 Kt—K 3
14 K Kt—K 2	14 Q—Q 3		.....A weak move which enables White to start an attack.
15 K—B 2	15 Q—K 4		
16 P—Q Kt 3	16 K R—Q sq	33 P—B 3	33 Kt—B 4
17 P—K Kt 3	17 R—Q 2	34 R—Kt 2	34 Q—K 6
18 Kt—Q sq	18 Q R—Q sq		.....He would probably do better to play 34.., Q×P. The Q cannot be extricated from K 6.
19 Kt—Kt 2	19 Kt—K R 4		
20 B—R 3	20 P—Kt 3		
21 K R—Q Kt sq	21 P—B 3		
22 B—K B sq	22 P—B 4		
23 P—Q Kt 4			

The Pawn given up here can easily be regained in a move or two.

35 P—R 5 35 P—Q Kt 4
 36 Kt—B sq 36 B—B 5
 37 Kt—Kt 3

The position of White's Q and B illustrates one of the peculiarities of the mediæval game. They form a practically impassable barrier, since they cannot be attacked except by R or Kt, and as even a Kt is worth much more than both Q and B, Black can never afford to take the Q.

38 R—K sq 37 B—Q 3
 39 P×Q 38 Q—B 5
 40 Kt×Kt 39 B×P
 41 P—R 3 40 K×Kt
 42 R (K sq)—Kt sq 41 R—Q 3
 43 Kt—K sq 42 P—Q R 3
 44 K—B 3 43 Kt—Kt sq
 45 K—K 3 44 R—K B sq
 46 Q—B 2 45 Kt—K 2
 46 R (Q 3)—K B 3

.....Overlooking White's intention. Black expected 47 Kt—Q 3 ch.

47 B—Q 3 47 Kt—B 3

.....Black must lose something, but this move turns out very badly. R—Q Kt sq was perhaps best.

48 B×P 48 Kt×P
 49 B—Q 3 49 B—R 3
 50 R—R sq 50 Kt—B 3

.....50... R—B 7, threatening 51... R—K 7 mate, was probably Black's best line of play. If then 51 R×Kt ch then K—B 3 (best if K—Q 3; 52 R—Q 5 ch); 52 R×K P, R—K 7 ch; 53 K—Q 4, R×Kt.

51 Q—Kt 3 51 R—Q Kt sq
 52 R—R 4 52 B—K 3
 53 R×P 53 R—B 2
 54 B—Kt sq 54 B—Q B sq

.....A blunder, losing the Kt. and the game.

55 Kt—Q 3 ch 55 K—Kt 4
 56 R×Kt 56 K×R

57 Kt×P ch 57 K—Q 3
 58 Kt×R ch 58 K—K 2
 59 Kt×B

White might save himself trouble by not capturing the B. His Kt is now imprisoned for some time.

59 B—K 3
 60 K—B 3
 61 K—Kt 2
 62 R—Q B sq
 63 R—B 4 ch
 64 R×P
 65 R—Kt 6 ch
 66 R×Q
 67 R—Kt 5
 68 K—R 3
 69 B—B sq

.....Black might as well have resigned here. The position is hopeless.

70 R—K 7 70 R—R 5
 71 K—Kt 4 71 R—R 4
 72 P—R 4 72 R—R 3
 73 B—B 5 73 P×B ch
 74 K×P 74 K—R 4
 75 R—K 8 75 K×P
 76 R×B 76 R—R 4 ch
 77 P—K 5 77 R—R 8
 78 R—B 3 78 R—K B 8 ch
 79 Kt—B 3 ch 79 K—Kt 6
 80 K—K 4 80 R—Q R 8
 81 P—K 6 81 K—Kt 5
 82 K—K 5 82 R—R 4 ch
 83 K—Q 6 83 R—R 3 ch
 84 K—K 7 84 K—B 4
 85 R—B 5 ch 85 K—Kt 3
 86 R—Kt 5 ch 86 K—R 3
 87 K—B 6 87 R—R 5
 88 R—K B 5 88 R—K Kt 5
 89 Kt—K 5 89 R—K R 5
 90 P—K 7 90 K—R 2
 90 P—K 8=Q 91 R—R 3 ch
 92 K—B 7 92 R—R 3
 93 Q—Q 7 93 R—R 3
 94 Kt—Kt 4 94 Resigns

Following hard upon this match comes the announcement of a correspondence tournament under the old Muslim rules as stated above, which will be conducted by *Deutsches Wochenschach*. The tournament is arranged in the hope that it will throw light upon the question

whether the Muslim game was "a pure game of robbery" or not. In order to avoid the difficulties of the Opening, the games are to start from one or other of the following positions:—

I.—White: K at Q sq; Q at K sq; B at Q B sq and K B sq; Kt at K Kt sq and Q 2; R at K R sq and Q R sq; Pawns on Q R 2, Q Kt 3, Q B 4, Q 3, K 3, K B 4, K Kt 3, K R 2. Black: K at Q sq; Q at K B 2; B at Q B sq and K B sq; Kt at Q Kt sq and K B 3; R at Q R sq and K R sq; Pawns on Q R 2, Q Kt 2, Q B 3, Q 3, K 4, K B 4, K Kt 3 and K R 2 (after 9 moves).

II.—White: K at Q sq; Q at K sq; B at Q B sq and K B sq; Kt at Q B 3 and K B 3; R at Q Kt sq and K Kt sq; Pawns on Q R 2, Q Kt 3, Q B 4, Q 3, K 3, K B 4, K Kt 3, K R 2. The Black arrangement is identical (after 12 moves).

III.—White: as in II. Black: K at Q sq; Q at K sq; B at Q B sq and K B sq; Kt at Q 2 and K 2; R at Q Kt sq and K R sq; Pawns on Q R 3, Q Kt 3, Q B 3, Q 4, K 4, K B 3, K Kt 3, K R 2 (after 12 moves).

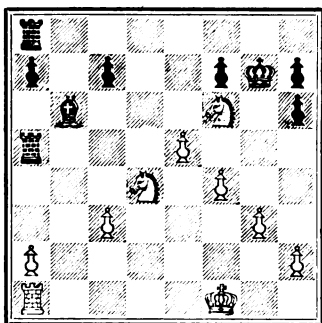
The games are to be continued until the nature of the ending (mate, bare King, stalemate, draw) is quite obvious.

Prizes will probably consist of works on the history of chess, and the prize fund already reaches £10. Intending competitors are invited to communicate with Herr H. Ranneforth, Berlin W. 30, Rosenheimer Str., 7, from whom further details may be procured.

GAME ENDINGS.

The position diagrammed below arose after Black's 24th move in a game contested by one of our subscribers, Mr. Donald M. Liddell, Elizabeth, New Jersey, against Mr. F. J. Marshall:—

BLACK (MR. D. M. LIDDELL).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

The play continued:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. MARSHALL.	Mr. LIDDELL.
25 Kt—B 5 ch	25 K—Kt 3

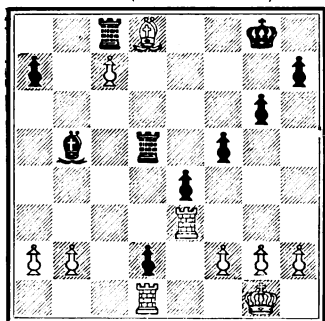
.....The King should have retired, but in my anxiety to preserve the Pawn at R 3 I overlooked the greater danger (D.M.L.).

26 P—Kt 4	26 R—R 5
27 Kt—R 5	27 P—K B 3
28 P—K 6	28 B—B 4
29 Kt—R 4 mate	

In our report of the inter-'varsities' match last month we said that Mr. Maccoby "displayed excellent end-game strategy."

We now have much pleasure in taking from the *Stratford Express* the appended position which arose in the game which Mr. Maccoby won against Mr. Carruthers.

BLACK (MR. MACCOCY).

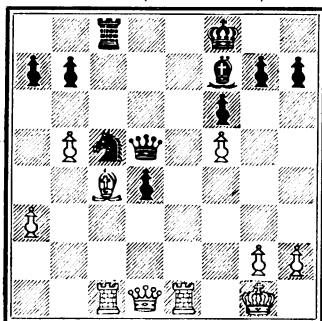


WHITE (MR. CARRUTHERS).

1 B—R 5, P—Q Kt 3; 2 B—Kt 4, P—K B 3? 3 R—B 4, Resigns. If 3... R×Q P; 4 R—B 8 ch, K—B 2; 5 P—B 5, R—K sq (if 5... R×K P, R—B 8 mate); 6 P—K 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 7 R×R mate.

The following rather remarkable piece of chess occurred in the fourth round of the Cheltenham Major Open Tourney, the position after White's 24th move—B (Q 3)—B 4—being as follows:—

BLACK (MACKENZIE).



WHITE (SHORIES).

The continuation was:—

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|----|------------|
| 24 | B×B | 24 | Q—Q 3 |
| 25 | B×B | 25 | P—Q 6 (a) |
| 26 | B—K 6 (b) | 26 | P—Q 7 |
| 27 | B×R (c) | 27 | Q—Q 5 ch |
| 28 | K—B sq | 28 | Q—K B 5 ch |
| 29 | K—K 2 (d) | 29 | Q—K 5 ch |
| 30 | K—B sq (e) | 30 | Q—K B 5 ch |
| 31 | K—Kt sq | 31 | Q—Q 5 ch |
| 32 | K—R sq | 32 | P×R (Q) ch |
| 33 | Q×Q | 33 | Kt—Q 6 |
| 34 | Q—Kt 3? (f) | 34 | Kt—B 7 ch |
| 35 | Q×Kt | 35 | Q×Q |

And Black won.

- (a) If 25... K×B, then Q—R 5 ch, and if 25... K—Kt sq, R×Kt winning.
 (b) B—R 2, P—Q 7; Q—R 5 would have won for White.
 (c) Now Black has a forced draw.
 (d) If Q—B 3, then 29... P×Q R (Q).
 (e) If K×P, Q—Q 6 mate.
 (f) There is nothing better than Q—B sq, giving the perpetual check. If Q—B 3? there is smothered mate, and there are several other losing moves.

OBITUARY.

The chess club of Budweis (Bohemia) has recently suffered a serious loss in the decease of Rudolf Thüry, one of its keenest members. Although no great player, Thüry was a trenchant analyst, with strong leanings toward the problem side of chess. As a solver he was extremely strong, and very rarely foiled: while in his younger days he attained some success as a composer, and the chess editor of *Bohemia* promises a selection from his works in subsequent issues.

REVIEWS.

To commemorate the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Nederlandsche Schaakbond the *Scheveninger Turnierbuch* has recently appeared. It contains an account of the tourney by Herr Weisfeld, the secretary of the Union, with an admirable group of participants, committee, and press representatives. Then follow the games of the master tourney, with a liberal supply of notes and diagrams. The collection is confidently recommended to lovers of the game. The price is 2½ marks only (=2s. 1d.), and can be obtained from Herr S. W. Weisfeld, 408, Prinsengracht, Amsterdam. Price post free 2s. 6d.

We append three games from the book.

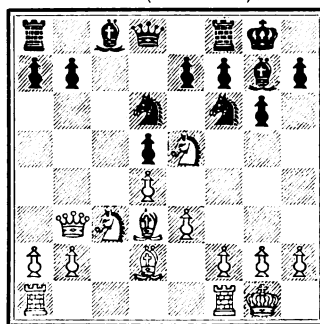
GAME No. 3,988.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

Position after Black's 11th move :—

WHITE. A. SPEYER.	BLACK. F. ENGLUND.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 Kt—Q R 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 P×P	5 P×P
6 P—K 3	6 Kt—B 2
7 B—Q 3	7 P—K Kt 3
8 Q—Kt 3	8 B—Kt 2
9 Kt—K 5	9 Castles
10 Castles	10 Q Kt—K sq
11 B—Q 2	11 Kt—Q 3
(See Diagram).	
12 Kt×Q P	12 Kt×Kt
13 Q×Kt	13 B—K 3
14 Q—R 5	14 B×Kt
15 Q×B	15 B—B 5
16 B—B 2	16 B×R
17 Resigns	

Kt—Q 3
BLACK (ENGLUND).



WHITE (SPEYER).

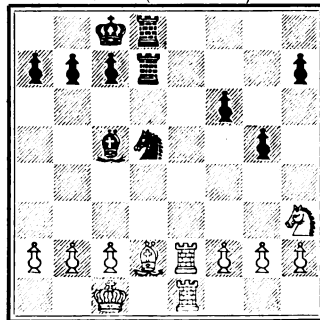
GAME No. 3,989.

Centre Counter.

Position after Black's 17th move :—

WHITE. DR. TE KOLSTE.	BLACK. F. ENGLUND.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P×P	2 Q×P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q R 4
4 P—Q 4	4 P—K 4
5 Q—K R 5	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—Q Kt 5	6 B—Q 2
7 B×Kt	7 B×B
8 P—Q 5	8 B×P
9 Q×K P ch	9 Kt—K 2
10 B—Q 2	10 Castles (Q R)
11 Castles (Q R)	11 P—K B 3
12 Kt×B	12 Q×Kt
13 Q×Q	13 Kt×Q
14 Kt—R 3	14 B—B 4
15 K R—K sq	15 P—K Kt 4
16 R—K 2	16 R—Q 2
17 Q R—K sq	17 K R—Q sq

K R—Q sq
BLACK (ENGLUND).



WHITE (DR. TE KOLSTE).

18 P—K B 3
19 Kt—B 2
20 R×B
21 R×R

18 P—B 3
19 B×Kt
20 R—K 2
21 Kt×R

22 R—K 2
23 P—Q B 4
24 B—B 3
Drawn

22 K—Q 2
23 R—K sq
24 Kt—Kt sq

GAME No. 3,990.

Centre Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. MIESES.	R. LOMAN.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P
3 Q×P	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 Q—K 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 B—Q 2	5 B—Q Kt 5
6 P—K 5	6 B×B ch
7 Kt×B	7 Castles
8 Castles (Q R)	8 Kt—K Kt 5
9 Q—Kt 3	9 Kt (Kt 5)×K P
10 P—K B 4	10 Kt—Kt 3
11 Kt—K 4	11 Q—K R 5
12 Q×Q	12 Kt×Q
13 Kt—Q B 3	

(See Diagram).

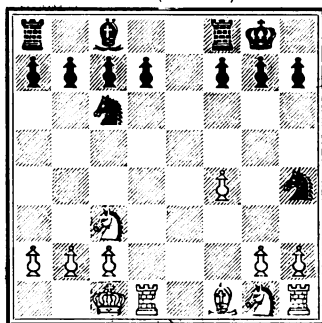
14 Kt—Q 5	13 P—Q 3
15 B—K 2	14 B—K Kt 5
16 Kt×B	15 B×B
17 Kt—Q 4	16 Q R—B sq
18 Kt—Kt 5	17 K R—K sq
19 P—K Kt 3	18 R—K 7
20 Kt (Kt 5)×B P	19 Kt—B 4
21 Kt×Kt ch	20 Kt (B 3)—K 2
	21 Kt×Kt

22 R×P
23 R—Q 7
24 P—Q B 3
25 K R—Q sq
26 R—Q 8 ch
22 Kt—B 4
23 Kt—K 6
24 Kt—B 5
25 K—B sq
26 Resigns

Position after White's 13th move :—

Kt—Q B 3

WHITE (LOMAN).



WHITE (MIESES).

THE BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION YEAR BOOK, 1913.

The chief feature of the latest issue of the *Year Book* of the National Chess Society is a resumé of the work accomplished since the foundation of the Federation in 1904.

The principal work is the promotion of the Annual Congress, which is held in rotation in the area controlled by each of the following five units of which the Federation is comprised : Midland, Northern, and Southern Counties Chess Unions ; Scottish Chess Association ; and the London Chess League.

One half of the net cost of the Congress is provided by the unit in whose territory the meeting is held, the remaining half being paid from the Federation funds. The Federation takes all entrance fees and admission money, and the total is deducted from the gross expenses to find the net expenditure which has to be met in equal shares.

Ten Congresses have been held, and the figures given in the following financial tables provide most interesting reading, and they prove that the determination of the promoters of the Federation to proceed with their policy, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition encountered, has been amply justified.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION CONGRESS ACCOUNTS, 1904-1913.

TABLE A.—CONGRESS EXPENSES.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total.
	Hastings.	South-port.	Shrewsbury.	London.	Tunbridge Wells.	Scarborough.	Oxford.	Glasgow.	Richmond.	Cheltenham.	
Tournament Prizes and Medals	£ 334 13 0	£ 305 17 6	£ 266 3 0	£ 205 14 0	£ 207 14 0	£ 264 7 0	£ 238 3 0	£ 188 3 6	£ 227 5 6	£ 222 19 6	£ 2,461 0 0
Congress Room Hire, Equipment, Lighting, etc.	42 14 3	6 0 0	11 10 9	55 4 0	31 4 0	11 11 0	21 5 6	10 0 0	22 10 8	19 4 0	231 4 2
Printing and Advertising	53 9 0	38 1 6	44 9 0	43 1 7	25 1 5	41 7 10	49 19 5	33 15 0	37 15 6	26 0 8	393 0 11
Hire Clocks, sets and boards	13 1 3	11 2 6	11 16 7	12 9 8	7 4 5	12 14 0	7 9 9	5 18 6	7 5 0	7 14 6	96 16 2
Wages, Attendants, etc.	6 17 6	5 11 6	3 12 6	In Hire.	6 0 0	7 17 0	6 2 0	6 14 0	In Hire.	In Hire.	42 14 6
Postages and Sundries	7 16 8	11 4 6	19 12 1	17 8 7	12 11 9	12 16 4	14 5 11	15 9 4	11 9 1	13 10 7	136 4 10
			357 3 11	Excursion	Deficits	—	3 0 2	—	3 6 3	—	6 6 5
Transferred to General Fund	—	—	8 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 2
	£ 458 11 8	£ 377 17 6	£ 365 7 1	£ 333 17 10	£ 289 15 7	£ 350 13 2	£ 340 5 9	£ 260 0 4	£ 309 12 0	£ 289 9 3	£ 3,375 10 2

TABLE B.—CONGRESS RECEIPTS.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total.
	Hastings.	South-port.	Shrewsbury.	London.	Tunbridge Wells.	Scarborough.	Oxford.	Glasgow.	Richmond.	Cheltenham.	
Hastings Chess Club	£ 162 16 4	£ 169 16 8	£ 154 14 7	£ 121 2 6	£ 128 8 0	£ 138 11 10	£ 131 11 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 111 16 0	£ 114 9 0	£ 182 16 4
Congress Units	93 15 6	55 2 0	100 5 9	50 4 6	18 3 0	55 5 6	63 10 6	29 4 0	28 19 10	15 4 6	1,170 9 7
Other Units	70 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	509 15 1
President's donation	74 11 0	54 9 6	56 15 6	57 19 0	65 19 6	80 2 6	74 9 0	54 4 0	80 17 6	75 4 0	520 0 0
Entry Fees	18 8 0	16 18 0	3 11 3	21 12 0	5 9 0	11 2 0	5 14 6	3 12 0	5 2 6	7 0 0	674 11 6
Admission money	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98 9 3
Donations for Brilliancy Prizes, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grant from General Fund	£ 19 0 10	£ 31 11 4	—	£ 32 19 10	£ 21 16 1	£ 10 5 0	£ 9 4 0	£ 21 19 4	£ 32 16 2	£ 1 1 0	£ 21 11 0
	£ 458 11 8	£ 377 17 6	£ 365 7 1	£ 333 17 10	£ 289 15 7	£ 350 13 2	£ 340 5 9	£ 260 0 4	£ 309 12 0	£ 289 9 3	£ 3,375 10 2

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION GENERAL EXPENSES ACCOUNTS, 1904-1913.

TABLE C.—GENERAL EXPENSES.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total.
Preliminary Expenses	£ s. d. 8 17 5	£ s. d. 2 7 9	£ s. d. 19 12 11	£ s. d. 23 17 1	£ s. d. 12 10 5	£ s. d. 10 9 1	£ s. d. 12 2 4	£ s. d. 11 17 6	£ s. d. 14 7 6	£ s. d. 10 2 9	£ s. d. 8 17 5
Dies for Medals, Cases for Trophies, etc.	5 0 0	15 1 1	12 3 0	12 3 0	12 3 0	10 9 1	12 2 4	11 17 6	14 7 6	10 2 9	7 7 9
Printing and Stationery	12 3 10	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	142 4 6
Secretary's Allowance	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	250 0 0
Postage and Sundry Expenses	4 5 0	10 15 8	10 2 9	11 15 1	7 18 2	8 15 6	11 17 6	14 16 0	12 12 10	7 12 9	100 11 3
Grants to Congresses	19 0 10	31 11 4	—	32 19 10	21 16 1	5 6 4	5 16 9	21 19 4	32 16 2	26 10 9	197 17 5
Problem Tourney Expenses	—	—	11 14 0	—	—	12 1 7	—	9 13 2	—	—	33 8 9
Cost of Badges	—	—	—	7 12 6	0 9 6	1 16 0	0 18 0	—	Laws of Chess.	0 2 9	17 18 9
Income Invested	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0 0	3 3 0	4 1 0	50 18 0	100 18 0
School Shields and Medals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 11 6	10 15 6
	£ 74 7 1	84 15 10	66 9 8	101 4 6	67 14 2	63 8 6	105 14 7	86 9 0	88 17 6	130 18 6	869 19 4
	Bank Balance										26 4 4
	£896 3 8										

TABLE D.—GENERAL RECEIPTS.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Total.
Contributions to Prelim. Exps.	£ s. d. 10 10 0	£ s. d. 42 0 0	£ s. d. 42 0 0	£ s. d. 42 0 0	£ s. d. 52 10 0	£ s. d. 52 10 0	£ s. d. 52 10 0	£ s. d. 52 10 0	£ s. d. 52 10 0	£ s. d. 52 10 0	£ s. d. 10 10 0
General Donations	100 5 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	400 5 0
Units Subs.	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	483 0 0
Associates' Subs.	1 11 6	3 3 0	5 5 0	7 7 0	9 9 0	9 19 6	12 12 0	10 10 0	9 9 0	10 10 0	79 16 0
Vice-Presidents' Subs.	—	22 1 0	17 16 0	15 15 0	17 17 0	17 17 0	16 16 0	14 14 0	14 14 0	13 13 0	151 3 0
Sale of Badges, 1907-8-9, and Chess Laws, 1913	—	—	—	2 14 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	8 12 4	8 12 4	8 12 4	3 1 9	6 11 9
Dividends	—	—	—	2 8 4	6 18 0	6 17 4	8 12 4	8 12 4	8 12 4	11 9 7	53 10 3
Congress Surplus	—	—	8 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 3 2
Problem Tourney Entrance Fees, etc.	—	—	3 4 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4 6
	£ 154 6 6	67 4 0	76 8 8	70 4 4	87 6 0	87 7 10	90 10 4	86 6 4	85 5 4	91 4 4	896 3 8

The first table shows that the expenses of founding the Federation was £8 17s. 5d. ; that the average annual expense of general printing and stationery is £14 4s. 3d. Postages, insurances, and sundry small expenses average £10.

The amount shown in dividends received is very gratifying, and likely to increase. It is claimed, and justly so, that expenditure has been carefully watched, and that an adequate benefit has accrued to British chess. Further, that the income has been obtained without undue strain on any constituent unit of the Federation.

In addition to the work done the assets on September 30th were :—

Balance in Bank	.. .. .	£26	4	4
Funds in hand for investment	.. .. .	20	2	0
India 3 per cent. Stock	.. .. .	305	0	0
India 3½ per cent. Stock	.. .. .	109	0	0
Championship Trophy (cost price)	.. .. .	52	10	0
Ladies' Championship Trophy (cost price)	.. .. .	25	0	0
Dies for Championship Medal (cost price)	.. .. .	5	0	0
Liabilities, <i>nil</i> .		£542	16	4

The tables show that £3,367 7s. has been expended on the ten Congresses, an average of £336 14s. 4d. Of the full total, £2,461, or 73 per cent., has been returned to the competitors in prizes, the remaining 27 per cent. being the cost of working. The variations in working cost are mainly due to differences in expense of hall and fitting up same, according as it is loaned free to the Federation or has to be hired for the purpose.

Competitors contributed in entrance fees £674 11s. 6d., whilst the two presidents have given £520.

During the ten years 48 individual players competed for the British Championship, the winners being Mr. H. E. Atkins, seven times, and once *ex aequo* with Mr. W. E. Napier ; Mr. R. C. Griffith, and Mr. F. D. Yates (holder).

KENT CHESS CONGRESS AT DARTFORD.

THE Annual Congress of the Kent County Chess Association was held at Dartford, in the Central Wesleyan Hall, from April 12th—17th. It was managed by a committee of the Dartford Chess Club, with Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson as hon. sec. and Mr. S. J. Holloway as hon. treas., and under the capable management of these two gentlemen it proved entirely successful, and is a striking example of what a small and new club can do under efficient direction to organise and finance a meeting of this kind.

The Congress was opened on Easter Monday by Councillor W. E. Goff, J.P., chairman of the Dartford Urban District Council, and in addition to the first and second rounds of the tournaments a knock-out tournament was held as usual for those who only came for the day. In one section Mr. C. Chapman, of Sevenoaks, was the winner, while in the other a tie resulted between Mr. W. T. Hurley, of Rochester, and Mr. W. Winter.

The annual general meeting of the Association was held in the afternoon, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: President, Sir Wm. Hart-Dyke, Bart.; chairman of council, Mr. W. W. White; match captain, Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. M. Brooke; committee of council (in addition to above), Messrs. C. Chapman, S. J. Holloway, C. H. May and H. J. Stone.

The secretary's report on the season showed a successful year. Kent wins for the second consecutive year the correspondence championship of the Southern Counties Chess Union, defeating Essex in the final round by 17 to 13. A statement of accounts showed the probability of a small balance in hand at the close of the season. Much regret was expressed at the retirement from the office of chairman of the council of Mr. C. F. Delcomyn, who has filled the post most ably for the past five years.

During the week various arrangements for the entertainment of visitors were made. On Tuesday the Vicar of Dartford conducted a party over the interesting old Parish Church, explaining the many points of historical interest. On Wednesday Herr Ed. Lasker gave an interesting lecture on Strategy in Chess; and on Friday a delightful orchestral concert was provided by Dr. Jowett and his excellent band of 50 performers from the employées of Messrs. Burrowes & Wellcome's chemical works. The Wellcome Club was also inspected, a most palatial edifice, stocked with interesting relics collected in various parts of the globe.

The prizes were distributed on Saturday by Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis, and a presentation was made on behalf of the competitors and visitors to Messrs. Stevenson and Holloway.

With regard to the play, interest centred in the open tournament, or open congress championship, as it was designated in the programme. This was played on a novel scheme, the invention of Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson and Mr. S. J. Holloway, the object being to provide for a larger number of competitors than would fill one section, and also avoid separating them into different sections in which the leaders would never meet. The 18 competitors first played in three primary sections of six players, arranged as far as possible of equal strength. When these sections had played, the first two in each section were put into secondary section No. 1, the next two in each section into No. 2, and the last two in each section into No. 3, and these three secondary sections then played, prizes being given for both primary and secondary sections.

This ingenious arrangement worked so well that it may seem ungenerous to point out two small defects in its practical working which just served to keep it on the human plane, and short of ideal perfection. The first was that there happened to be four competitors in a class by themselves as regards strength, and it was inevitable that one primary section should contain two of these and the others only one each. This could not be helped, as it would have been impossible to work four sections in the time, and two sections were equally impracticable. The second defect, which is really the more serious of the two, is that an entirely fictitious value was attached to the last

two places in the primary sections owing to the two prizes in the third secondary section, from which it is clear that—from a monetary point of view—it would pay a competitor who was not fairly sure of a prize in the second secondary section to get into the third secondary section and try for first prize there. This might be remedied by so arranging the prizes that all players in secondary section 2 should receive higher reward than the first prize winner in No. 3.

We herewith give the scores of the tournaments :—

OPEN CONGRESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

PRIMARY SECTION A.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	
1. Mr. F. A. Eve	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	2nd prize. 1st prize.
2. Mr. P. R. Gibbs	1	—	0	0	0	0	1	
3. Mr. I. Gunsberg	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	
4. Mr. E. Lasker	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5. Mr. C. H. Lorch	1	1	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6. Mr. A. West	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	

PRIMARY SECTION B.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	
1. Mr. R. E. Lean	—	1	1	0	0	0	2	2nd prize. 1st prize.
2. Mr. A. Louis	0	—	0	1	1	0	2	
3. Mr. H. Pinkerton	0	1	—	0	1	0	2	
4. Mr. J. Raoux	1	0	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5. Mr. G. Wilkes	1	0	0	0	—	0	1	
6. Mr. F. D. Yates	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

PRIMARY SECTION C.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	
1. Mr. F. Brown	—	1	0	1	0	0	2	2nd prize. 1st prize.
2. Mr. L. C. G. Dewing	0	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3. Mr. J. Du Mont	1	0	—	1	1	0	3	
4. Mr. J. Macalister	0	1	0	—	0	0	1	
5. Mr. A. H. Privonitz	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6. Mr. G. A. Thomas	1	1	1	1	1	—	5	

SECONDARY SECTION A.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	
1. Mr. J. Du Mont	—	0	0	1	—	1	2	1st prize. 2nd prize (tie). 2nd prize (tie).
2. Mr. I. Gunsberg	1	—	—	1	1	1	4	
3. Mr. Ed. Lasker	1	—	—	1	0	1	3	
4. Mr. J. Raoux	0	0	0	—	0	—	0	
5. Mr. G. A. Thomas	—	0	1	1	—	1	3	
6. Mr. F. D. Yates	0	0	0	—	0	—	0	

N.B.—Mr. Yates retired from the competition after losing his first game to Mr. Thomas.

SECONDARY SECTION B.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	
1. Mr. F. Brown	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2nd prize.
2. Mr. R. E. Lean	0	—	0	—	1	0	1	
3. Mr. C. H. Lorch	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	1st prize.
4. Mr. H. Pinkerton	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	—	1	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5. Mr. A. H. Prvonitz	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	
6. Mr. A. West	0	1	—	1	0	—	2	

SECONDARY SECTION C.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.	
1. Mr. L. C. G. Dewing	—	1	0	1	—	1	3	2nd prize.
2. Mr. F. A. Eve	0	—	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3. Mr. P. R. Gibbs	1	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1st prize.
4. Mr. A. Louis	0	1	0	—	1	—	2	
5. Mr. J. Macalister	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	1	
6. Mr. G. Wilkes	0	0	0	—	1	—	1	

First-Class Tournament.—Mr. S. Andrade (6), 1st prize; Mrs. Moseley (5), 2nd prize; Mrs. R. H. Stevenson (4), 3rd prize; Rev. J. Malden (3 $\frac{1}{2}$); Mr. W. M. Brooke (3); Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh (3); Mrs. Holloway (3); Mrs. Banting ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Kent Tournament.—Mr. W. Gordon Watson (7), 1st prize; Miss Abraham, Mr. C. H. Taylor (6), 2nd prize (tie); Mr. M. White Stevens, Miss Watson (5); Mrs. Lewis, Mr. F. R. Pickering (3); Rev. F. Havard Jones (1); Mrs. P. S. Stevenson (0).

Evening Tournament (three sections).—First prizes: Mr. S. J. Holloway, Mr. P. Sullivan, Mr. O. M. Keevil, Mrs. Lorch, Mr. H. F. West. Second prizes: Mr. J. H. Brown.

Lightning Tournaments were won by Mr. R. E. Lean and Mr. J. Raoux.

A Kriegspiel Tournament was won by Mr. S. Passmore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAX LANGE ATTACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I notice that Messrs. Griffith and White, in the second edition of that excellent work *Modern Chess Openings*, still incline to the opinion that 9 P—K Kt 3 in the Max Lange is favourable to Black. I quote the first sixteen moves of column 14, on page 73, which is the variation which had previously proved too much for Black:—

1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 Castles, Kt—B 3; 5 P—Q 4, P×P; 6 P—K 5, P—Q 4; 7 P×Kt, P×B; 8 R—K sq ch, B—K 3; 9 Kt—K Kt 5, P—K Kt 3; 10 Q—B 3, Castles; 11 R×B, P×R; 12 P—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 13 Kt×K P, Q—K 2; 14 B—Kt 5, R×P; 15 B×Q, R×Q; 16 B×B, R—B 3.

17 Kt×Q P is now given for White, but 17 Kt×B P seems much better. E.g., 17 Kt×B P, R—Q B sq; 18 Kt—Kt 5, R—B 4; 19 B×P ch, K—Kt sq; 20 Kt×R P, Kt×B; 21 Kt×R, R—B 4; 21 Kt—R 3, and White should win without much difficulty. Or 17... R—Q sq; 18 Kt—Q 2, R—Q 2; 19 Kt—K 4, R—B 4; 20 Kt—K 6, and again White should win.

Personally, I feel convinced that 9 P—K Kt 3 involves a loss of time which should prove fatal to Black somehow or other.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Nagpur, Central Provinces, India, March 31st.

N. J. ROUGHTON.

THE CHESS WORLD.

Prof. Rice, of New York, has contributed 500 marks towards the Mannheim congress fund.

The Middlesex county cup has been won by the Hampstead Club, and the county trophy by the Maida Vale Club.

Herr Snozko-Borowski has received a cup from the management of the *Wetscherneje Wremja* in honour of his win against Capablanca.

The *Elberfelder Tägliche Anzeiger* has been publishing a chess column for the last four months. It is edited by the Schachklub Morphy, Berliner Hof.

The championship of the Liverpool Club has been won by Mr. A. G. Conde, with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 10. Mr. H. A. James was second with a score of 6 points.

The championship of the Belfast Chess Club has been won this season by Mr. A. S. Roper with a score of 5 wins and 1 loss. Mr. H. Thomas was second with 4 wins, 1 draw and 1 loss.

The *Lichtenfelser Tageblatt* opened on March 28th a chess column, edited by Herr Kunstmann. It contains a problem by the editor, chess news, and the announcement of a solving tourney.

We congratulate Herr Hubert Procházka, formerly editor of the chess column in the Prague journal *Union*, upon his promotion to the Doctorship of Hygiene at the University of Bohemia.

At St. Petersburg in a recent tourney in which Aljechin, Lowenfish and Smorodsky played with the strongest of the students, the result was: 1, 2, Freymann and Romanoff (4); 3, 4, Golubeff and Svereff (2).

The United Amsterdam Chess Association now numbers 97 members; the Amsterdam Chess Club 63. These two rivals played a return match on March 9th, resulting in a win for the former by 14 to $12\frac{1}{2}$. In the first match the same team won by 35 to 25.

The entries are now closed for the international correspondence tourney of *L'Eco degli Scacchi*. The participants, numbering 43, are divided into five groups, and (judging from the names) represent France, Germany, Italy, Bohemia, Poland, Russia and Scandinavia.

The Rheinisch-Westfälischer Schachverbund now numbers 22 clubs, and is to hold its annual gathering at Dusseldorf this year, and probably at Barmen in 1915. It has accepted a challenge from Holland to play a match at either Arnheim or Nymwegen, as may be arranged.

The Chess Club of Zwickhau numbers 26 members, and reports a vigorous interest in the game and well-attended evenings. This club has taken over the arrangements this year for the 8th congress of the "Sächsische Schachbund," to take place probably on October 31st and November 1st.

The "Kitchen Memorial" correspondence tournament of the Yorkshire Chess Association has been won this season by Mr. J. W. Morton, of the Bradford Club, with a score of 5 points out of a possible 6. Mr. Morton has consistently taken part in the contest for the past four or five years.

"Chess may be a science, but its aim is limited to giving delight and recreation. Though it means continual work, it is something apart from the daily round of labour, always second, and never first."

"I have seen men so transported with their passion for the game that they are, as it were, held in the meshes of a net. They have found the perfection of life in it, and missed the higher."—*Magyar Sakkvilág*.

Capablanca, who has been called the "New Morphy," recently won, in most brilliant style, several games at Vienna. These were (1) *v.* Kaufmann and Fährdrich in consultation (French); (2) *v.* Tartakover (Scotch Gambit); (3) *v.* Réti (Spanish).

Before this visit he had played in two sittings 60 simultaneous games at Kiev. Result: won 49, lost 7, drew 4.

Chess in Roumania.—It is with great regret that we have to announce that M. Costin, the indefatigable toiler on behalf of chess in Roumania, and editor of *Recreatiunea*, has been obliged by ill-health to stop publication for a few months. It has been necessary for him to go away for a complete change and rest; he hopes to return in the autumn and resume publication. We sympathise with him, and look forward to his speedy recovery.

Under the auspices of *L'Eco degli Scacchi* and the Italian Chess Federation, Dr. Tarrasch made a tour during February and March of the principal Italian chess centres. The German master won applause and admiration everywhere by the brilliance of his play. Among the places visited were Milan, where he played three games in consultation; Turin, where he won 12 and drew 2 out of 17 simultaneous games; Naples, Viareggio, Genoa, Bologna, and Monte Carlo.

It is really remarkable how many chess players there are who never see a chess magazine and who take no interest in fostering the publication of games, problems, and news. They seem to be content to sit in the club night after night and play the same openings with the same opponents. That is their world, and they see nothing of the beauties created by others and published for the enjoyment of all who care to look. To all such chessists a copy of the *British Chess Magazine*, which contains annotated games, problems, reviews of books, and news, would open up a new world.—*Belfast Northern Whig*.

Herr H. D. B. Meijer has made a recent exhibition of simultaneous play by A. Speyer in Holland, the basis of an investigation into "thinking-time." It appears that Speyer completed the first 5 moves in 5 minutes, 2 in 15, 3 in 33, 4 in 32, 5 in 38, 6 in 24, 7 in 18. The result is that for moves 10 to 25 the greatest time is required, whence it is reasonable to arrange a fixed period of two hours instead of one at the opening of matches. Meijer's suggestion of a three hours' period of grace is not a happy one, says the *Deutsches Wochenschach*, as it would lead to a serious increase in the number of interrupted games.

A literary "find" was reported in the London Correspondence of the *Birmingham Post* of March 30th, viz., a copy of the first edition of Pope's "Iliad" of 1720 in six volumes. These were a present from the poet to his friend Gilbert White, of Selborne. On the fly-leaf of the second volume is a diagram of a position in a game between White and three Oriel friends, played on March 26th, 1746. The much-searched-for portrait of White has, it appears, at last been found, since the third and fifth volume have pen-and-ink sketches of the famous naturalist, drawn by F. Chapman, one of the three players mentioned.

The adjudication of the games left over in the match Lancashire v. Yorkshire have been dealt with, and the final scores are now indicated below :—

LANCASHIRE.				YORKSHIRE.			
Previous score	..	..	16	Previous score	..	..	12
Mr. S. Keir	..	..	1	Mr. G. W. Moses	..	..	0
Mr. S. Wellington	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. Leader	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>				<hr/>			
17 $\frac{1}{2}$				12 $\frac{1}{2}$			

The International Tournament at St. Petersburg was opened on April 20th by Mr. B. E. Maljutin, president of the St. Petersburg Chess Society. Among those present were His Excellency P. A. Sabouroff, hon. president of the Congress Committee, and Prof. Gebhardt, of the German Chess Association.

The competitors are Messrs. Bernstein, Blackburne, Aljechin, Capablanca, Gunsberg, Janowski, Lasker, Marshall, Niemzowitch, Rubinstein, and Dr. Tarrasch. In the first round Capablanca defeated Niemzowitsch, and Lasker beat Blackburne. In the second round Lasker and Niemzowitsch drew, and Capablanca drew against Marshall.

M. Flamberg, who has recently been playing at Cracow, was born at Warsaw in 1880, and went to the London Technical College at the age of 15, where he first made the acquaintance of the chequered board. There he met Teichmann, and may be said to have had a share in deepening his knowledge of the game. After leaving London for the East he found occasion to play against Langleben in a local tourney, and beat him. From that time he was very successful, yielding only to Rubinstein. At St. Petersburg he was second after Lewitzky, at Vilna fifth, and at Warsaw third, only Duras and Lowtzky being above him. At St. Petersburg later he again obtained third place after Aljechin and Niemzowitsch. His latest performance is the winning of

the tourney at Cracow, where the scores were : Flamberg, 3 ; Dominik, 2 ; Ameisen, 0 ; Hanke, 1.—*Szachista Polski*.

Szachista Polski publishes a biographical notice of Dr. Lasker. The story of his career is well known, but we may perhaps recall the following. Born in 1868 at Berlin, he studied mathematics at Göttingen and took his doctorate at Heidelberg. He began chess when 12 years old, and won the title of master at Breslau in 1889. He won four first prizes in 1892-6 at London, New York, Nüremberg, and St. Petersburg, and, twice defeating the then champion Steinitz in 1892 and 1897 took his vacated place as world's champion.

The paragraph closes with an appropriate maxim for the present champion : " Volenti non fit injuria " ; and is followed by an article by Dr. Lasker himself on the " Philosophy of the Royal Game," at the conclusion of which he says " Chess play is just a marionette show, whose puppets play in lively earnest and with great vigour."

A match by correspondence has just been completed between the Lincolnshire and Norfolk County Associations, resulting in a win for Norfolk by the odd game.

NORFOLK.				LINCOLNSHIRE.			
Rev. F. E. Hamond	..	..	1	Mr. H. B. Williams	..	..	0
Mr. G. M. Broadbridge	..	..	0	Mr. G. H. Hill	..	..	1
Rev. W. E. Bolland	..	..	0	Mr. H. Moss	..	..	1
Mr. C. N. Palmer	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. G. Beverley	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Harper	..	..	0	Mr. A. M. Sparke	..	..	1
Mr. G. E. Amies	..	..	0	Mr. J. H. Todd	..	..	1
Mr. F. C. Betts	..	..	0	Rev. A. Leahey	..	..	1
Dr. T. L. Lack	..	..	0	Mr. F. H. Weighell	..	..	1
Mr. A. T. Cannell	..	..	1	Mr. G. J. Sparke	..	..	0
Rev. T. R. Chute	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. E. Reade	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Wharton	..	..	1	Mr. W. B. Wilson	..	..	0
Mr. A. W. Gaye	..	..	1	Mr. H. R. Chafer	..	..	0
Mr. A. T. Nicholls	..	..	1	Mr. F. S. Harrison	..	..	0
Mr. G. M. Broadbridge	..	..	1	Mr. G. H. Cresswell	..	..	0
Rev. E. H. Kinder	..	..	1	Rev. Davies	..	..	0
<hr/> 8				<hr/> 7			

Chess in Scotland.—The tenth annual Congress of the Scottish Ladies' Association was held at Edinburgh, and the tournaments attracted a good entry. For the ladies' championship eight competed, the result being a tie between Miss Gilchrist (Glasgow) and Miss Taylor (Edinburgh), who drew with each other and beat all their other opponents. A deciding match will be played later. Miss Hutchison-Stirling, the present holder, did not compete. At the annual meeting afterwards, on 4th April, the hon. secretary and treasurer were re-elected, whilst Mrs. Gibb, Glasgow, was appointed president, with Mrs. Richardson and Miss S. Mair, Edinburgh, vice-presidents.

The Burns Club, Glasgow, closed its season on Monday, 6th April, with an open invitation " lightning " handicap tourney, and presentation of the club's prizes. The tourney was won by Mr. W. Gibson, after a tie with Mr. C. Wardhaugh.

Mr. J. A. McKee, Glasgow, has won the West of Scotland Championship Cup Tourney this season. Mr. W. Gibson won last season's competition.

Fifeshire beat Edinburgh Chess League in a match at Cowdenbeath, played on 28th March, by 7 games to 3, this being Fifeshire's first win in this annual fixture.

The *Tidschrift* gives news of the "Batavian Capablanca," Si Narsar. His simultaneous play at Java seems to have electrified the players in those distant parts; and we quote one of his recent games from the *Tidschrift* :—

GAME No. 3,991.

Irregular Opening.

WHITE. SI NARSAR.	BLACK. L . . . D.
1 P—Q R 4	1 P—K B 4
2 P—K R 3	2 P—Q 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P—K 4
4 Q—Q 2	4 P—K 5
5 Q—B 4	5 B—K 2
6 Q—R 2	6 B—K 3
7 R—R 3	7 P—B 4
8 R—K Kt 3 !	8 Q—R 4 ch
9 Kt—Q 2	9 B—R 5
10 P—K B 3	10 B—Kt 6 ?

11 P—Q 5

White is in a bad way, and speculates now on the avariciousness of his opponent.

11 P—K 6

12 P—Q B 4

A very fine piece of speculation.

12 P—B 5

..... Black naturally falls into the trap.

Stalemate. A most remarkable position.

We are indebted to Mr. Dean P. Woleben, hon. secretary of the National Correspondence Chess Association of the United States, for the score of the appended game, which was contested in the first round of the current tournament. Mr. Woleben says :—" White gets enough material for his Bishop and Knight, but Black's kick back is sudden and decisive. Although the play is not of the best, it is surely interesting, and I think Mr. Seymour handled the game in elegant style."

GAME No. 3,992.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE. MR. LEATHERMAN.	BLACK. MR. SEYMOUR.	7 B×P ch ?	7 K×B
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	8 Kt—Kt 5 ch	8 Q×Kt !
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	9 Q—Kt 3 ch	9 B—K 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P	10 Q×Kt P	10 Q—Kt 3
4 B—Q B 4	4 B—B 4	11 Q×R ?	11 B—K R 6
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3	12 P—K Kt 3	12 Q×K P
6 P—B 3	6 B—K Kt 5	13 P—B 3	13 P—Q 6 dis ch
		14 Resigns	

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Francis J. Wallis, of Sydney, New South Wales, for the records of the two correspondence games, Melbourne *versus* Sydney, which we publish in the present

number, with notes by Mr. J. H. Blackburne. In his covering letter Mr. Wallis also encloses the following gamelet which he played recently. With full consideration for the feelings of his opponent, Mr. Wallis says :

"I recently played a scratch game which has a few points of brilliancy, but would not care to give opponent's name other than 'Mr. X.'"

"As one does not often see a game of the Polish Gambit it may interest some skittle players to see it revived. You published some analysis in *B.C.M.* a few years ago."

GAME No. 3,993.

The Polish Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.	6 Castles	6 P—K 3
Mr. F. J. WALLIS.	"Mr. X."	7 P—Q 5	7 Kt—Q Kt 5
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	8 Q—Kt 5 ch	8 Q—Q 2
2 P—K 4	2 P×P	9 Q×Kt P	9 Q—B sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	10 B—Kt 5 ch	10 Kt—Q 2
4 B—K Kt 5	4 B—K B 4	11 P×P !!	11 P×P
5 Q—K 2	5 Kt—Q B 3	12 R×Kt !!	12 Resigns

A Chess Congress as a Town's Advertisement.—The complete success of the Kent County Association's Easter Congress, of which a full report appears on another page, should encourage chess clubs in other towns to follow the example of Dartford. Until this year the county officials have limited their choice of venue for the annual event to Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, and a few other places, and it was, no doubt, with some misgivings that the Dartford Club, which has only a small membership, undertook the responsibility of securing the financial support necessary for the congress. Thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of Messrs. Stevenson and Holloway, and the local patriotism of the Dartfordians, the requisite funds were raised. A splendid entry was received, and a delightful week was spent in the historic town by all concerned. Other towns which have hitherto regarded the holding of a chess congress as a useless expense should notice the splendid advertisement which Dartford has received this Easter. The *Evening News* each day has contained a full report of the proceedings up to the end of the morning session, and of the London dailies, both the *Morning Post* and the *Telegraph* have devoted considerable space each morning to the doings of the previous day, the consequence being that the existence and excellencies of Dartford have been brought before the public in a persistent and striking manner. Town Councils looking for means of advertisement might do worse than take the hint.

We are indebted to Mr. G. W. Cutler, hon. secretary Devon County Chess Association, for score of match below. The contest was in the first round of the current competition for the correspondence championship of the Southern Counties Union.

DEVON.	HANTS.
Mr. T. Taylor *1	Mr. F. J. H. Elwell *0
Mr. W. Mears *1	Mr. J. S. West *0
Mr. A. W. Peet ½	Mr. F. N. Braund ½

Mr. Walter Turner	*½	Mr. H. D. Osborn	*½
Mr. G. F. Thompson	1	Mr. W. Veitch	0
Mr. H. J. H. Cope	½	Mr. H. A. Way	½
Mr. R. S. Owen	†1	Mr. A. B. Coe	†0
Rev. G. P. A. Blomefield	0	Mr. J. S. Flower	1
Mr. Spencer Cox	0	Mr. S. D. Caws	1
Mr. A. P. Waterfield	1	Mr. H. W. Daws	0
Mr. Cecil E. Parry	½	Mr. A. H. Yerbury	½
Mr. Thos. W. Bourne	½	Mr. W. F. Masom	½
Mr. W. R. Neve	*½	Mr. W. Turner	*½
Mr. Ellison Pearse	0	Mr. J. Bradfield	1
Dr. Elgar Down	†1	Mr. C. Parsons	†0
Mr. Harry Noyes	0	Mr. H. J. Penwill	1
Mr. H. J. Mansfield	*½	Mr. L. C. Whetham	*½
Mr. C. W. Noehmer	1	Mr. F. G. Binning	0
Mr. E. L. Jackson	½	Mr. J. Slatter	½
Mr. Edwin Palmer	1	Mr. C. Cheston	0
Mr. W. H. Maunder	½	Mr. J. R. Waldron	½
Mr. A. Leonard Noake	1	Rev. H. W. Yorke	0
Rev. A. H. M. Hare	½	Mr. A. C. Whiteker	½
Dr. W. Makeig-Jones	*1	Mr. R. Senior	*0
Dr. F. B. Fisher	1	Mr. J. W. Foot	0
Mr. W. Frost	0	Mr. G. Spreadbury	1
Mr. J. Alfred Moyle	0	Mr. G. A. Adolphus	1
Mr. M. White Stevens	0	Mr. R. T. Woodcock	1
Rev. H. C. Briggs	0	Mr. A. J. Taylor	1
Rev. Prebendary Wodehouse	0	Mr. F. W. Borman	1

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* Adjudicated. † Agreed by Conductors.

The Gambit tourney, which has been a feature of the current chess season in Belfast, was recently brought to a close, and resulted in the first prize being won by Mr. W. Y. Chamberlain, of the Strand-town Chess Club. We append the full record of play, taken from the *Belfast Northern Whig*.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1 Mr. W. Y. Chamberlain ..	—	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
2 Mr. Alf. S. Roper	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
3 Mr. T. Patterson	0	1	—	1	1	0	0	1	4
4 Mr. W. T. Robertson ..	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	4
5 Mr. W. H. Lloyd	1	0	0	0	—	1	1	0	3
6 Mr. F. H. Purdy	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	½	2½
7 Mr. F. A. Sloss	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	2
8 Mr. T. E. Morton	0	1	0	0	1	½	0	—	2½

We also take from our contemporary the appended report of the meeting, at which the prizes were presented, on April, 18th:—

"Mr. Richard Noble, M.A., originator of the tourney, presided, and he said the idea he had in view was to benefit local chess. In club matches the first consideration was the winning of the match, and he believed this had an adverse effect upon the game by confining the players to one or two openings. The rule which made the dictated openings compulsory led to more interesting play, and benefitted the individual competitor by extending his knowledge of the game. He was pleased that the idea met with general favour, and he was especially gratified to find that every competitor played out to the last round—even those who by that time had lost all chance of winning the prize. This, he thought,

was proof of the interest the tournament had aroused, and encouraged him to put it on a permanent basis by presenting for annual competition a prize which he would name the M'Donnell Memorial Trophy, after the great Alexander M'Donnell, who was a native of Belfast. Mr. Noble then handed the first year's prize, which consisted of a valuable set of Staunton chess-men, to Mr. W. Y. Chamberlain, who had the highest score, and at the same time announced that the brilliancy prize for the best game played in the tournament had been won by Mr. A. S. Roper. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, said they were all greatly indebted to Mr. Noble for what he had done to promote the interests of the game in Belfast, and he moved a hearty vote of thanks to him and to the two chess editors for the trouble they had taken in the matter. This was seconded by Mr. Roper, passed by acclamation, and suitably acknowledged."

Warwickshire v. Leicestershire.—The match between these counties in this season's contest to decide the championship of the Midland Union was played at the Birmingham Y.M.C.A. on March 27th.

Score:—WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	..	..	..	1
Mr. F. G. Butcher	..	..	..	1
Mr. F. H. Terrill	..	..	..	0
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. W. Wilder	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. G. Reeve	..	..	..	1
Mr. G. E. Sherwin	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. Reeve	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. G. Bennitt	..	..	..	1
Mr. W. A. Hooper	..	..	..	1
Mr. C. Blomberg	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. H. Griffiths	..	..	..	0
Mr. G. Pinson	..	..	..	1
Mr. M. Samuelson	..	..	..	1
Mr. W. C. Deykin	..	..	..	0

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. E. H. Collier	..	..	..	0
Dr. L. Storr-Best	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. K. Wakeford	..	..	..	1
Mr. T. H. Bumpus	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. Storr-Best	..	..	..	0
Mr. F. Draycott	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. Garratt	..	..	..	1
Mr. F. Moore	..	..	..	1
Ald. A. A. Bumpus	..	..	..	0
Mr. G. P. Main	..	..	..	0
Mr. T. S. Lea	..	..	..	1
Mr. G. T. Edwards	..	..	..	1
Mr. L. J. Burge	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. Goodman	..	..	..	0
Mr. H. J. W. Gardiner	..	..	..	1

8

7

The following list of the counties figuring in the final of the M.C.C.U. contest since its inception seventeen years ago, and their scores, will be of interest, and is taken from the *Birmingham Post*:—

1898	Leicestershire	..	..	..	6½	Worcestershire	..	..	..	5½
1899	Worcestershire	..	..	..	7	Staffordshire	..	..	..	6
1900	Warwickshire	..	..	..	7	Worcestershire	..	..	..	*5
1901	Worcestershire	..	..	..	6½	Warwickshire	..	..	..	5½
1902	Leicestershire	..	..	..	7½	Staffordshire	..	..	..	†5½
1903	Worcestershire	..	..	..	8½	Leicestershire	..	..	..	†5½
1904	Warwickshire	..	..	..	8	Shropshire	..	..	..	7
1905	Warwickshire	..	..	..	7½	Worcestershire	..	..	..	6½
1906	Leicestershire	..	..	..	9	Staffordshire	..	..	..	5
1907	Warwickshire	..	..	..	6½	Shropshire	..	..	..	5½
1908	Warwickshire	..	..	..	7½	Leicestershire	..	..	..	5½
1909	Warwickshire	..	..	..	9½	Leicestershire	..	..	..	4½
1910	Oxfordshire	..	..	..	7	Staffordshire	..	..	..	5
1911	Leicestershire	..	..	..	9½	Warwickshire	..	..	..	4½
1912	Leicestershire	..	..	..	9½	Oxfordshire	..	..	..	7½
1913	Staffordshire	..	..	..	9	Worcestershire	..	..	..	3
1914	Warwickshire	..	..	..	8	Leicestershire	..	..	..	7

* After a drawn match.

† After three drawn matches.

‡ Worcestershire winning outright the *Daily Post* trophy, offered to the county first winning it three times.

In the seventeen years Warwickshire have 7 wins, Leicestershire 5, Worcestershire 3, Oxfordshire and Staffordshire 1 each.

The Amateur and the Professional in Chess.—The chess world stands on the eve of a sensational event—a match for the mastership of that world. The present champion, Dr. Lasker, is confronted with two formidable challengers in Rubinstein and Capablanca, though the latter is not as yet sufficiently developed. However, Rubinstein's challenge has been accepted by Dr. Lasker, and nothing stands in the way of the arrangements but the finance question, though there are signs that all will be well in this matter also. There are, however, certain difficulties on which we propose to dwell here.

In chess, as in all other branches, money after all forms the “*nervus rerum*.” Particularly is this so as regards art of all kinds, and chess, though in itself a game, has been raised to the level of an art, in which the player's personality can display itself as clearly as in a picture. It differs from art in that it is directly a war-game, in which an opponent has to be beaten in actual combat. This applies to other arts only in the form of competition to produce the best or that which is most in demand, and in this respect chess is more closely akin to outdoor athletics.

Now in any outdoor sport we can draw a distinction between those who devote themselves to any game *con amore* and those who do so for a living. The same applies to chess, though the dividing line between amateur and professional is less distinctly marked. Scientific or artistic players cannot be ticketed as “jockeys” or “gentlemen,” any more than is the case with the higher arts of poetry, painting, &c. From the strictly sporting point of view a professional is one who accepts fees for his engagements; and on this basis every chess master must *ipso facto* be a professional, as he plays for a money prize. We should then have to distinguish only two types of master, the one who devotes himself exclusively to chess, and the one who has some other calling as well.

Some chess circles use the term “amateur” incorrectly as an equivalent of “dilettante,” that is to say a lover of the game who is not up to the standard of master play; but this confusion of names is to be deprecated.

Tourneys have during the last decades come to be the regular order of the day. But there are signs nowadays of a reactionary movement. Many sigh for the good old days when Anderssen and Morphy played without stakes, without time limit, and sometimes several games in one day. The tourneys of Monte Carlo, Ostend, and San Sebastian were from this point of view regarded as a degradation of the game to the service of money, and the fact ignored that actors, singers, and poets have to degrade themselves in similar fashion. A special degree of idealism was expected of the chess player.

The development of tourneys and money prizes in chess has gone on *pari passu* with that of, *e.g.*, professional singing. The fees of thirty years ago were a trifle compared with those of a modern Caruso. In a totally different sphere, Johnson became a rich man in half-an-hour through his match with Jeffries.

The article closes, by a natural transition, with a complete justification of the fees proposed to be paid to Dr. Lasker for his editing of the

games played in the forthcoming match with Rubinstein. Our readers will recall that there are to be 20 games, and that Dr. Lasker's fee for the annotation was ridiculed as prohibitive by *Deutsches Wochensach* and other German journals.—J. Mieses in *die Schachwart*.

London Chess League.—“A” Division: The few outstanding matches and those awaiting adjudication resulted as follows:—

Lee	11½	Kennington	8½
West London	11½	Hampstead	8½
Toynbee	10½	South London	9½
Leyton	10½	Kennington	9½
West London	11½	Toynbee	8½

Final order of the clubs:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
1. Metropolitan	13	0	0	13
2. Lud-Eagle	11	2	0	11
(Hampstead)				
3. Lee	10	3	0	10
(West London)				
6. North London	8	5	0	8
7. Brixton	6	6	1	6½
8. Leyton	4	7	2	5
9. Kennington	3	8	2	4
10. Athenæum	1	7	5	3½
(East Ham and Ilford)	2	8	3	3½
12. Toynbee	3	10	0	3
13. Bohemians	1	10	2	2
14. South London	1	11	1	1½

“C” Division:—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
1. Ladies	7	1	0	7
(Hampstead II.)				
2. Lud-Eagle II.	6	2	0	6
(Sydenham)				
5. Islington	5	3	0	5
6. Harlesden	3	5	0	3
7. Maurice	2	6	0	2
8. (Finsbury Park)	0	7	1	½
(Polytechnic)				

The Beaumont Cup of the Surrey Association has this season been won by the Old Wilsonians' Chess Club without the loss of a single point, at their first time of competing, and the same club has carried off the championship of the South London League for the second time in three years, with the loss of but one point.

The club, of which Mr. Percy T. Wyard is the hon. sec. and match captain, draws its members from the old boys of Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell, and numbers in its ranks two men who were playing in this season's inter-'varsity match, Mr. G. Carruthers, playing for Oxford, and Mr. G. E. Smith for Cambridge, while another of its members was president of the Cambridge University Chess Club a few seasons back. Only eight men were called upon during the whole of the season for cup and league matches, four playing in every match, and one going through the season without a single defeat. The club meets at Wilson's Grammar School, Peckham Road, S.E., on Mondays and Fridays, from 7-30 till 10-30.

Middlesex *v.* Surrey.—Semi-final match in the Southern Counties Championship. Played at the City of London Chess Club, April 25th.

MIDDLESEX.				SURREY.			
Mr. R. C. Griffith	..	..	1	Mr. A. J. Spencer	..	..	0
Mr. E. Lasker	..	..	1	Mr. L. P. Rees	..	..	0
Mr. W. Ward	..	..	1	Mr. G. A. Felce	..	..	0
Mr. R. P. Michell	..	..	1	Mr. E. Macdonald	..	..	0
Mr. E. G. Sergeant	..	..	1	Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	..	..	0
Mr. H. Saunders	..	..	0	Mr. P. J. Allingham	..	..	1
Mr. R. H. V. Scott	..	..	1	Mr. W. H. M. Kirk	..	..	0
Mr. J. H. White	..	..	1	Mr. H. C. Griffiths	..	..	0
Mr. E. Morgan	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Dark	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. W. Sergeant	..	..	0	Mr. J. Butland	..	..	1
Mr. H. V. Butfield	..	..	1	Dr. Letchworth	..	..	0
Mr. F. A. Eve	..	..	0	Mr. E. Tredway	..	..	1
Dr. Schumer	..	..	0	Mr. E. T. Jesty	..	..	1
Mr. P. Healey	..	..	0	Mr. G. Wernick	..	..	1
Mr. W. H. Watts	..	..	1	Mr. E. C. Balfour	..	..	0
Mr. W. H. Regan	..	..	0	Mr. W. T. Dickinson	..	..	1

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Middlesex has now to meet Somersetshire in the final.

Great Britain *versus* Holland.—This international match, arranged by the British Chess Federation and the Dutch Chess Association, was duly contested at The Hague on Saturday, April 11th, and Monday, the 15th.

It was intended that ten players should represent each side, and the full complement of British players was present, but greatly to the regret of the visitors Holland only mustered eight men, being without the services of Dr. Speijer, Dr. te Kolste and Mr. Shelfhout. Owing to the shortage of the opposition it was decided that two members of the British team should only play in one match, so that all the team might take part in the contest, which was a double-round one.

On April 11th the Dutch players suffered defeat by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, but these figures do not represent the strength of the respective sides, as some of the games were very stubbornly fought. On the Monday the British representatives again won, and brought their final score to 12 to 4.

The visitors were most hospitably entertained. Dr. Moquette, president of the Dutch Chess Association, opened the proceedings in the Pulchi Galleries with a speech of welcome in English, and at the farewell dinner the health of Mr. J. H. Blackburne was toasted most enthusiastically. Score:—

ENGLAND.				HOLLAND.			
Mr. H. E. Atkins	..	..	1 1	Dr. Olland	..	..	0 0
Mr. F. D. Yates	..	..	1 0	Dr. J. S. F. Esser	..	..	0 1
Mr. T. F. Lawrence	..	..	1 1	Mr. A. E. Van Forcest	..	..	0 0
Mr. G. A. Thomas	..	..	1 1	Mr. B. Leussen	..	..	0 0
Mr. J. H. Blackburne	..	..	1 0	Mr. L. Gans	..	..	0 1
Mr. R. P. Michell	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. K. Geus	..	..	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. V. L. Wahltuch	..	..	0	Mr. D. Van Foreest	..	..	1
Mr. W. Gibson	..	..	1	Mr. D. Van Foreest	..	..	0
Mr. J. H. Blake	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. S. Fontein	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Saunders	..	..	1	Mr. G. S. Fontein	..	..	0

Full Total 12

4

In a communication addressed to the Chess Editor of *The Field*, Mr. H. E. Atkins gives the following explanation respecting the absence of some of the Dutch players:—

"I think I ought to say that the misunderstanding as to the number of players arose from the fact that one of the letters on the subject to the Dutch secretary was either wrongly addressed or delivered to the wrong person in Holland. As a consequence the letter arrived a week later, and the Dutch Association found it impossible to get two additional players at short notice, and telegraphed to England saying that they could not guarantee to play more than eight men."

The following games were contested in the match. The notes are taken from the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*.

GAME No. 3,994.

Two Knights Defence.

NOTES BY W. GIBSON.
WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE. Mr. L. GANS.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 P×P |
| 5 Castles | 5 P—Q 3 |

.....P—Q 4 or B—B 4 may also be played here. The latter, however, allows the Max Lange attack, which would probably have suited Mr. Blackburne very well.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 6 Kt×P | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 Kt—Q B 3 | 7 Castles |
| 8 P—K B 3 | |

This method of supporting the King's Pawn is all right here, seeing that any danger from the King's Bishop on the long diagonal is very remote.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| | 8 B—Q 2 |
| 9 B—K 3 | 9 R—K sq |

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 10 P—B 4 | 10 B—K B sq |
| 11 Kt—B 3 | 11 B—K 3 |

.....The King's Pawn could be won with safety, but B—Kt 5 was strong.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 12 B—Q 3 | 12 P—Q 4 |
| 13 P—K 5 | 13 P—Q 5 |
| 14 B×Q P | 14 Kt×B |
| 15 P×Kt | 15 Kt×Kt ch |
| 16 Q×Kt | 16 Q×P |
| 17 Q R—K sq | 17 B—Q Kt 5 |

.....This is weak. Apart from not seeing what was coming, there is always some danger in leaving unsupported pieces about the board.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 18 Q—K 4 | 18 B—B 4 ch |
| 19 K—R sq | 19 Q—R 5 |

.....P—K Kt 3 is necessary. The text move loses a piece at once.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 20 P—B 5 | 20 Q×Q |
| 21 Kt×Q | 21 Resigns |

GAME No. 3,995.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. B. LEUSSEN. Mr. G. A. THOMAS.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 3
4 P×P	4 P×P
5 P—Q B 3	5 Kt—K B 3

.....This move gives Black a very difficult game to defend. B—K Kt 5 appears preferable.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 6 Kt×P | 6 Castles |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 B—Q 3 |
| 8 Q—B 3 | 8 B×Kt |
| 9 P×B | 9 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 10 B—K B 4 | 10 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 11 Kt—Q 2 | 11 K Kt×P |
| 12 Q—Kt 3 | |

Black has recovered the Pawn, but his position is inferior owing to the weakness of his Q B Pawn.

12 Q—B 3
 13 B—Q Kt 5 13 P—Q R 3
 14 B—K 2
 If 14 B×Q Kt, Q×B! 15 Q×Q;
 16 Kt—Q 6 ch would leave
 Black with the better end game.

14 R—K sq
 15 Castles 15 B—Q 2
 16 Kt—Kt 3 16 P—Q Kt 3
 17 Q R—Q sq 17 Q—K 2
 18 B—K Kt 5 18 Q—K 3
 19 B—B 6

A fine move to which Black makes the only (but not quite sufficient) reply.

19 Kt—Kt 3
 20 Q×P 20 R—R 2
 21 Q×P 21 P—Kt sq
 22 Q—B 5 22 P×B
 23 R—Q 6 23 Q—K 4
 24 R×Kt 24 B×R
 25 Q×R

White recovers the piece with a Pawn to the good. It is doubtful

if he saw through it all when he played 20 Q×P.

25 B×P
 26 R×P 26 B—Q 4
 27 R—B 2 27 Kt—B 5
 28 Q×R P

White has enough Pawns already. B—B sq might have been safer.

28 K—R sq
 Black has quite a number of ingenious threats at his disposal, but they can all be satisfactorily met.

29 B—B sq 29 R—Kt sq
 30 Q—R 6

P—Kt 3 was the move. Black now wins very prettily.

30 Kt×P
 31 Q—B 6 ch 31 Q×Q
 32 R×Q 32 Kt—K 6
 33 Resigns dis ch

One of the most interesting games of the match.

A match by correspondence which has been taken part in by over a hundred chess players of Yorkshire and Hampshire during the winter months has just concluded in a decisive victory for Yorkshire, who secured a big lead in the early stages of play and maintained it to the close. Full scores: Yorkshire, 38½; Hampshire, 16½. We give details of play at the first 21 boards.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. G. Shories (Bradford)	..	..	1
Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse)	..	..	1
Mr. H. A. Burton (Pontefract)	..	..	0
Mr. W. H. Sparkes (Sheffield)	..	..	0
Mr. G. Barron (Hull)	..	..	½
Mr. F. Schofield (Leeds)	..	..	½
Mr. J. B. Oates (Dewsbury)	..	..	0
Mr. H. E. Wright (Middlesbro')	..	..	1
Mr. W. J. Berryman (Barnsley)	..	..	½
Mr. J. W. Morton (Leeds)	..	..	0
Mr. J. Bland (Bradford)	..	..	1
Mr. F. L. Stainsby (Middlesbro')	..	..	½
Mr. A. R. Fleming (Leeds)	..	..	0
Mr. A. W. Common (Halifax)	..	..	1
Mr. S. Jackson (Hull)	..	..	1
Mr. F. W. Darby (Harrogate)	..	..	1
Mr. W. E. Jackson (Leeds)	..	..	½
Mr. P. Chignell (Hull)	..	..	1
Mr. R. Bainbridge (Hull)	..	..	1
Mr. W. C. Wilson (Keighley)	..	..	1
Mr. H. A. Cadman (Gomersal)	..	..	½

HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. F. J. H. Elwell (Southampton)	o
Mr. F. H. Braund (Newport)	..
Mr. J. S. West (Gosport)	..
Mr. W. H. Curtis (Poole)	..
Mr. H. D. Osborn (Gosport)	..
Mr. H. A. Way (Southsea)	..
Mr. S. D. Caws (Cowes)	..
Mr. A. B. Coe (Southampton)	..
Mr. H. G. Pockett-Pugh (Bath)	..
Mr. E. B. Hibbs (Stroud)	..
Mr. G. W. Taylor (Southampton)	..
Mr. H. Streeter (Bournemouth)	..
Mr. H. J. Penwill (Southampton)	..
Mr. W. J. J. Eaton (Andover)	..
Mr. W. Jenkins (Portsmouth)	..
Mr. E. G. Parsons (Southampton)	o
Mr. E. E. Weedon (E. Cowes)	..
Mr. R. Owen (Stockbridge)	..
Mr. E. P. Westlake (Southampton)	o
Mr. H. J. E. Whitmarsh (Derby)	..
Mr. F. G. Binning (Southampton)	½

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following two games were played by correspondence between the Melbourne Chess Club and the Sydney Chess Club, and the play aroused considerable interest amongst members of both clubs.

Melbourne had a playing committee of six strong players, including such good men as Messrs. Watson and Gundersen; the Sydney committee consisted of Messrs. A. M. Britton, S. Henderson and V. A. Spence, who were however assisted occasionally by consulting with other experienced players, including W. Crane, P. S. Hunt and F. J. Wallis.

Opinions are still divided as to the soundness of the sacrifice of the Knight by Sydney in the Two Knights game, and some players consider Melbourne could have drawn the King's Gambit game had they sacrificed their Knight in the mid-game.

The complications arising from the sacrifice of the Knight by Sydney led to an enormous amount of time being spent in analysing.

Game A—First move, 6th November, 1912. Black (Melbourne), resigned 12th August, 1913.

Game B—First move, 6th November, 1912. White (Melbourne) resigned on the 23rd move.

GAME No. 3,996.

Two Knights' Defence. Game A.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE. SYDNEY C.C.	BLACK. MELBOURNE C.C.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P×P
5 Castles	5 Kt×P
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q 4
7 B×P	7 Q×B
8 Kt—B 3	8 Q—Q sq

.....This is now considered stronger than either Q—B 5 or Q—K R 4.

9 R×Kt ch

9 Kt×Kt leads to a lively, though short-lived attack.

9 B—K 2

10 Kt—Q Kt 5

Best. If 10 Kt×P at once, Black obtains the superior position by P—B 4.

11 R—B 4

10 B—K B 4

The Rook is not well situated on this square, it would, therefore, have been better to have retired the Rook to K sq, retaining command of the King's file.

11 B—Kt 3

.....Preferable would have been B—K 3, with the intention of advancing the K Kt P to the fourth and fifth.

12 Q Kt×Q P 12 Kt—Kt 5

.....Serving no useful purpose. Castling at once would, at least, have led to an even position.

13 Q—K 2

13 P—Q B 4

14 Kt—B 5

White gains no advantage by 14 Q—Kt 5 ch; for suppose the check is given, then 14... Q—Q 2; 15 Q×Q ch, K×Q; 16 Kt—K 5

ch, K—Q 3; 17 Kt—B 4 ch, K—Q 4; 18 Kt—K 3 ch, K—K 4; and it is doubtful whether White can do more than draw.

15 R×B	14 B×Kt
16 B—Kt 5	15 Castles
17 R—K 5	16 Q—Q 2
18 Kt×B	17 B×B
	18 P—K R 3

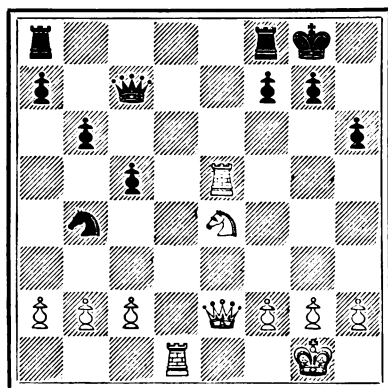
.....Of course P—B 3 could not be played on account of 19 R—K 7, Q—Q 4; 20 Kt—K 6, R—B 2; 21 Kt—B 7, R×R; 22 Q×R, Q—Q sq; 23 Q—K 6 ch, and wins, but probably K R—K sq was the correct move.

19 Kt—K 4	19 P—Q Kt 3
20 R—Q sq	20 Q—B 2

Position after Black's 20th move:—

Q—B 2

BLACK (MELBOURNE CHESS CLUB).



WHITE (SYDNEY CHESS CLUB.)

21 Kt—B 6 ch

A bold sporting sacrifice, infusing some life into the contest. The Knight must be taken, otherwise White wins easily, as follows: 21 Kt—B 6 ch, K—R sq; 22 Q—K 4, P—Kt 3; 23 R—K 7, Q—B 3; 24 Q×P, P×Q; 25 R mates.

	21 P×Kt
22 Q—Kt 4 ch	22 K—R 2

.....If 22..., K R sq; 23 R—R 5, K—R 2; 24 Q—R 4, K—Kt 2; 25 R×R P, R—K Kt sq (if Q—K 4; 26 R—R 4 and wins); 26 R—K sq, K—B sq; 27 R—R 8, and there is no escape.

23 Q—B 5 ch	23 K—Kt 2
24 R—K 4	24 R (K B sq)—Q sq

.....Perhaps R—K Kt sq or Q—B 3 would have given better chances of a draw.

25 R (Q sq)—K sq	25 R—Q 5
26 Q—Kt 4 ch	26 K—B sq

.....If 26..., K—R 2; 27 P—Q B 3, R×R (if R—Q 4; 28 R—K 7); 28 Q×R ch, K—Kt 2; 29 Q×R, Kt—B 3; 30 R—K 8, Kt—K 2; 31 Q—Q 8, and with the exchange ahead ought to win easily.

27 Q—R 5

Hereabouts the White allies play with great precision. 27 P—Q B 3 would not answer now, for suppose 27 P—Q B 3, R×R; 28 Q×R, Kt—B 3; 29 Q—R 7, Kt—K 2; and Black is quite safe.

27 Q—Q 2

.....Immediately fatal; R×R would not only have prolonged the game, but given some chance of a draw.

28 Q×R P ch	28 K—Kt sq
29 R (from K 4)	29 Kt×B P
	—K 3
30 R—Kt 3 ch	30 R—Kt 5
31 R—K R 3	31 R×P ch
32 K×R	32 Kt×R ch
33 K—B sq	33 Q—Q 6 ch
34 R×Q	34 Kt×R
35 Q×P	35 R—K sq
36 Q—Kt 5 ch	36 K—B sq
37 P—K R 4	37 P—B 5
38 P—R 5	38 R—K 8 ch
39 K—Kt 2	39 R—K 4
40 Q—Q 8 ch	40 R—K sq
41 Q—R 4	41 R—K 3
42 Q×P	42 Kt—B 4
43 P—Kt 4	43 Resigns.

GAME No. 3,997.

King's Bishop's Gambit. Game B.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
MELBOURNE C.C.	SYDNEY C.C.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P
3 B—B 4	3 Q—R 5 ch
4 K—B sq	4 P—Q 4
5 P×P	

The correct continuation is 5
B×P.

5 B—Q 3

.....P—B 6 may also be played, but the text move is more effective.

6 P—Q 4	6 Kt—K 2
7 Kt—K B 3	7 Q—B 3

.....The Queen would be better situated on R 4.

8 K—B 2

This scheme of development is altogether wrong, and it may safely be said that this and the following move loses White the game. The proper line of play is to try and develop the Queen's side pieces, beginning with 8 Kt—B 3.

	8 P—K Kt 4
9 R—K sq	9 P—Kt 5
10 Kt—K 5	10 Q—R 5 ch
11 K—Kt sq	11 P—B 6
12 Q—Q 2	

This move does not turn out well, but White, however, is in a sorry plight, and it is not easy to suggest a promising defence. Black is not only threatening P—B 7 ch, but also P—K B 3; and if White now plays 12 P×P, Black retakes and brings the K R into action with deadly effect, so under the circumstances 12 B—K 3—intending B—B 2—is probably the best.

12 P×P

13 Q—B 2

This hastens defeat. The other defences are 13 Q—B 3 (in the hopes of getting a counter attack by B—Kt 5 ch), R—K 2 or Kt—Q B 3, but in no case can the loss of a piece be prevented.

13 P—Kt 6

.....A fine forcing move, for if White takes the B P ch, then K—Q sq; 15 Kt—K B 3, P×P ch; 16 K×P, Q—Kt 6 ch; 17 K—R sq, R—Kt sq, and to avert mate the Q must be sacrificed.

14 Q×P on Kt 6	14 Q×Q P ch
15 K×P	15 Kt—Q 2

.....Perhaps better than P—K B 3. If R—Kt sq, pinning the Q, then 16 Q×R ch, followed by Kt—B 6 dis ch, winning the Q with the superior game.

16 B—B 4

White must lose something, but he could get some kind of attack by giving up the B instead of the Kt as follows: 16 Kt—K B 3, Q×B (if B×Q; 17 R×Kt ch); 17 Q—Kt 7, Q×B P ch; 18 K—R sq, R—B sq; 19 B—R 6, and White has a fair position, but Black, with the extra piece, would no doubt ultimately win.

16 Kt×Kt

17 B—Kt 5 ch

If 17 B×Kt, Q×K B; 18 B×B, Q×Q P ch winning.

	17 Kt—Q 2
18 R×Kt ch	18 K×R
19 B×B ch	19 P×B
20 Kt—B 3	

Too late; it is all over.

	20 Q—B 3
21 Kt—K 4	21 Q—Kt 3
22 Kt—Kt 5	22 P—B 3
23 Resigns.	

Mr. A. la C. Evans, hon. secretary of the Vancouver Chess Club, British Columbia, in a recent letter to us, gives some particulars of the club which we think will interest our readers. He says:—It is possible that subscribers to the *B.C.M.* (when they read of "hold-ups," train

robberies, &c., in the Wild West) may imagine that chess is more imaginary than real in this part of the world. However we have a nice little club here, although the rent day is usually an anxious time. After several attempts we seem to have established the club on a sound footing, and have quite a number of good players. Our president, Mr. B. A. Yates, edits the chess column in our local journal, the *News Advertiser*.

We recently contested a match against Victoria, and our success has aroused much interest in chess, and several unattached players have made enquiries about the club, which meets at Ye Little Brown Inn, 606, Granville Street.

The return match is arranged for March 7th in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER.					VICTORIA.				
Mr. B. A. Yates	..	..	..	½	Mr. F. Parsons	..	..	..	½
Mr. R. G. Stark	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. Gibson	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. Stevenson	..	..	..	1	Mr. J. T. L. Meyer	..	..	..	0
Mr. R. C. Haines	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. Gonasson	..	..	..	0
Mr. O. Birmingham	..	..	..	0	Mr. W. Marchant, Sr.	..	..	..	1
Mr. A. C. Hope	..	..	..	1	Mr. J. S. Benson	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. la C. Evans	..	..	..	1	Mr. M. Enke	..	..	..	0
Mr. G. W. Melhuish	..	..	..	0	Mr. H. J. Sanders	..	..	..	1

5½

2½

The majority of our players in the above match learnt their chess in England. Mr. Yates (Staffordshire), Mr. Stark (Hants), Mr. Stevenson (Scotland [Glasgow Bohemians]), R. C. Haines (Cumberland), Mr. A. C. Hope (Midlands), Mr. A. la C. Evans (Devonshire [Plymouth]), Messrs. Birmingham and Melhuish are local men. Among our members are Mr. P. Brennan (Manchester), and Mr. H. J. Hill (City of London Chess Club). We also have some strong players of Canadian birth.

Mr. Yates and Mr. Stark were first and second in our last handicap tournament.

Mr. Evans encloses some newspaper cuttings referring to the doings of the club, and from these we gather that the programme contemplated will provide plenty of work for the members during the current season. A match, Canadian and American players *versus* Old Country players is suggested, in addition to lightning tourneys, simultaneous displays, "Vancouver Gambit Competition," and correspondence games with clubs of other cities in the great "North-West."

We congratulate Mr. Evans upon the flourishing condition of affairs, and hope that the future will show further progress, as it doubtless will under such able officers as Mr. Yates and Mr. Evans.

Here are three games from the match, with notes to the first two taken from the *News Advertiser* :—

GAME No. 3,998.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.		2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3	
Mr. A. GIBSON	(Victoria).	Mr. R. G. STARK	(Vancouver).	3 B—Kt 5			
1 P—K 4		1 P—Q B 4					

Unusual, and of doubtful value.

E 3

4 B×Kt
 This exchange rather favours
 Black.
 5 Kt—B 3
 6 P×P
 This gives Black too free a game.
 P—Q 4 should have been played.
 7 P—Q 3
 8 Castles
 9 R—K sq
 10 R—Kt sq
 11 B—Kt 5
 12 P—Q Kt 3
 13 P—Q 4
 14 Kt—K 2
 15 P—B 3
 16 B×B
 17 R—Q B sq
 18 P×P
 19 Kt×R
 20 Kt—K 5
 21 P—Kt 3
 22 Kt (K 5)—Q 3

A weak move. Kt—K 2 might have been played, but Black has

3 P—K 3

4 Kt P×B
 5 P—Q 4

all through had much the superior position.

22 Q—B 3
 23 Kt—B 4
 24 Kt—R 3
 25 R—K 3?
 23 P—Kt 4
 24 R—B 6
 25 Kt×B P

.....A good move.

26 Kt×Kt
 27 Kt—Kt 4
 28 Kt×R
 29 K—B sq
 30 K—Kt 2
 26 R×R
 27 Q—B 6
 28 Q×Kt ch
 29 P—Q R 4
 30 B—R 3

.....Good again, preventing White moving his Kt.

31 P—K R 3
 32 Q—Kt sq
 33 K—B 3
 31 P—B 4
 32 Q—Q 7 ch

K—R sq would give a little more trouble, but White is hopelessly shut in.

34 P×P
 33 P—K 4!
 34 P—Q 5

.....Excellently played by Mr. Stark, taking full advantage of White's weak opening and never giving him the slightest chance of victory.

35 Resigns

GAME No. 3,999.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. Mr. A. STEVENSON (Vancouver).	BLACK. Mr. J. T. L. MAYER (Victoria).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q 3	4 Castles
5 P—K B 4	5 P×P
6 B×P	6 P—Q 3
7 B—K Kt 5	7 P—K R 3
8 B—R 4	8 B—K 3
9 B—Q Kt 3	9 B—Q 5

.....If he intended exchanging he should have played B—Kt 5 on his third move.

10 Kt—B 3
 11 P×B
 12 Castles
 10 B×Kt
 11 P—B 4
 12 Q Kt—Q 2

13 P—B 4?
 14 Q—K sq
 13 Q—B 2
 14 Kt—K sq

.....A mistake, losing the exchange.

15 B—K 7
 16 B×R
 17 P×P
 15 P—B 4
 16 Kt×B
 17 B×K B P

.....Giving White an overwhelming attack; better to have abandoned the P and played B—B 2.

18 Kt—R 4
 19 Q—K 7
 20 Kt—B 5
 21 Kt×R P ch
 18 B—Q 2
 19 Kt—B 3
 20 Kt—K 3

22 R×Kt
 23 R—Kt 6 ch
 24 R×P ch and mate next move
 21 P×Kt
 22 R—B sq
 23 K—R sq

GAME No. 4,000.

French Defence.

BLACK. Mr. A. LA C. EVANS (Vancouver).	WHITE. Mr. M. ENKE (Victoria).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P—K 5	3 P—Q B 4
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 B—K 3	5 B—Q 2
6 P—Q Kt 3	6 Q—Kt 3
7 B—Q 3	

A mistake, losing a Pawn and a move. Black has got the best of the opening, but does not seem to be able to force home his advantage.

8 B—K B 4	7 P×P
9 Castles	8 R—B sq
10 P—B 4	9 P—K R 3
	10 P—Kt 4

..... This advance of the K side Pawns, and although evidently played with the idea of winning the weak White K P, is not good. Black should have retained his Pawn centre by playing P×P (*e.p.*). The text move gives White the opportunity to break up Black's Pawn centre—so desirable against the French Defence.

11 P×P	11 P×P
12 B—Kt 3	12 B—Kt 2
13 R—K sq	13 K Kt—K 2
14 P—Q R 4	14 P—Q R 4
15 B—Kt 5	15 Kt—B 4

16 B×Kt	16 R×B
17 Kt—R 3	17 P—Kt 5
18 Kt—R 4	18 P—R 4

..... Kt×B was right now for Black, but he said he wanted White to exchange Kts (which he did) to enable Black to play B—B 4 and subsequently to B—B 7.

19 Kt×Kt	19 B×Kt
20 Kt—Kt 5	20 B—B 7
21 Kt—Q 6 ch	21 R×Kt

..... A mistake; though moving the K was very unpleasant for Black. White might have played 21 Q×Q P, regaining his Pawn with a good position.

22 P×R dis ch	22 K—Q 2
23 Q×B	23 P—Q 6
24 Q×P	

24 Q—B 7 ch would win comfortably, but the text move, and the subsequent attack giving back the piece, and winning the other Rook was possibly better and more artistic.

	24 B×R
25 Q—B 5 ch	25 K—Q sq
26 B—R 4 ch	26 P—B 3
27 B×P ch	27 B×B
28 Q×B ch	28 K—Q 2
29 Q×R	29 Q×P
30 Q—K 8 ch	30 Resigns

GAME No. 4,001.

Yorkshire v. Cheshire. Score and notes from *Liverpool Courier*.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY A. BURN.

WHITE. Mr. H. B. LUND (Cheshire).	BLACK. Mr. F. D. YATES (Yorkshire).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3

5 Castles 5 B—K 2

..... Kt×P, followed, if P—Q 4, by P—Q Kt 4 and P—Q 4, gives Black a more open game.

6 R—K sq	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3
8 P—B 3	8 Kt—Q R 4
9 B—B 2	9 P—B 4

- 10 P—Q 4 10 Q—B 2
 11 Q Kt—Q 2 11 Kt—B 3
 12 P—Q 5

This is probably now White's best move, as Black is threatening to win a Pawn. Black's Knight is driven back, and his position is cramped for some time; but he should be able eventually to emerge with at least an even game. His plan should be to Castle and threaten to break up White's Pawn position by P—K B 4 as soon as possible.

- 13 Kt—B sq 12 Q Kt—Kt sq
 14 Kt—Kt 3 13 Q Kt—Q 2
 15 P—Q R 4 14 Kt—B sq
 16 P×P 15 Q R—Kt sq
 17 P—R 3 16 P×P
 17 P—R 3

.....This is not played by Black as a defensive move, but with a view to attacking by P—K Kt 4. The advance of the Pawns, however, although threatening for the moment, really weakens his position, and it would have been much better to quietly develop by Kt—Kt 3 and Castling, afterwards endeavouring to open up by P—K B 4.

- 18 B—K 3 18 P—Kt 4

.....Black's plan of attack was a very plausible one, and must have given his opponent some uneasy moments.

- 19 Kt—R 2

Preparing in good time for the defence.

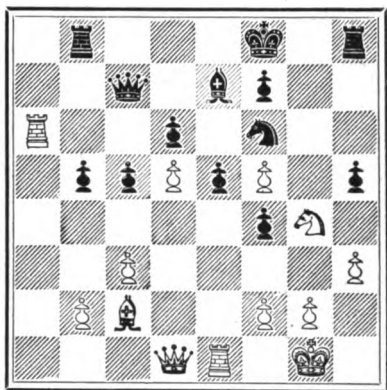
- 20 Kt—B 5 19 Kt—Kt 3
 21 B×Kt 20 Kt—B 5
 22 Kt—Kt 4 21 Kt P×B
 23 P×B 22 B×Kt
 24 R—R 6 23 K—B sq
 24 P—R 4

.....A hasty move which loses. White had the best of the game in any case, however, and it would have required very clever play on Black's part to equalise matters.

Position after Black's 24th move :—

P—R 4.

BLACK (MR. YATES).



WHITE (MR. LUND).

- 25 Kt×P

This move breaks Black's centre and enables White's pieces to penetrate his position.

- 25 P×Kt

.....If Q—Kt 2 attacking the Rook, then Kt—B 6.

- 26 P—Q 6 26 Q—Kt 2
 27 P×B ch 27 Q×P
 28 Q—Q 6! 28 Q×Q
 29 R×Q 29 K—K 2
 30 R—B 6 30 Kt—Q 2
 31 P—B 6 ch! 31 K—K sq

.....If Kt×P, then R×P ch, winning the Knight.

- 32 B—B 5

There is no hope after this.

- 33 R—Q 6 32 P—B 5
 34 K R—Q sq 33 R—Kt 2
 35 B×Kt ch 34 R—R 3
 36 B—B 6 dis. ch 35 K—Q sq
 36 Resigns.

.....A dramatic finish; but after the breaking of his centre Black was helpless. A well-played game by Mr. Lund; but Mr. Yates was evidently not in his usual form.

GAME No. 4,002.

Played by Correspondence from October, 1913, to January, 1914.

Two Knights' Defence.

WHITE.
Mr. P. ALLINGHAM. (Surrey).
BLACK.
Mr. W. BROOKE. (Kent).

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 Kt—Kt 5 | 4 P—Q 4 |
| 5 P×P | 5 Kt—Q R 4 |
| 6 B—Q Kt 5 ch | 6 P—B 3 |
| 7 P×P | 7 P×P |
| 8 B—K 2 | 8 P—K R 3 |
| 9 Kt—K B 3 | 9 P—K 5 |
| 10 Kt—K 5 | 10 Q—Q 5 |

.....This variation, though useful over the board, is dangerous in correspondence play, on account of the care needed to meet it, as White unquestionably gets an early advantage.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 11 P—K B 4 | 11 B—Q B 4 |
| 12 R—B sq | 12 Q—Q sq |

.....Probably better than Q--Q 3 often played.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 13 P—B 3 | 13 Kt—Q 4 |
| 14 Q—R 4 | |

A strong move, which gives White the advantage.

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|----------|------------|----------|
| 15 Q×K P | 14 Castles | 15 P—B 3 |
| 16 B—Q 3 | 16 P—B 4 | |

.....Up to this point the latest variation has been followed as given in "Modern Chess Openings" (Griffith and White). Black is left two Pawns down, and threatened with P—Q Kt 4, winning a piece. His only compensation is the retarded development of the White Queen's side, and the inability of White to Castle, while the Black King is safe from immediate attack.

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|----------|-----------|
| 17 Q—B 3 | 17 R—K sq |
| 18 B—K 2 | |

If P—Q Kt 4, Kt×K B P; 19 Q×Kt, Q×B; 20 P×B, B—R 3; and wins.

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|-------------|
| 18 B—Kt 3 |
| 19 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 19 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 20 P—Q 4 |

Black now has nothing to shew for his Two Pawns, and his only chance lies in breaking through, at all costs, on the Queen's side, after first protecting the Q B P.

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|------------|
| 20 Q—B 2 |
| 21 B—Kt 2 |
| 21 P—Q R 4 |

.....Initiating a vigorous counter attack.

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|-----------|----------|
| 22 P—Kt 5 | 22 B—K 3 |
|-----------|----------|

.....Time is too valuable to care about Pawns in a case like this.

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|-----------|--------------|
| 23 P×P | 23 Kt—Q 3 |
| 24 Kt—Q 2 | 24 Q R—Kt sq |
| 25 B—R 3 | |

Black is now threatened with the exchange of Kt for B, and the irresistible advance of the White Pawns.

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|------------|
| 25 Kt—Kt 5 |
|------------|

.....This stems the tide for the moment; if P×Kt, B×P; and Black will win at least two more Pawns with a good attack.

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|-------------|
| 26 R—Q B sq |
|-------------|

The best move.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 26 Kt×R P | |
| 27 R—Q B 2 | 27 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 28 P×Kt | 28 P×P |
| 29 B×P | 29 B×P |
| 30 Q—Q R 3 | |

It is difficult to say if B×Kt at once is preferable. Black threatens a strong attack on the King file, if he can get rid of the Kt at K 5.

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| 30 Kt—K 5 |
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|----------|
| 31 Kt×Kt |
|----------|

The position is complicated, and this move seems obvious, but its efficacy is doubtful; White's threatened B—Q 6 is not as dangerous as it looks.

32 B—Q 6 31 P×Kt
 33 B—Q sq 32 R—Kt 8 ch
 34 B—B 5 33 Q—Kt 3
 34 Q—Kt 4

.....A move probably not foreseen by White when he played B—P 5. It secures at least a draw.

35 B×B

R—R sq looks preferable.

35 R×B ch
 36 Q×R ch
 37 K—Q 2 37 Q×Kt P ch

.....Nothing better than the draw is left for Black. If R—Q sq; Q—Q 3, Q—Q R 8; R—B 3, Q—Kt 7 ch; K—K sq, Q—R 8 ch; K—B 2, and the King escapes to Kt 3.

And draws by perpetual, as the King dare not expose himself to the Rook's check in the Kt's file.

GAME No. 4,003.

Vienna Game.

An exceptionally interesting game, on unusual lines, played in the current correspondence championship match Essex v. Kent, and won by a former member of the West Ham Chess Club.—*Stratford Express*.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. J. A. DETMOLD.	Mr. G. PAGE.
(Kent).	(Essex).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt×P
4 B×P ch	

Not the best; it gives Black a rapid development. Q—R 5 forces the Kt back to Q 3, and gives White a strong initiative.

5 Kt×Kt	4 K×B
6 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—Q 4
7 P—Q 3	6 K—Kt sq
8 K Kt—K 2	7 B—K B 4
9 Kt—Kt 3	8 Kt—Q B 3
10 Q Kt—K 2	9 B—K 3
	10 P—K R 4

.....Giving the key to Black's idea in moving K—Kt sq at move 6.

11 B—K 3

But White should have prevented the debut of the R, which cannot come to R 3 because of White's Bishop by playing P—K R 4 here.

12 P—Q 4	11 B—K 2
13 Kt—K B sq	12 P—R 5
14 P×P	13 B—K Kt 5
	14 P—R 6

.....The commencement of an ingenious combination.

15 P×P	15 Kt×P
16 Kt—Q 2	

To prevent Kt—B 6 mate.

17 B—B 4	16 R×P
18 B—Kt 3	17 Kt—Kt 3
19 P—K B 3	18 B—K Kt 4

White has a difficult game. This move does not turn out well.

20 Castles	19 Kt—R 5
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Black gets an overwhelming attack if White takes the B.

21 P×B	20 B×Kt
22 K—R sq	21 B—K 6 ch
23 Kt—B 4	22 P—Q 5
	23 B×Kt

.....And White resigned.

GAME No. 4,004.

The following lively game was played in the championship tourney of the Metropolitan Club (London).—*Hampshire Telegraph and Post*.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY G. A. THOMAS.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. G. A. THOMAS. Mr. J. DAVIDSON.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5 3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4 4 Kt—B 3
5 Q—K 2

Not so strong as 5 Castles or 5 P—Q 3, but a useful change and comparatively unknown.

6 P—B 3 5 B—B 4
7 B—B 2 6 P—Q Kt 4
8 Castles 7 P—Q 3
9 P—Q 3 8 B—K Kt 5
10 Q Kt—Q 2 9 Castles
11 R—K sq 10 P—Q 4
11 P×P

.....Not good; 11..., P—Q 5 was perhaps best.

12 Kt×P

White has now a very strong attack, in fact almost a forced win.

12 B—K 2

.....If 12..., Kt×Kt; 13 Q×Kt, Q—Q 2; 14 P—Q 4, P—K B 4; 15 B—Kt 3 ch, K—R sq; 16 Q—Q 5 wins.

13 Kt×Kt ch 13 B×Kt
14 P—Q 4

Not 14 Q—K 4 because of 14..., Q—Q 2; 15 P—Q 4, P—Kt 3 threatening B—B 4.

14 P—Kt 3
15 B—K 4 15 Q—Q 3

.....A Pawn at least must go; but 15..., Q—K sq was slightly better.

16 P—K R 3 16 P×P

.....Ingeniously forcing complications, in which White might easily go wrong. If Black retires his B, White of course wins easily by P×P.

17 P×B 17 P×P
18 P×P

Here, for example, White can not play 18 B×Kt, Q×B; 19 Q—B 2 because of 19..., P×P! Other attempts to save the loss of the exchange are also unfavourable.

18 B×P
19 B—Kt 2 19 B×R
20 Q×B

Far stronger than R×B, after which Black's Pawns would almost counterbalance White's extra piece. The text move leaves Black with no defence against White's next move, with its double threat.

20 Q R—K sq
21 Q—B 3 21 Kt—K 4
22 Kt×Kt 22 R×Kt
23 Q×R 23 Resigns

.....For if 23..., Q×Q; 24 B×Q, R—K sq; 25 P—B 4, B—Q 5 ch, saving both Bishops.

GAME No. 4,005.

Played in the championship tournament of the City of London Club.

Bird's Opening.

NOTES BY G. A. THOMAS
(*Hampshire Telegraph and Post*).

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. H. JACOBS. Mr. G. A. THOMAS.
1 P—K B 4 1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q Kt 3 2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 2 3 P—K 3
4 P—K 3 4 B—K 2
5 Kt—K B 3

This is Mr. Jacobs' favourite opening, but Black should not find it difficult to meet.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 5 Castles |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 6 P—B 4 |
| 8 Castles | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 9 P—Q R 3 | 8 P—Q Kt 3 |
| | 9 Kt—Q R 4 |

.....An unnatural looking move, but it prevents White from bringing his Q Kt to the other side of the board, *via* K 2, as Black would then win a piece by P—B 5.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 10 Kt—K 5 | 10 B—Kt 2 |
| 11 Q—B 3 | |

Bold play, but unsound.

- 10 P—B 5

.....Not 11..., P—Q 5, which would be satisfactorily answered by Kt—K 4.

- 12 P—Q Kt 4

If 12 P×P, P×P; 13 B—K 4, Kt×B; 14 Kt×Kt, P—B 4; 15 Q—Kt 3, B—R 5 wins; note that Black could not play 15..., B×Kt because of 16 Kt—B 6 threatening Mate and winning the Q.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 13 B×P ch | 12 P—Q 5 |
|-----------|----------|

White must press his attack now, at any cost.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 14 Q—Kt 3 | 13 Kt×B |
| 15 B×P | 14 P×Kt |

Threatening to win by Kt—B 6.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 16 Kt—Kt 6 | 15 P—B 3 |
| 17 P—Kt 5 | 16 Kt—B 3 |
| 18 Q—R 3 | 17 Kt—Kt sq |
| 19 Q×P | 18 R—B 2 |
| | 19 Kt—B sq |

....The tempting looking 19..., B—Q 4 would of course lose by 20 Kt×B ch.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 20 Kt×B ch | 20 Q×Kt |
| 21 Q×Q B P | 21 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 22 B—Kt 4 | 22 Q—K 3 |
| 23 Q—K 2 | 23 P—B 4 |

.....Preventing any possible advance of White's centre Pawns, which, if allowed to push forward, might be dangerous even against Black's extra material.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 24 B—B 3 | 24 R—B sq |
| 25 P—Q R 4 | 25 Kt—B 3 |
| 26 K R—B sq | |

To protect his Q B P if his B has to move.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 27 K—B sq | 26 Kt—Kt 3 |
|-----------|------------|

Black threatened Kt×P.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 28 P—Kt 3 | 27 Kt—R 5 |
| 29 B×Kt | 28 Q—K 5 |

If 29 P×Kt, Black mates in two by Q—R 8 ch and Kt—K 5 mate.

29 Q—R 8 ch
and mates in 4 moves.

GAME No. 4,006.

Played in the British Correspondence Chess Association trophies tourney, 1914, *vide* the Association Magazine:—

Ponziani.

NOTES BY F. E. HAMOND.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Rev. F. E. HAMOND.	Mr. NEWMAN.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 P—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 Kt×K P |
| 5 P—Q 5 | 5 Kt—Kt sq |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 Kt—B 4 |

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 7 Kt×P | 7 Kt×B |
| 8 Kt×Kt | 8 P—Q 3 |
| 9 Castles | 9 B—K 2 |
| 10 P—K B 4 | 10 P—K B 4 |

.....This is an experiment. Black did not like the Book Variation, which allows White to play P—B 5.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 11 Q—R 5 ch | 11 P—Kt 3 |
|-------------|-----------|

12 Q—R 6
13 B—K 3
14 Kt—Q 2
15 Q—R 3
16 B—B 2

12 K—B 2
13 Kt—Q 2
14 B—B sq
15 B—Kt 2

White thought his Bishop would be better placed at R 4 than at K 3.

16 Kt—B 3
17 B—R 4 17 Q—B sq

.....The first of five moves Q—B sq. Is this a record in so short a game?

18 P—B 4 18 B—Q 2
19 Q R—K sq 19 Q R—K sq
20 Kt—B 3

Kt—B 3 threatens Kt—Kt 5 ch, which Black avoids by retreat.

20 K—Kt sq

21 Kt—Q 2

White does not desire the entry of the Black Kt at K 5.

21 R—R 22 Kt—Kt 5
23 R—K 7 23 B—Q 5 ch
24 K—R sq

Perhaps K—B sq would have been better.

24 Q—B sq
25 Kt—B 3 25 B—B 3
26 B—B 26 Kt—B

27 Q—R 4 27 Q—B sq
28 Q—K sq 28 Q—Q sq

.....We think P—K R 3 could be played now, at Kt—R 4 would prove futile owing to White's inability to capture the Kt's Pawn. *i.e.*, 28... P—R 3; 29 Kt—R 4, R—R 2; 30 Kt×P, R×R, White's best reply was Kt—Kt 5, at the Kt could not well be taken.

29 Kt—B 5

This sacrifice seems the only way in which White can keep an advantage. It probably wins in every variation. White did not fear the excursion taken by the Black Kt. Probably the variation 31... P—R 3; 32 R×B, Kt×R; 33 Q—K 6 ch, K—Kt 2; 34 Q×Kt ch, K—B 3, was better, but White's Kt would be well placed at K 6, and his passed Pawn would be dangerous.

29 P×Kt
30 Q—K 5 30 Q—B sq
31 Kt—Kt 5 31 Kt—Kt 5
32 Q—K sq 32 Kt—B 7 ch
33 K—Kt sq 33 Kt—K 5
34 R×B 34 Q—B sq
35 Kt×Kt 35 Resigns

.....For if 35... P×Kt; 36 R—K 7, and White threatens Q—Q B 3 as well as the capture of the K P.

GAME No. 4,007.

Played at Arad, November, 1913.

Centre Gambit.

WHITE.
Mr. L. SCHOR.
1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4
3 Q×P
4 Q—K 3
5 B—Q 3
6 P—K 5

BLACK.
Mr. K. CSURGAY.
1 P—K 4
2 P×P
3 Kt—Q B 3
4 Kt—Kt 5
5 Kt—K B 3
6 K Kt—Q 4

7 Q—Q 2 7 B—Q B 4
8 Kt—K B 3 8 Castles
9 Castles 9 P—Q 3
10 Kt—Kt 5 10 P—K Kt 3
11 Kt×R P! 11 K×Kt
12 Q—R 6 ch 12 Resigns.

Magyar Sakkvilág.



THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

The position by C. G. Watson at page 163 is a three-mover.

We have received a new work on problems by Dr. W. Schulte-Limbeck, published at Leipsic, entitled *Typische Mattstellungen*, which we will refer to next month.

In the solving tourney recently instituted by *Zlatá Praha* over a 26-mover by Havel, the result was : 1, E. Hasselkus ; 2, 3, 4, *ex æquo*, Kosek, Traxler, Vetesnik. We gave the position at page 31 of the present volume.

We regret very much to learn that a promising Birmingham composer, E. Eginton, died on 21st March last, at the early age of 28. We have published some of his works, and believe we still have one or two in hand which we shall shortly give in our pages.

We have had several letters respecting the continuous discovered check idea, and next month we may revert to this subject. We mention the fact now so that our correspondents, and possibly others interested, will understand the matter is not ignored or overlooked.

We are in hopes of publishing the preliminary award in the Frankenstein Problem Tourney in July. Dr. Planck is a busy man in his profession and may find difficulty in giving the necessary time to this adjudication.

We have had our attention called to the fact that the two-er we gave by P. H. Williams yields to 1 B—Kt 5 ch. The composer can easily set this right, and in doing so improve the position by the saving of two Pawns.

The Melbourne *Leader* offers a prize of one guinea for the best eccentric problem for publication at Christmastide. To be received by 15th November next. Address : H. E. Grant, *The Leader*, Collin Street, Melbourne, Australia.

The annual prizes of honour offered by the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* to its problem contributors have been awarded as follows :—1, 2, K. A. L. Kubbel and K. Traxler ; 3, 4, S. Herland and Dr. Palkoska ; 5, 6, J. Jespersen and E. Schellenberg. Hon. mention is also made of R. Leopold, Syversen and Huse, A. Ursic, H. Külme, and E. Ferber.

In the Good Company Chess Problem series, is issued "The Adventures of a Strange Sound." This is a story written by Mr. A. C.

White in the Sherlock Holmes' style made famous by Sir A. Conan Doyle. The illustrative problem is by our esteemed correspondent Mr. Murray Marble.

The *Birmingham Daily Post* announces its annual Solving Contest, beginning on the first Tuesday in May, and closing on the last Tuesday in July. The problems are direct mate two-movers, and appear at the rate of about two per week. Prizes are awarded in books or chess material to the value (net) of 1st, £2; 2nd, £1; two of 10s. each; and two of 5s. each.

The Melbourne *Weekly Times* announces a three-move problem tournament for problems employing minor pieces and Pawns only. Pawn promotions to minor pieces only are allowed. Prizes: £1, 12s., and 8s. Judge: Mr. C. G. Steele. Address to Chess Editor; latest date, July 31st, 1914. Mottoes, with names in sealed envelopes. Three entries allowed, but no joint compositions.

Mr. H. W. Barry awarded the following cute three-mover first prize in a recent tourney of the Brooklyn Chess Club. It is a three-mover which, it seems to us, cannot be solved like oiled lightning, yet it is neither deep nor shining in its final effects.

By D. J. Densmore.—White: K at K R 8; Q at Q Kt 4; R at K B sq; Kt at K Kt sq; Ps at K 3 and Q 5. Black: K at K R 5; B at K R 4; Ps at K Kt 3, 5 and 6. Mate in three.

Our talented contributor, Mr. T. R. Dawson, has just published a most brilliant article in *Deutsches Wochensach* illustrating "Twin Problems," i.e., positions which by being shunted bodily one or two ranks or files become transformed into new problems. The subject is illustrated by 50 examples, all but one being by the author, and composed for the purpose. The subject is most fully treated, and scrappy excerpts here would fail to do it justice. We, however, strongly recommend our problem lovers to obtain a copy of No. 13 (March 29th, 1914) and enjoy its contents. Those who do not happen to read German will find no trouble in appreciating the article, which is a pattern of lucid treatment.

Brisbane Courier announces its third problem tourney for two-movers, open to all composers. Problems to be sent on diagrams accompanied by full solutions. One, two or three problems to be sent under the usual sealed envelope arrangement. Problems must be mailed not later than June 30th, 1914, addressed to "The Chess Editor, *Brisbane Courier*, Brisbane, Queensland," and endorsed "Problem Tourney." The post mark will be evidence of posting. Five prizes: £2, £1, 15/-, 10/- and 5/- for the five best problems submitted. Mr. Arthur Mosely (Brisbane) will act as judge, and at his special request original diagrams will not be submitted to him, so that the strictest anonymity will thus be observed. Each competitor will receive a copy of the award, which will be given as soon as possible after publication of the last entry.

W. Pauly.—Wolfgang Pauly, the well-known Roumanian problemist, was born at Dresden on August 15th, 1876, and was still a child when his parents went to reside at Bucharest. He made a serious study of mathematics, and has written and published several important treatises in the realm of astronomy. His duties in connection with an important insurance company have left him little time for astronomical pursuits of late years, and for some time past he has devoted his limited leisure to chess composition. Unlike his compatriot Herland, he does not take much interest in practical play, but his problems need no introduction from us. He began to study the art in 1895, though it was not till 1901 that he devoted himself to its serious cultivation, since which time he has contributed to the leading journals of the chess world. Up to the present his output numbers about 400, many of which have taken tourney honours. He is recognised on all hands as possessed of unusually fecundity of ideas, ingenuity of treatment, and correctness in execution.

The result of the second half-yearly problem tourney of the *Tidskrift for Schack* is as follows:—

Four-movers: 1st prize, C. A. L. Bull; 2nd prize, W. Pauly; 3rd prize, V. Marin; 4th prize, Dr. Palkoska. Hon. mentions: A. V. Kundsén-Buhelt, Rev. T. Hamilton, Chr. Christensen.

Three-ers: 1st prize, C. A. L. Bull; 2nd prize, S. Herland; 3rd prize, K. Erlin; 4th prize, M. Feigl; 5th prize, S. and R. Herland. Hon. mentions: K. Erlin, Dr. G. Dobbs, Dr. Palkoska.

Two-ers: 1st prize, F. Gamage; 2nd prize, Syversen Huse. Hon. mentions: K. Grubowski, Dr. Palkoska.

Sui's: 1st prize, C. A. L. Bull; 2nd prize, K. A. L. Kubbel; 3rd prize, C. A. L. Bull. Hon. mentions: J. Jespersen, K. A. L. Kubbel, K. Traxler.

We take this opportunity of congratulating our brilliant South African problemist on this magnificent performance. Also we see with pleasure that our Roumanian friends are well to the fore, and that a second Herland is among the ranks.

Some twenty years ago the writer was approached to take the helm of a projected problem-journal barque. The idea then being to run a monthly periodical devoted to problems, solving and the like. Cold—very cold—water was showered upon the suggestion, and although the necessary capital was assured, the scheme failed to materialise; probably we were warranted in the douche we gave it. To our astonishment we have received from Pittsburgh the first issue of a weekly entitled *The Problem*. This is an eight-page quarto dealing entirely with chess problems. We do not know who is responsible for this, and unlike English issues, there is no sign of legal publication, nor is the editor's name given. All we can say is that it is pushed out at Pittsburgh, U.S.A., and the subscription is \$3 per annum. We admire the venture and wish it every success. One cannot always be safe in judging by a first number, but in this instance No. 1 of *The Problem* is full of interest, and we notice that Mr. A. C. White is the

main contributor. He gives a lot of interesting matter concerning the late S. Loyd and his family. The text is written in racy style quite characteristic of the American journalist. As sometimes occurs in a first issue, there are answers to correspondents! Several attractions are promised, and when we have better information we shall be pleased to spread it out for the benefit of our readers.

Since writing the above we learn that Mr. H. L. Dolde, the chess editor of the *Pittsburgh Gazette and Times*, and Mr. C. P. Carpenter, are responsible. Address: 221, Martin Building, Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

It is curious we should get news of Australia from America. In the first number of *The Problem* (Pittsburgh) we learn that a voting competition took place in the Melbourne *Leader*. Similar affairs have been carried out before, and though interesting have not been conclusive. We take it votes were to be given to the most popular composers of two and three-move problems. The results were—two-movers: G. Heathcote, A. F. Mackenzie, P. F. Blake, Sam Loyd, A. Charlick, W. A. Shinkman, J. D. Williams, and A. Moseley. Three-movers: Sam Loyd, G. Heathcote, B. G. Laws, W. A. Shinkman, A. F. Mackenzie, P. F. Blake, J. Pospisil, and Dr. E. Palkoska.

We really think the Australian problem admirers have had a confined view of the work of the world's composers. Several good names are left out which should take precedence of some given. We notice however with some satisfaction that two of the composers we mentioned last month, namely, Heathcote and Blake, as being exceptionally clever in three-ers, were equally capable in two-move presentations figure in the *Leader's* list. Heathcote is first in two-ers and second in three-ers. This is not far from the mark, but our own view is that he should top the poll in both sections. There is no composer who has shown greater artistic mastery of the art of genuine problem construction than Mr. Heathcote. In saying this we are not forgetful that the classic pioneers (excellent as they were) deserve credit, whether for the discovery of problematic ideas or the appointments of their contrivances. Art, however, progresses, so one naturally expects advancement, and who has made more strides in this direction than our countryman?

There are some composers who seem to me really artists: for example, Heathcote, Havel, and Pauly, among our contemporaries; and each has a well marked individuality in his work.

Heathcote's problems, in their solid beauty, have rather an abstract philosophical content than a strategic, and are, in their character, original.

Havel, as a Bohemian, prefers fineness of construction and attains perfection in this quality; and, thanks to his surpassing technique, handles his positions in remarkable style.

Comparing our composers with the old gods of Olympus, we may call Havel the Apollo of the chessboard, and Pauly Mercury of the winged heels, shedding grace on everything he touches.

In citing these three I must not be understood to exclude other excellent composers, my object being merely to illustrate the main tendencies of the art. These examples may be taken by my Italian readers as types. Although at present Italy does not possess any composers of the first rank such as Pradignat or Marin, yet she can produce a longer list of composers of ordinary calibre than either France or Spain. Here three best are Valle, Corrias, and Sardotsch, of whom the first two are best known, Sardotsch having been unfortunate in often marring an admirable content by inartistic setting. Next in order come Orsini and Campo, of whom the former has produced many graceful positions, and the latter is on the whole rather disappointing, although his work has had the advantage of being published in book form, and therefore better known.

The younger Italian school shows the same promise and activity displayed by the Germans some ten years ago, and I see signs that Italy will soon number her sons among international prize-winners. The aim of these is that of the art itself—to seek rather the blending of several good elements than the perfection of a single one.—A. C. White in *L'Eco degli Scacchi*.

FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL SOLUTION COMPETITION. SCORE TABLE.

	Br'gt Forw'd	FEBRUARY.										MARCH.										Carried Forw'd
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60					
Rev. A. Baker ..	629	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	731				
Rev. W. E. Bolland ..	630	12	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	12	15	12	18	18	12	831				
Chas. Cooper ..	579	12	12	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	774				
H. Hosey Davis ..	687	15	15	15	12	15	12	15	12	12	12	12	15	12	18	15	15	909				
Dr. G. Dobbs ..	672	15	12	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	12	15	12	18	18	15	879				
E. Eldon ..	600	12	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	12	15	12	12	15	15	792				
E. Eldon ..	675	15	15	15	0	15	12	15	12	12	12	12	15	12	18	15	12	879				
W. Finlayson ..	630	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	12	12	12	12	828				
Rev. H. H. L. Hastling	312	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408				
M. H. Holland ..	609	15	12	15	12	12	12	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	12	813				
G. S. Johnson ..	654	12	15	15	12	12	12	15	12	12	0	12	15	24	18	18	12	870				
Murray Marble ..	570	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	762				
A. J. Naitti ..	630	15	12	15	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	12	15	12	12	807				
W. Nash ..	660	15	15	15	12	12	12	15	12	12	12	12	15	12	18	15	15	819				
C. Salt ..	624	15	15	15	12	12	12	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	732				
C. H. Sheldon ..	600	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	12	12	15	12	801				
R. G. Thomson ..	651	15	15	15	12	15	12	15	12	12	12	12	15	12	18	12	12	867				

NOTE.—No. 49 has a dual after 1 . . . , R × P, by 2 Q—B 5 or 3 ch, which has not been before recorded. No. 51 is solved only by 1 Q—Q B 2 and not 1 Q—K Kt 2 as given. It will be noticed Mr. Johnson is the only solver who discovered the two solutions to No. 57.

SOLUTIONS.

Note.—No. 2,757 (T.P., No. 51) "God save the Queen," cannot be solved by 1 Q—K Kt 2, as we gave at page 167. The solution sent us read like Q—Kt 2, and we took too much for granted. The key move is 1 Q—Q B 2.

✓ No. 2,763 (T.P., No. 57), "Bohème."—1 Kt—B 5, K—B 5 ; 2 B—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1 . . . , K—B 3 ; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1 . . . , P—Kt 7 ; 2 Q—R 2 ch, &c. If 1 . . . , Kt—R 7 ; 2 Q—Q 5 ch or K 4 ch, &c., dual. If 1 . . . , Kt—Q 4 or B 3 ; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1 . . . , others ; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Q—Kt 7, Kt—Q 2 ; 2 Q × Kt (Kt 5), &c. Other lines easy to work out.

✓ No. 2,764 (T.P., No. 58), "Adèle."—1 Q×P, K×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1., K—K 3; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1., Kt (K 7)×Q; 2 P—B 4 ch, &c. If 1., Kt (B 7)×Q; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1., R×P; 2 P—B 4 ch. If 1., P—Kt 4 or K B P moves; 2 Q×B ch, &c. Dual if 1., Kt—R 8.

✓ No. 2,765 (T.P., No. 59), "Petulengro."—1 Kt—Q 2, K×P; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1., K×R; 2 Q—Q 3, &c. If 1., R×R; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1., Kt×R; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1., P—B 5; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,766 (T.P., No. 60), "Oh! I say."—1 Kt×P, P×Kt; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1., K×Kt; 2 Kt—K 2, ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Kt—K 2 ch, &c. Dual after 1., K×Kt.

✓ By "Sublimi feriam," &c. (T.P., No. 42) (p. 162).—1 Kt (Kt 6)—K 5, B×P; 2 Q—Kt 8, &c. If 1., P×P; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1., B—B 2 or R 2; 2 Q—Kt 6, &c. If 1., R moves; 2 Q—R 3, &c.

By Dr. E. Palkoska (p. 162).—1 B—R 6, &c.

By F. David Booth, Jun. (p. 162).—1 P—B 6, &c.

By "G.W.M." (p. 162).—1 K—Q 7, &c.

By B. Albert (p. 162).—1 B—R 3, &c.

By Rev. B. Neill (p. 162).—1 K—K 3, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 163).—1 R—K 7, P—B 7; 2 Kt—Q Kt 5, &c. If 1., P—Kt 5; 2 Kt—K 8, &c. If 1., P×B; 2 Kt—B 5 dbl. ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Kt—Kt 7 dis ch, &c.

By Captain A. A. Elkhan (p. 163).—1 Q—K B 2, K—Q 6; 2 B—B sq ch, &c. If 1., K—Q 4; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1., P—B 4; 2 B—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1., P—Kt 4 or P×P; 2 B—B 5 ch, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 163).—1 R—R 2, Kt×R ch; 2 K—Q 2, &c. If 1., Kt—Kt 6; 2 P—Kt 3, &c. If 1., Kt—K 7; 2 R×Kt, &c. If 1., Kt—Q 6; 2 K—Q 2, &c.

By P. H. Williams (p. 163).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c. Also solved by 1 B—Kt 5, ch, &c.

By C. G. Watson (p. 163).—1 B—R 7, K×B or P×Kt; 2 P×R P, &c. If 1., K—Kt 2; 2 P×B P ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 K—Kt 6, &c.

By Dr. K. Musil (p. 163).—1 Kt—Q 4, K×K Kt; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1., K×Q Kt; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c., and other variations.

By L. Noack (p. 164).—1 Kt—K 6, K×K Kt; 2 R—B 6 ch, &c. If 1., K×Q Kt; 2 R—Q 4 ch, &c., and other variations.

By A. Kraemer (p. 164).—1 Kt—K 5, K×K Kt; 2 B—K 3, &c. If 1., K×Q Kt; 2 B—B 4, &c.

By P. J. Cumpe (p. 164).—1 Kt—B 4, K×either Kt; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, &c.

By J. N. Babson (p. 165).—1 B×B, Kt—Kt 2; 2 R—R sq, &c. If 1., P—B 6; 2 R—R 8, &c. If 1., Kt—Kt 7; 2 Q×Kt, &c.

By W. Pauly (p. 165).—1 Q—Kt 7, P—Kt 3; 2 R—R 7, &c. If 1., P—Q 6; 2 R—Kt sq, &c. If 1., P—K 6; 2 B—B 3, &c.

By W. A. Shinkman (p. 166).—1 R—R 7, P—Q 7; 2 R—Q R 8, P—Q 6; 3 Q—R 7, &c.

✓ No. 2,767 (T.P., No. 61) "There now!" &c.—1 P—Q 4, P×P ch; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1., K×R; 2 B—B sq ch, &c. If 1., Q×Kt P; 2 B—K 6 ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 R×P ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,768 (T.P., No. 62) "Harmony."—1 Q—Kt 7, P×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 7, &c. If 1., Kt×Kt; 2 Q—Q Kt 2, &c. If 1., K×Kt; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. If 1., Kt—K 2 or R 3; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1., Kt—Q 2; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,769 (T.P., No. 63) "Larboard Watch."—1 Q—Q sq, K—Kt 3 or B 3; 2 Q—R 4, &c. If 1., K×Kt; 2 R—Q Kt 8, &c. If 1., others; 2 R—Kt 8 ch or Q—R 4 accordingly. Some duals here.

✓ No. 2,770 (T.P., No. 64) "The Taskmaster."—1 B—K 2, K×P; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1., K—K 5; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1., Kt—K 5 or K B 6; 2 P—B 4 ch, &c. If 1., Kt—B 5; 2 B—B 3 ch, &c. If 1., Kt×P or others; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c.

PROBLEMS.

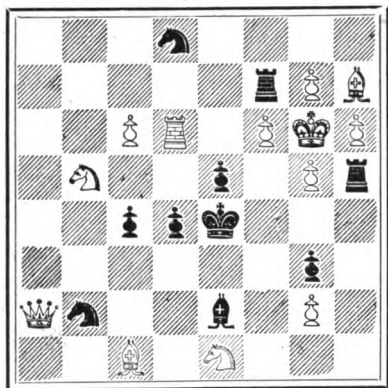
No. 2,771.

By J. MILLINS.

Manchester.

Dedicated to B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

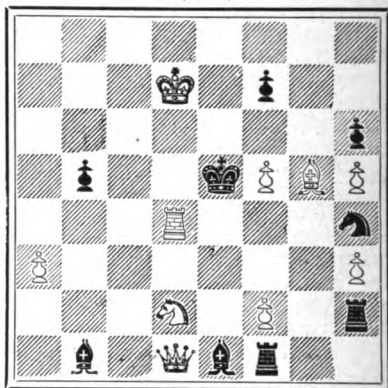
White mates in two moves.

No. 2,772.

By T. W. GEARY,

Bournemouth.

BLACK.



WHITE.

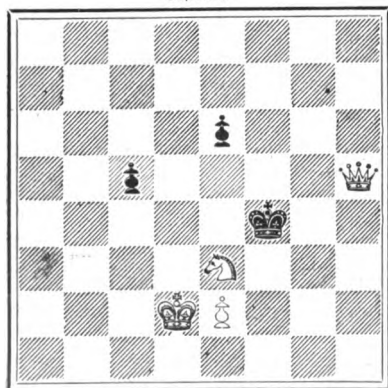
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,773.

By W. GEARY,

London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

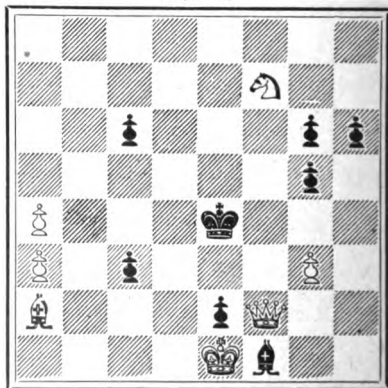
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,774.

By C. A. L. BULL,

Natal.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH

1914

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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JUNE, 1914.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solution of Positions 164 and 165, which were published in the May number.

Position 164, from actual play.—♔ at K R 4, ♕ at Q Kt 7 and K Kt 3, ♖ at Q R 5 and Q 6, ♗ at K B 2, ♘ at Q R 6, ♙ at K B 4, ♚ at Q Kt 4, K 3, K 5, K R 2 and K R 3. White to play and draw.

This occurred between Bird and Blackburne in the London Tournament of 1883. Bird played in this position 1 P—R 6, P—K 4; 2 B—Q 5 ch, K—K sq; 3 B—B 6 ch, B—Q 2; 4 B—Kt 7, K—B sq! 5 B—Q 5, R×P; 6 Q B×P, R—R 6; 7 B—K Kt 3, R—Q B 6, and White resigned.

It appears, however, that White might have drawn by 1 P—Q 7, if now 1.., K—K 2; 2 B—Q 6 ch, and White draws easily and probably wins. If 1.., R—Q 6; 2 P—R 6, R×P; 3 P—R 7, R—Q sq; 4 B—Kt 8, R—Q 6 and draws.

In the Book of the Tournament a note is given to say that 1 P—Q 7 is useless on account of K—K 2; 2 B—B 6, P—K 4! but of course B—B 6 is much inferior to B—Q 6 ch.

Position 165, from actual play.—♔ at K B 4, ♕ at K Kt 4 and K R 5, ♖ at K B 2, ♗ at K R 2, ♘ at K Kt 2. Black to play but can only draw.

If 1.., B—B 7; 2 P—Kt 5, B—Q 8; 3 P—R 6, P—Kt 3; 4 K—K 5, B—Kt 6; 5 K—Q 6, K—B sq; 6 K—K 5! B—Kt sq; 7 K—B 6 and draws.

If 1.., K—B 3; 2 P—Kt 5 ch, K—K 3; 3 P—Kt 6 (threatening K—Kt 5 and P—R 6), B×P; 4 P×B, K—B 3; 5 K—B or Kt 3! (K—Kt 4 loses), K×P; 6 K—Kt 4.

If 1.., K—K 3; 2 K—Kt 5! K—K 4; 3 K—R 4, K—B 5; 4 P—Kt 5, B—Kt sq; 5 P—Kt 6, K—B 6; 6 P—R 6, P×P; 7 K—R 5 and draws.

This was from an end-game kindly sent by Mr. W. T. Pierce.

■ I

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

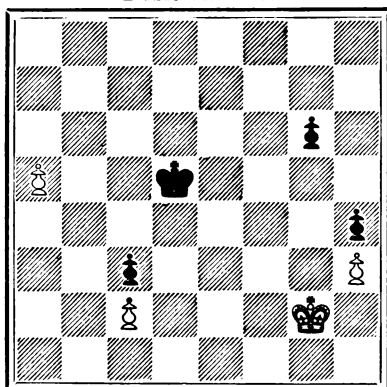
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 164.	No. 165.	Total.
Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery)	21	2	0	23
Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake)	14	2	4	20
Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth)	20	—	—	20
Mr. C. B. Dyar (Berlin)	8	4	4	16
Mrs. Moseley (Oxford)	16	—	—	16
M. J. Duhem (Paris)	8	0	4	12

Accordingly Mr. Bainbridge is the winner for this month.

Solutions have been received from Messrs. Liddell and Eastman, and others have small scores to their credit.

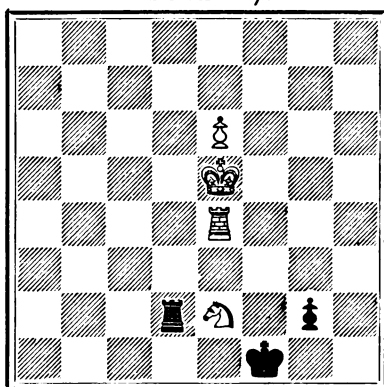
Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than June 19th. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until a month later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 166.



White to play. What result ?

Position 167.



White to play. What result ?

WHY CHESS APPEALS TO THE INTELLECT.

The appended article, by Mr. F. D. Yates, appeared in the *Yorkshire Evening Post* of May 14th.

THE chess master has many advantages, even if he meets with his due share of disappointments, without which, of course, he would fail to appreciate the good things that fall to his lot. Among other things he can rely on the game as on a passport in practically every city in Europe. It will bring him at once into touch with some sympathetic spirit, who, for no other reason than the good fellowship of the game, will extend just the right amount of hospitality to make the stay an easy and pleasant one.

On all the great sea routes, where one meets so many nice people one never meets again, chess proves an interesting means of companionship, and one of the greatest boons in breaking the tedium of a

long journey. But its main advantage lies in bringing interesting types of men together. Without geographical limits, the game has devotees even in the most inaccessible regions, and, by the way, the rules under which it is played are uniform throughout the world with the exception of Japan, China, and the Eastern Archipelago. One may casually meet in the street, as has actually happened in a day, a champion from Cairo, a leading player from Shanghai, and another whose keenest recollection was of a game he had played at the highest point of a certain pass in the Rockies. On these occasions, conversation left chess severely alone, but generally the chess master is continually asked all manner of questions on all conceivable points of the game.

Even blindfold play still strikes the public equally with other mysteries that cannot satisfactorily be explained, yet not to the extent it formerly did, when it was considered almost a "black art." But curiously enough, the question most often put is the least important of all. "Do you sleep well after a hard game?" This question is often propounded by a player who is totally incapable of playing a hard game, and in that case can serve no useful purpose to the questioner. As a matter of fact, the harder the game the sounder the sleep, as is the case in all other forms of exertion.

Then there is another question raised, very rarely nowadays, and then rather sheepishly, for on reflection it will be seen that it is not complimentary when addressed to a player, "Does chess ever affect the brain in any way?" This second question is hardly worth discussing, but as these remarks are addressed to a much larger audience than that made up only by chess-players, it may be as well to point out that in an average population the mentally afflicted are in a proportion of about one in 500, while in a wide experience of chess-players, covering hundreds who could hold their own with experts and thousands of medium chess-players, it is not noticeable that the weak-minded are in anything the same proportion. Chess is eminently the game for the level-headed, and the players are those quiet people who are the salt of the earth.

But, as we all love the best when we see it, chief interest of all is taken in the chess genius, a type who at least gives a lasting impression of power. Something Oriental enters into his mental make-up, acquired perhaps through a long service of the game. He plays as one would imagine the "mandarin with urbanity of manner and unconsciousness of sin" would play.

No Greek gift of a Pawn or a piece can tempt him from what he considers the rigid science of the game. Certain strategic principles of displaying the chess-men are to him a curious pleasure, and it is here that he betrays his weakness as also his strength. He cannot be tempted, and for that reason shows his hand to his opponent. In the mimic warfare the one facing him will know what to expect, and need not fear that mobility of plan which is the sign of the greatest generalship. Nothing shows his character better than his manner under defeat. To him chess is merely

Tricks to show the stretch of human brain ;
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain.

In a sense we all possess the gambling spirit, though some of us fail to recognise it. If in anything it comes out into the open, it is in games. At the back of our minds there is always the impression that we can do better. We face the world with the proud feeling that there is still a reserve within us and we can show something greater yet than any of our previous performances. So we go on after a loss of any kind, as if the chances of success on the next occasion were improved. Of course they are not, but for all that it is a fine feeling, and a motive power the influence of which has hardly yet been calculated in the affairs of men.

The chess master's judgment tells him, however, that it is all a mistake; brilliancy and sharp bursts of energy are mere flashes in the pan. Should he lose, he will not in the next game make the brilliant attack which might retrieve his position. No reason, or common-sense, which you will, guides him, and he plays for the draw.

The world's champion has written several chess books, but the best known he called "Common Sense in Chess." Its whole teaching is simplicity of play, but then it is the hardest thing in the world to do complex things in the simplest way.

A big proportion of the players who have made great names in the chess world have been Jews; one has only to look down a list of names in any great tournament to find this out. Lasker, Rubinstein, Bernstein, Niemzowitsch immediately catch the eye. These stars have risen mostly in Central Europe, and it may be pointed out in passing that Germany owes a good deal of her chess reputation to players of Jewish birth. Curiously, they are in a greater proportion where disabilities of their race have been the hardest to bear.

As chess has flourished most where civilisation is highest, it is something in the nature of a paradox that this should be so, but when it is taken into account that they have always striven after progress, and progress takes the line of least resistance, it is easily understood that these men should turn to chess when they sought to satisfy a natural craving for expression and outlet for ambition. It must be remembered that the diversity of languages puts many obstacles in the way of those who would broaden their ideas, if they could only find the opportunity, and it is to chess that such people turn.

English people are apt to forget the many advantages they have in an open door to the finest literature in the world. Imagine the position of a youth who speaks only Romanese or Polonische, whose nature continually prompts him to stretch his brain in one way or another. At chess he finds kindred spirits, and in no other way can he find an easier means of identifying himself with culture.



THE CHESS WORLD.

The Lancashire Championship Competition has been won by Mr. V. L. Wahltuch.

A match by correspondence between Devonshire and Kent was concluded recently, and resulted in a draw, each side compiling 25 points.

The Naples Chess Club has challenged the (Tarrasch) Chess Club of Nüremberg to a match of two games by correspondence, Dr. Tarrasch not to be a competitor.

The chess players of Berne have just sustained a sad loss in the death by apoplexy of Herr Isch on March 10th, at the age of 64. The deceased gentleman was, in the words of the Swiss Review, "the corner stone of chess life at the Café National, Berne."

The 50th anniversary of the Budapest Chess Club is to be celebrated among other events by a game of living chess, to be rendered on the stage of the opera house. The "pieces" are to be represented by 32 of the most beautiful ladies in Hungary, 16 blondes and 16 brunettes.

The 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Schweizerische Schachbund is to be celebrated by the 24th tourney of that organisation, held at Montreux on June 13th and 14th, 1914. The events are to include main tourney (groups A, B, C), with secondary, open, and problem solution tourneys.

We have received the latest issue (March) of *The British Correspondence Chess Association Magazine*, which is an interesting production of 24 pp. We notice that the membership now stands at 55. If any reader of the *B.C.M.* would like to join the Society a post card addressed to the hon. secretary, Mr. S. G. Shead, 1, Connaught Place, London, N., will receive attention. Among the games there is a good example of the Ponziani Opening played between Rev. F. E. Hamond and Mr. T. W. Newman, which we published in our last number.

The annual general meeting of the Manchester and District Chess League Association was held at the Manchester Club on May 2nd, when the following officials were elected: President, Mr. A. Eva; hon. sec., Mr. J. T. Nicholls, 28, Cheadle Street, Higher Openshaw; hon. treas. Mr. H. Hartley.

The winner of the "B" League was not declared, as Stockport II. and Manchester Southern II. had drawn their match in the fixture arranged to decide the tie in the competition, and will replay.

The other winners are given below: "Reyner" Shield, Manchester Southern 1st (fourth year in succession); "A" League Championship, Manchester Grammar School; "Dr. Wahltuch" Trophy, Hulme Church; "C" League, Hulme Settlement; "D" League, United Methodist, Salford; "E" League, St. Thomas's, Ardwick.

The League winners were promoted as follows : From " C " League to " B " League, Hulme Settlement ; " D " to " C," United Methodist, Salford ; and " E " to " D," St. Thomas's, Ardwick.

The *Magyar Sakkvilág* for April 12th contains a portrait and biography of Dr. Tarrasch, from which we quote the following :—

" Born at Breslau on March 5th, 1862, he obtained his master's diploma in 1883 in the chief tourney of Nüremberg ; and two years later, when barely 25, he shared with Blackburne, Englisch, Mason, and Weiss the II.—V. prizes at Hamburg. A long course of victories included Breslau, 1889, Manchester, 1890, Dresden, 1892 (where he lost not a single game), and Leipzig, 1894. In 1898 he beat Pillsbury after a tough fight at Vienna. Then came another first prize at Monte Carlo in 1903, and Ostend in 1907. In the '90's he fought indecisively with Tchigorin, the score standing at 9, 9, 4.

" Although practising as a physician at Nüremberg, he has always remained true to chess, aiming at hidden beauty, and especially correctness. He is at once a master of immense erudition, and an indefatigable analyst, and his published works are of lasting value, especially among the younger generation, who seem likely in some degree to turn the master's weapons against himself."

The final match of this season's contests for the Southern Counties' Championship was played at Bath, on Saturday, May 23rd, and resulted in the success of Middlesex by 13 points to 3. Full score :—

MIDDLESEX.						SOMERSETSHIRE.					
Mr. J. du Mont	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. West	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. Ward	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. Parsons	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. G. Sergeant	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. L. C. Seymour	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Mahood	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. E. W. Poynton	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Morgan	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. Dod	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. H. V. Buttfield	..	..	..	..	0	Mr. F. Melliush	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. E. T. Marshall	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Breakwell	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Watts	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. F. R. Hill	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. F. A. Eve	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. J. Van Sommer	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. E. Ford	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. Breakwell	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. E. Bonwick	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. T. J. Barton	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. R. Eastman	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. G. Gordon	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. G. Titley	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. E. Harris	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. Hatt	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. Busvine	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. L. Palmer	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. E. Simon	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. E. Cant	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
13						3					

The distribution of the prizes won in this season's competitions at the North Manchester Club took place at a social gathering held on April 30th, when about 60 members were present in the club room at the Deansgate Hotel.

During the evening Mr. A. E. Moore was presented with an Oak Chiming Clock as " a token of esteem and grateful acknowledgment." The president, Mr. E. Gunson, Mr. Jas. Burtinshaw, Mr. T. A. Farron, and Mr. W. H. Burgess all paid tribute to the valuable services which Mr. Moore has rendered to chess, not only to his club, but also in

national chess circles, particularly in connection with the founding of the British Chess Federation.

Mr. Moore, to whom the presentation was a complete surprise, responded in an able speech, during which he gave full credit to those who had been co-workers with him in furthering the best interests of British chess.

The prize-winners in the various contests are : Championship, Mr. H. B. Lund. The competition resulted in a tie between Mr. Lund, and W. Turner, and the latter retired after playing a drawn game in the effort to decide the tie. Autumn handicap, Mr. J. W. Newby (Class IV.) ; Spring handicap, Mr. H. Muller. In addition to these chief prizes, no less than 14 subsidiary prizes were distributed to successful competitors. An excellent social programme of 14 items added to the enjoyment of a delightful evening, which closed with a vote of thanks to the entertainers on the proposal of Mr. Beckwith.

The Glasgow Central Club annual meeting was held on 5th May. Satisfactory reports were submitted, showing the membership, 75, a record, and that the club had won the " Richardson " Cup and both divisions of the Glasgow League—another record. It was decided to charge an entrance fee of 5s. for new members in addition to the ordinary subscriptions. Officials elected : Hon. president, Mr. J. M. Finlayson ; president, Mr. F. Goodwin ; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. G. Jamieson.

The Athenæum held its annual meeting and presentation of prizes on Thursday, 7th May. Prize-winners : Championship, Mr. C. Wardhaugh ; 2nd, Mr. W. A. Jack. Handicap—1st, Mr. Wardhaugh ; 2nd, Mr. Jas. Love. Officials elected : President, Mr. Jas. Dickson ; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. C. D. Craig.

The West of Scotland Championship Cup Tourney, and also the Glasgow Chess Club Championship Tourney, have both been won this season by Mr. Jas. A. McKee. In the Double-sided Knock-out Handicap Tourney of the Glasgow Club, Mr. Wm. Gibson had the almost unique experience of winning both sides of this event.

The Falkirk Club closed a successful season on 29th April, when prizes were presented, and a match between sides chosen by secretary and treasurer was afterwards played, the secretary's team winning by 6 games to 5. The club championship was won by Mr. John Smith ; Intermediate by Mr. T. D. Williamson ; Minor by Mr. Jas. Muirhead ; Handicap by Mr. W. Clark.

The Glasgow Ladies' Club closed a successful season at the end of April, when the prizes were presented by Mrs. A. Russell.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held on May 2nd at the Gambit Café, Park Row, Leeds, headquarters of the Leeds Chess Club.

Mr. Edwin Woodhouse, J.P., presided, and presented the " Edwin Woodhouse " Challenge Cup to the winning club, Leeds, and the *Yorkshire Observer* Trophy to Leeds II.

The new cup given by Mr. Woodhouse is a beautiful and artistic specimen of silversmith's work, and takes the form of a Grecian vase.

During the proceedings a presentation was made to Mr. J. A. Woollard, who for many years did yeoman service for Yorkshire chess in the capacity of hon. secretary of the Association. The gift took the form of a cheque, which will be expended in the purchase of an escreteoire and an easy chair. The formal presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers by Mr. I. M. Brown, who acknowledged the great indebtedness of Yorkshire chess players to Mr. Woollard, who responded.

The report, which was presented in pamphlet form, covered the whole of the year's work, and it is an interesting production. The balance sheet showed a surplus of £36 2s. 8d. We are pleased to notice in the statement of accounts that steps have been taken to start raising the financial contribution which is Yorkshire's responsibility in the National Congress next August at Chester.

A long discussion took place upon a resolution submitted by Mr. H. A. Cadman (Gomersal). The "bone of contention" was the operation of existing rules governing the competition amongst the minor clubs. There exists in some quarters an opinion that the second teams of the major clubs are unduly favoured by the rules. Eventually Mr. I. M. Brown suggested that a competition should be instituted solely for second teams of first-class clubs, and he undertook to see that a trophy is provided. This will leave the *Yorkshire Observer* Trophy for competition by minor clubs only. It was further decided that a match should be contested each year between the winners of the minor club's competition and the winner of the "second teams" contest, and that the Association present a medal to each member of the winning side in this match. The suggestion was accepted and unanimously approved.

The annual match between Oxford City and Cambridge Town Chess Clubs took place at Cambridge on May 7th, having been postponed from the date originally fixed. The visiting team suffered a heavy defeat, not winning a single game. Score:—

CAMBRIDGE.				OXFORD.			
Mr. W. H. Gunston	..	..	1	Mr. G. Davies	..	..	0
Mr. B. Goulding Brown	..	..	*½	Mr. F. S. Smith	..	..	*½
Mr. E. K. Wakeford	..	..	½	Mr. W. Lyle Biggs	..	..	½
Rev. E. J. E. Howlett	..	..	1	Mr. W. Webb	..	..	0
Rev. T. Hamilton	..	..	1	Major Rawlins	..	..	0
Rev. E. C. Baldwin	..	..	½	Mr. E. E. Shepherd	..	..	½
Mr. W. H. Blythe	..	..	1	Mr. J. Gardiner	..	..	0
Mr. C. E. Hillyer	..	..	½	Mr. E. Howes	..	..	½
Mr. T. Gosset	..	..	1	Mr. A. H. Banbury	..	..	0
Mr. A. G. Essery	..	..	1	Mr. W. H. Gooden	..	..	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
8				2			

*Adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins.

The following game was played at board 1:—

GAME No. 4,008.

French Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. W. H. GUNSTON	Mr. G. DAVIES		
(Cambridge).	(Oxford).		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
		3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P×P
		4 Kt×P	4 Kt—Q 2

5 Kt—B 3	5 K Kt—B 3	18 P—B 3	18 Q—B 4
6 B—Q 3	6 Kt×Kt	19 B—R 4	19 Kt—Q 3
7 B×Kt	7 Kt—B 3	20 B—Q B 2	20 Q—R 4
8 B—Q 3	8 P—Q Kt 3	21 P—B 5	21 Kt—B 4
9 Kt—K 5	9 B—Kt 2	22 P—B 6	22 Kt×B
10 B—Kt 5 ch	10 P—B 3	23 P×B	23 Kt×K R
11 Kt×P	11 Q—Q 4	24 P×R=Q	24 Kt×Q
12 P—Q B 4	12 Q×Kt P	25 Q—Kt 7 ch	25 K—B 3
13 Kt—K 5 dis ch	13 K—K 2	26 Q×P ch	26 K—Kt 4
14 R—B sq	14 Q—K 5 ch	27 R×Kt	27 B—R 3
15 B—K 3	15 P—Kt 3	28 Q—K 7 ch	28 K—B 5
16 Q—Q 2	16 Kt—K sq	29 Q—B 6 ch	29 K—K 6
17 Castles	17 P—Q R 3	30 Kt—B 4 mate	

The championship competition for London secondary schools attracted eleven entries. The preliminary matches, every school playing not less than six other schools, were finished by March 13th, with the following result:—

	Played.	Matches.				Per cent.
		Won.	Drawn.	Lost.		
1. Battersea Polytechnic ..	8 ..	7 ..	1 ..	0 ..	93.7	
2. Central Foundation ..	8 ..	6 ..	2 ..	0 ..	87.5	
3. Strand	7 ..	4 ..	2 ..	1 ..	71.4	
4. Coopers' Company ..	10 ..	5 ..	1 ..	4 ..	55.0	
5. Whitechapel Foundation	10 ..	5 ..	1 ..	4 ..	55.0	
6. Wilson's Grammar ..	7 ..	3 ..	1 ..	3 ..	50.0	
7. Westminster City	9 ..	4 ..	0 ..	5 ..	44.4	
8. George Green's	7 ..	2 ..	0 ..	5 ..	28.5	
9. Tenison's	8 ..	2 ..	0 ..	6 ..	25.0	

Holloway County and Raines' Foundation also played in the competition.

The four schools at the top of the list were admitted to the semi-finals. On the matches played there was a tie between Coopers' Company's School and the Whitechapel Foundation School, but as the former obtained 57.5 per cent. wins in their aggregate score, while the latter obtained 54.1 per cent., Whitechapel Foundation, which had done well against the leading schools, was unfortunately debarred from entering the semi-finals.

The semi-finals, by the courtesy of the City of London Chess Club, were played at Grocers' Hall Court on Tuesday, March 31st. The handsome shield donated by the British Chess Federation was on view. The four schools were paired by lot by Mr. H. Smitherman, chairman of the Council of the Schools' League. The matches were closely contested. In the match Central Foundation School *v.* Coopers' Co. the result depended at the adjudication upon the position at board 3. Here Gross had a passed Pawn, and with Bishop against Knight hoped for a win. After careful analysis the adjudicators, Messrs. Beamish and Snowden, gave the position as a draw. In the match Battersea Polytechnic *v.* Strand, another difficult position of a similar character occurred at board 3, where the Battersea player was a Pawn to the good. Here again the adjudicators gave a draw, whereupon the Strand, who had a decided advantage, conceded the draw at board 6.

STRAND.		BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC.	
H. G. Felce	1	L. H. Morant	0
F. E. Coulton	0	J. Deller	1
T. W. King	$\frac{1}{2}$	L. A. Byrne	$\frac{1}{2}$
A. A. J. Quennell	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. L. H. Turner	$\frac{1}{2}$
J. H. Norris	1	G. Morant	0
S. G. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	F. H. Capewell	$\frac{1}{2}$
	$3\frac{1}{2}$		$2\frac{1}{2}$
COOPERS' CO.		CENTRAL FOUNDATION.	
A. N. Tyte	0	M. Fox	1
J. T. Long	1	J. Cohen	0
L. T. Dudley	$\frac{1}{2}$	N. Gross	$\frac{1}{2}$
M. Marcus	1	F. H. Bradshaw	0
A. L. Medcalf	0	A. N. Vaz	1
A. W. Walsh	1	S. Maccoby	0
	$3\frac{1}{2}$		$2\frac{1}{2}$

The final match between the winners was played at the same place on Wednesday, April 8th, with the following result:—

STRAND.		COOPERS' CO.	
H. G. Felce	1	A. N. Tyte	0
F. E. Coulton	0	J. T. Long	1
T. W. King	1	L. Dudley	0
A. J. Quennell	1	M. Marcus	0
J. H. Norris	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. Medcalf	$\frac{1}{2}$
S. G. Smith	0	A. W. Walsh	1
	$3\frac{1}{2}$		$2\frac{1}{2}$

The following game was played in the final match:—

GAME No. 4,009

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. T. LONG (Coopers' Co. Sch.).	F. E. COULTON (Strand School).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 K Kt—K 2
....Inferior, retarding Black's development.	
5 B—K 3	5 P—Q 4
6 Kt—Q B 3	6 P×P
7 Kt×P	7 Kt×Kt
8 B×Kt	8 Kt—B 3
9 B—B 3	9 B—K B 4
.....Q×Q first would have decreased the risk incurred by playing P—K B 3 later.	
10 B—Q 3	10 B—Kt 3
11 Castles	11 P—B 3
12 R—K sq	12 B—K 2
13 B—B 4	

White has taken advantage of the weak defence adopted by Black, who has now no satisfactory move.

14 B—K 6	13 Kt—K 4
15 R×B	14 B×Kt
16 B—Kt 3	15 B—Q 3

Threatening P—K B 4, winning the Knight. Black now plays ingeniously, and after his 17th move if White capture the Kt, 18 B—B 4 ch, K moves; 19 Q×Q wins back a Rook.

17 P—K B 4	16 Q—Q 2
18 K—R sq	17 Castles
19 Q—K 2	18 Q—B 4
	19 Kt—Q 2

.....And saves the Kt after all!

20 B—K 6	20 Q—Q B 4
----------	------------

21 B—Q Kt 4	21 Q—Kt 3	23 R—Q sq	23 Q—B 3
22 B×B	22 Q×B	24 B×Kt ch	24 R×B
.....22 P×B was not so	25 R—K 8 ch	25 R×R	
immediately disastrous, but White	26 Q×R ch	26 Resigns	
should still win.			

Mr. J. H. Blackburne's experiences in St. Petersburg during the recent international tournament must have been most happy. In a personal letter to us, dated May 18th, he writes :—

“ Dear Mr. Brown,—I enclose copy of the letter handed to me, along with a small purse of money, at a little banquet given in my honour at the close of my simultaneous display.

“ Altogether I am delighted with my trip to St. Petersburg. Never in the course of my long career have I met with such an enthusiastic reception—such hospitality and kindness, not only from the committee, but from everyone I came in contact with.

“ I think the little outing has done me a world of good, for I am in better health than I have been for many years.”

[COPY.]

“ ST. PETERSBURG, 9th May, 1914.

“ Dear Sir,—A whole generation of chess players in Russia have educated themselves, so to speak, and formed their taste in studying the brilliant games you played when you (with perhaps Zukertort and Winaver) were, after Steinitz, the greatest master of chess in the world.

“ As it is only at the age of seventy-three that you have at last honoured us with a visit to Russia, at the decline of your glorious career, which has already lasted fifty-four years, when the interest of the public is at present aroused by the play of ‘ the younger generation,’ some of your admirers wished to present you with a little souvenir of your visit to St. Petersburg.

“ Not having had time to choose anything and order it, however, the latter respectfully beg to allow them to replace the souvenir by its modest value, and that you will accept it by the intermediary of, Dear Sir,

“ Yours very sincerely,

“ THE MEMBERS OF ST. PETERSBURG CHESS CLUB.

“ Signed,

“ P. P. SABOUROFF,

“ President of the Committee of the All-Russian Chess Society.

“ J. SOSSNITZKY,

“ Vice-President of the St. Petersburg Chess Society.”

St. Petersburg International Tournament.—After a contest of exceptional interest the first stage of the international tournament in St. Petersburg resulted in the five following players compiling scores which enabled them to pass into the concluding section of the competition: Capablanca, Tarrasch, Lasker, Aljechin, and Marshall. The scores of these leaders provide material for interesting comparisons.

Of the four draws recorded by Capablanca three were against Lasker, Tarrasch, and Marshall. Lasker, who finished $1\frac{1}{2}$ points behind his youthful rival and aspirant for the world's championship, lost to Bernstein, and drew against Aljechin, Capablanca, Dr. Tarrasch, Marshall, and Niemzowitsch. Dr. Tarrasch, whose record was exactly the same as Lasker's, lost to Janowski, and drew when opposed to Aljechin, Capablanca, Lasker, Marshall, and Rubinstein.

The success of the youthful Russian master Aljechin must be very gratifying to all his fellow countrymen. The only game he lost was to Capablanca, and his draws were against Bernstein, Blackburne, Janowski, Lasker, Niemzowitsch, and Tarrasch.

The disappointment of the whole competition was Rubinstein, who failed to obtain a place in the final stage. He lost to Lasker and Aljechin, and drew against Bernstein, Blackburne, Capablanca, Marshall, Niemzowitsch, and Tarrasch.

The full record of the preliminary stage of the contest is shown by the appended table:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
1. A. Aljechin	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6
2. Dr. O. S. Bernstein ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	5
3. J. H. Blackburne	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
4. J. R. Capablanca	1	1	1	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8
5. I. Gansberg	0	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1
6. D. Janowski	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
7. Dr. E. Lasker	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
8. F. J. Marshall	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6
9. A. Niemzowitsch	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	4
10. A. Rubinstein	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
11. Dr. S. Tarrasch	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$

With the strong lead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ points over his nearest rivals it was generally anticipated that Capablanca would emerge the victor, but defeats inflicted by Lasker and Tarrasch enabled Lasker to secure first place with a total of 7 points, against 5 points compiled by the Cuban master.

In the final stage Lasker was seen at his best, his games revealing a degree of self-confidence rarely met with in any walk of life.

We append the record of play, and hope that arrangements will speedily be made for a match between Lasker and Capablanca for the Championship of the World. It is only bare justice to point out that but for a blunder against Tarrasch, Capablanca would have secured the first prize.

	1	2	3	4	5	Points.	Total.
1. Lasker	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	$7+6\frac{1}{2}=13\frac{1}{2}$	
2. Capablanca	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1 0	1 1	$5+8=13$	
3. Aljechin	0 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	—	1 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$4+6=10$	
4. Tarrasch	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	0 0	—	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$2+6\frac{1}{2}=8\frac{1}{2}$	
5. Marshall	0 0	0 0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2+6=8$	

GAME DEPARTMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG TOURNAMENT.

The Notes by Mr. Burn are taken from *The Field*.

GAME No. 4,010.

Four Knights' Game.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE. NIEMZOWITSCH.	BLACK. CAPABLANCA.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 P—Q 3
5 P—Q 4	5 B—Q 2
6 B×Kt	6 B×B
7 Q—Q 3	7 P×P
8 Kt×P	8 P—K Kt 3
.....This move leads to the loss of a Pawn. B—K 2 would have been safer.	
9 Kt×B	9 P×Kt
10 Q—R 6	10 Q—Q 2
11 Q—Kt 7	11 R—B sq
12 Q×R P	12 B—Kt 2
13 Castles	
White is now a Pawn ahead, with a perfectly safe game, and it is surprising that he should have lost.	
14 Q—R 6	13 Castles
15 Q—Q 3	14 K R—K sq
16 P—B 3	15 Q—K 3
	16 Kt—Q 2

.....Preparatory to a very strong attack on the Queen's side with combined Knight and Bishop. By playing the correct moves White should probably be able to defend himself and win with his extra Pawn, but the best line of defence is not easy to find out.

17 B—Q 2	17 Kt—K 4
18 Q—K 2	18 Kt—B 5
19 Q R—Kt sq	19 R—R sq
20 P—Q R 4	

He probably played the Pawn two squares instead of one with the view of attacking the Knight by P—Q Kt 3.

20 Kt×B	21 Q—B 5
21 Q×Kt	22 K R—Kt sq
22 K R—Q sq	23 R—Kt 5
23 Q—K 3	

.....All Black's pieces are now concentrated on the attack on the Queen's wing, and something must give way there soon.

24 Q—Kt 5

Putting his Queen out of play. Niemzowitsch does not play this part of the game with his accustomed skill.

24 B—Q 5 ch	25 Q R—Kt sq
25 K—R sq	
26 R×B	

B×Kt was threatened. It is doubtful whether White had any move at this stage to save the game, but after the sacrifice of the exchange, a win for Capablanca was only a question of time.

26 Q×R	27 Q—B 5
27 R—Q sq	28 R×Kt P
28 P—R 4	
29 Q—Q 2	

The Queen now returns to the defence, having lost two moves by a useless excursion.

29 Q—B 4	30 Q—K R 4
30 R—K sq	31 Q×P ch
31 R—R sq	32 Q—R 4
32 K—Kt sq	33 R—R sq
33 P—R 5	34 Q—B 4 ch
34 P—R 6	35 Q—B 5
35 K—R sq	36 Q—Q B 4
36 P—R 7	37 Q×K P
37 P—K 5	38 Q—R 4 ch
38 R—R 4	39 Q—B 4 ch
39 K—Kt sq	40 P—Q 4
40 K—R 2	41 R×R P
41 R—K R 4	

Resigns

GAME No. 4,011.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE.
MARSHALL.BLACK.
LASKER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—B 3 |

.....With the object of developing on the Queen's side by P×P, followed by P—Q Kt 4.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 P×P |
| 8 B×B P | 8 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 9 P—Q R 3 |
| 10 Castles | 10 P—B 4 |
| 11 Q—K 2 | 11 Castles |
| 12 Q R—Q sq | 12 P—B 5 |

.....This advance abandons the pressure on White's centre. It involves danger to both sides, making it easier for White to prosecute his attack on the King's side, but, if the attack fails, then Black threatens to win with his advanced Pawns on the Queen's side.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 13 B—Kt sq | 13 Kt—Q 4 |
| 14 B×B | 14 Q×B |
| 15 P—K 4 | 15 Kt (K 4)—Kt 3 |
| 16 P—K 5 | 16 B—Kt 2 |
| 17 K R—K sq | 17 K R—Q sq |
| 18 Kt—Q 2 | 18 Q R—B sq |
| 19 Kt (Q 2)—K 4 | 19 B×Kt |
| 20 Kt×B | 20 R—B 2 |
| 21 Q—R 5 | 21 Kt—B sq |
| 22 R—K 3 | 22 Kt—Q 4 |
| 23 R—B 3 | |

Threatening to attack both Rook's Pawn and Bishop's Pawn by Kt—Kt 5.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 24 P×P <i>c.p.</i> | 23 P—B 4 |
| | 24 P×P |

.....Much better the recapturing with the Knight. The text move prevents the advance of the adverse Knight and opens Black's Rook and Queen to the defence of his King's Rook's Pawn.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 25 R—K sq | 25 Q—Kt 5 |
|-----------|-----------|

.....This excursion of the Queen shows that Lasker considered his King sufficiently protected, and that he could afford time to make a counter attack.

- | |
|-----------|
| 26 K—B sq |
|-----------|

It would have been too dangerous to defend the Pawn by R—K 2. Black might then have advanced his Pawn to B 6, and, if White replied with P—Q Kt 3, then P—B 7, winning the Bishop.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 27 Kt×P ch | 26 Q×P |
| 28 R×Kt | 27 Kt×Kt |
| | 28 Q×Q P |

.....Lasker has now won a Pawn with a fairly safe position, and, had he been playing in his old form, would probably have won the game with ease; but so far in this tournament he has not shown himself at his best, possibly because he has not yet recovered from the fatigue of his recent exhibition tours.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 29 Q—B 3 | 29 R—K Kt 2 |
| 30 P—K R 3 | 30 Q—Q 3 |

.....Overlooking the clever combination by which Marshall now wins back his Pawn.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 31 B—B 5 | 31 R—K sq |
|----------|-----------|

.....The Pawn now seems to be adequately protected. It is attacked by three pieces and defended by three, but nevertheless may safely be taken. Marshall deserves credit for his acuteness in seeing through this curious problem-like position when he played 31 B—B 5.

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 32 B×K P ch | 32 R×B |
|-------------|--------|

.....If, instead, 32... Kt×B, then 33 R (K sq)×Kt, R×R; 34 Q—R 8 ch and wins. If however 32... K—R sq White might perhaps have played 33 B×P, threatening R×R, and if 33... R×R ch, then 34 K×R, threatening R×Kt ch. This, however, would first have required careful examination to see if it were sound.

33 R×Kt ch	33 Q×R	44 P—R 4	44 K—Kt 2
34 Q—Q 5	34 Q—Q 3	45 K—B 2	45 K—Kt 3
35 Q×R ch	35 Q×Q	46 R×P	
36 R×Q	36 R—Q B 2		
37 K—K sq			Drawn.

Only just in time.

38 K—Q sq	37 P—B 6
39 K—B sq	38 R—Q 2 ch
40 R×P	39 R—Q 7
41 R—Kt 6	40 R×B P
42 R×P	41 R×R P
43 R—B 5	42 R×P
	43 R—Kt 6

Even now after the exchange of Rooks Black has very nearly a win, showing that had he not lost the Pawn by his weak thirtieth move he would almost certainly have won the game. If Black had continued with 46..., R×R ch, then 47 K×R, K—R 4; 48 K—Q 3, K×P; 49 K—K 2, K—Kt 6; 50 K—B sq, K—R 2; 51 K—B 2 and draws.

GAME No. 4,012.

Irregular Opening.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE. BLACKBURN.	BLACK. NIEMZOWITSCH.
1 P—K 3	1 P—Q 3
2 P—K B 4	2 P—K 4
3 P×P	3 P×P
4 Kt—Q B 3	4 B—Q 3
5 P—K 4	5 B—K 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—K B 3
7 P—Q 3	7 Kt—K 2
8 B—K 3	8 P—Q B 4
9 Q—Q 2	9 Q Kt—B 3
10 B—K 2	10 Kt—Q 5
11 Castles (K R)	11 Castles
12 Kt—Q sq	12 K Kt—B 3
13 P—B 3	13 Kt×B ch
14 Q×Kt	14 R—K sq
15 Kt—R 4	15 B—K B sq
16 Kt—B 5	16 K—R sq
17 P—K Kt 4	

The veteran has already obtained much the better position, and is playing a bold game.

18 Kt—B 2	17 Q—Q 2
19 P—Q R 3	18 P—Q R 4
	19 P—Q Kt 4

.....When the game was over, Lasker suggested that Niemzowitsch might have played 19..., B—Kt 6 instead of the text move,

with the following likely continuation: 20 P—B 4, Kt—Q 5; 21 B×Kt, B P×B. He would then have had a chance of opening the Queen's Knight's file by P—Q Kt 4 and taking possession of the file with his Rooks.

20 Q R—Q sq	20 Q R—Kt sq
21 R—Q 2	21 P—Kt 5
22 R P×P	22 R P×P
23 P—B 4	23 R—R sq
24 Q—B 3	24 R—R 7
25 P—Kt 5	25 P—Kt 3
26 Kt—Kt 4	

Excellent play, by which Blackburne increases his advantage.

	26 P×Kt
27 Kt×B P	27 Kt—Q 5

.....If 27..., P×P, then 28 Q—R 5, Q—K B 2; 29 P—Kt 6, Q×P ch; 30 Q×Q, P×Q; 31 Kt×R and wins.

28 Q—B 2	28 Q—B 3
29 Kt×R	29 Q×Kt
30 B×Kt	30 K P×B
31 P×P	31 B—Q 2
32 R—K sq	32 Q—B 2
33 Q—R 4	

Again very clever. He leaves his Bishop's Pawn *en prise* to two pieces, but neither of them can

take it with safety. If $Q \times P$ then $R-K$ B sq would win Black's King's Bishop, and if $B \times P$ then $R-K$ B 2, threatening to double the Rooks, would win one of the Bishops.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 34 $R-K$ B 2 | 33 $R-R$ sq |
| 35 $Q-Kt$ 4 | 34 $B-B$ 3 |
| 36 $R \times R$ | 35 $R-K$ sq |

White's chance of winning is improved by the exchange of Rooks. Two minor pieces are, as a rule, rather helpless against a Rook in the end game, and Black would have been better advised to avoid the exchange.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 37 $R-K$ 2 | 36 $Q \times R$ |
| 38 $R-K$ 6 | 37 $Q-Q$ 2 |
| 39 $P-Kt$ 6 | 38 $B-R$ sq |
| 40 $R \times P$ | 39 $P \times P$ |

Threatening mate in two moves beginning with $R-Kt$ 8 ch.

40 $Q-K$ R 2

..... If 40..., $B-K$ Kt 2, then 41 $Q-R$ 4 ch, $K-Kt$ sq; 42 $P-B$ 6 and wins.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 41 $Q-Kt$ 3 | 41 $Q-R$ 4 |
| 42 $R-Kt$ 4 | 42 Resigns |

..... A finely played game by Blackburne.

GAME No. 4,013.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

- | WHITE.
CAPABLANCA. | BLACK.
JANOWSKI. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 $P-K$ 4 | 1 $P-K$ 4 |
| 2 $Kt-K$ B 3 | 2 $Kt-Q$ B 3 |
| 3 $B-Kt$ 5 | 3 $P-Q$ R 3 |
| 4 $B \times Kt$ | 4 Q $P \times B$ |
| 5 $Kt-B$ 3 | 5 $B-Q$ B 4 |
| 6 $P-Q$ 3 | 6 $B-K$ Kt 5 |
| 7 $B-K$ 3 | 7 $B \times B$ |
| 8 $P \times B$ | 8 $Q-K$ 2 |
| 9 Castles | 9 Castles |
| 10 $Q-K$ sq | |

White has already obtained much the superior position. He has a strong centre, an open file for his King's Rook, and his opponent has castled on the Queen's side where he is more open to attack than if castled on the other side.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 11 $R-Kt$ sq | 10 $Kt-R$ 3 |
|--------------|-------------|
- Preparatory to an attack on the Black King's entrenchments.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 12 $P-Kt$ 4 | 11 $P-B$ 3 |
| 13 $P-Q$ R 4 | 12 $Kt-B$ 2 |
| 14 $R \times B$ | 13 $B \times Kt$ |
| | 14 $P-Q$ Kt 3 |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 15 $P-Kt$ 5 | 15 B $P \times P$ |
| 16 $P \times P$ | 16 $P-R$ 4 |
| 17 $Kt-Q$ 5 | 17 $Q-B$ 4 |
| 18 $P-B$ 4 | 18 $Kt-Kt$ 4 |
| 19 $R-B$ 2 | 19 $Kt-K$ 3 |
| 20 $Q-B$ 3 | 20 $R-Q$ 2 |
| 21 $R-Q$ sq | 21 $K-Kt$ 2 |

..... A dangerous place for the King in view of the threatened advance of the White Pawns. It is doubtful, however, whether Black had any move to save the game. His best chance would probably have been to retreat his King to the other side *via* Q sq as quickly as possible.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 22 $P-Q$ 4 | 22 $Q-Q$ 3 |
| 23 $R-B$ 2 | 23 $P \times P$ |
| 24 $P \times P$ | 24 $Kt-B$ 5 |
| 25 $P-B$ 5 | 25 $Kt \times Kt$ |
| 26 $P \times Kt$ | 26 $Q \times P$ (Q 5) |
| 27 $P-B$ 6 ch | 27 $K-Kt$ sq |
| 28 $P \times R$ | 28 $Q \times P$ (Q 7) |
| 29 $P-Q$ 5 | 29 $R-K$ sq |
| 30 $P-Q$ 6 | 30 $P \times P$ |
| 31 $Q-B$ 6 | 31 Resigns |

..... An energetically played game by Capablanca.

GAME No. 4,014.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE.
BERNSTEIN.BLACK.
LASKER.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—Kt 5

3 Kt—B 3

.....It is noteworthy that the champion seldom plays Morphy's defence of P—Q R 3 to the Lopez, although it is generally considered the best. The reason probably is that he has never given very much attention to the study of the openings, relying for victory upon his great strength in the middle and end game, and he therefore prefers the Steinitz Defence as having been less subject to recent analysis and as more likely to throw his opponent on his own resources.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 4 Castles | 4 P—Q 3 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 B—Q 2 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 R—K sq | 7 P×P |
| 8 Kt×P | 8 Castles |
| 9 B×Kt | 9 P×B |
| 10 B—Kt 5 | 10 P—K R 3 |
| 11 B—R 4 | 11 R—K sq |
| 12 P—K 5 | 12 Kt—R 2 |
| 13 B—Kt 3 | 13 P—Q R 4 |
| 14 Q—Q 3 | 14 B—K B sq |
| 15 P×P | 15 P×P |
| 16 R×R | 16 Q×R |
| 17 Kt—B 3 | 17 B—Kt 5 |
| 18 R—Q sq | 18 P—Q 4 |
| 19 P—K R 3 | 19 B×Kt |
| 20 Q×B | 20 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 21 Q—Q 3 | 21 P—R 5 |
| 22 K—B sq | 22 Q—B sq |
| 23 Kt—K 2 | 23 Q—Kt 2 |
| 24 P—Kt 3 | 24 Kt—K 5 |
| 25 B—B 4 | 25 B—B 4 |
| 26 B—K 3 | 26 B×B |
| 27 Q×B | 27 P×P |
| 28 R P×P | 28 R—R 7 |
| 29 P—K B 3 | 29 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 30 Q—Q 3 | 30 Kt—K 3 |
| 31 Kt—B 3 | 31 R—R sq |
| 32 R—K sq | 32 Q—Kt 5 |

33 Kt—K 2

33 Q—B 4

34 P—Q B 3

34 Q—Q 3

35 Kt—Q 4

At this point the game is about even.

35 Q—R 7

.....But now Lasker makes an unsound combination, which loses the game. Kt×Kt or Q—Kt 6 instead of the text move would have led to an almost certain draw.

36 Kt×Kt

36 R—R 7

37 R—K 2

37 R—R 8 ch

36 K—B 2

38 P×Kt

39 Q—Kt 6

39 Q—B 2

40 Q×P ch

40 K—R sq

41 P—Q Kt 4

41 R—R sq

.....Having lost a Pawn by his combination, he has now to abandon the attack and act on the defensive.

42 Q—K 3

42 Q—Q sq

43 Q—Q 4

43 K—R 2

44 P—K R 4

44 Q—Q 2

45 Q—Q 3 ch

45 K—R sq

46 Q—K 3

46 R—Q B sq

47 Q—K 7

47 Q—B 4

48 Q—K 6

48 Q—B sq

49 Q—Q 7

49 P—B 4

.....Black might still secure a draw if he could exchange the two Pawns on the Queen's side, but this White will not permit.

50 P—Kt 5

50 P—Q 5

51 P×P

51 R—Q sq

52 Q—K 7

52 Q×Q

53 R×Q

53 R×P

54 P—Kt 6

54 R—Q Kt 5

55 P—Kt 7

55 K—R 2

56 P—R 5

56 Resigns

....Black's position was hopeless. His Rook could not leave the Queen's Knight's file because of the Pawn queening, and his King had to remain at R 2 because of the threat of R—Q B 7 and R—B 8 ch. It was only a question of the White King marching forward to decide the battle.

F 2

GAME No. 4,015.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE. MARSHALL.	BLACK. RUBINSTEIN.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	18 Q—B 5	18 B—Kt 2
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	19 Q×Q	19 R×Q
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	20 Q R—Q 4	20 P—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2	21 R—Q 8 ch	21 R×R
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2	22 R×R ch	22 K—B 2
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Castles	23 Kt—Q 4	23 R—B 2
7 R—B sq	7 R—K sq	24 P—K B 3	24 K—K 2
8 P—Q R 3	8 P×P	25 R—K Kt 8	25 K—Q 3
9 B×P	9 P—B 4	26 K—B 2	26 B—B sq
10 P×P	10 Kt×P	27 R—Q 8 ch	27 K—K 2
11 Castles	11 P—Q R 3	28 R—R 8	28 R—B 6
12 P—Q Kt 4	12 Kt (B 4)—K 5	29 R×P	29 K—B 2
13 Kt×Kt	13 Kt×Kt	30 R—R 8	30 B—Q 2
14 B×B	14 Q×B	31 R—Q 8	31 K—K 2
15 Q—Q 4	15 Kt—Q 3	32 R—K Kt 8	32 K—B 2
16 K R—Q sq	16 Kt×B	33 R—Q 8	33 K—K 2
17 R×Kt	17 P—Q Kt 4	34 R—K Kt 8	34 K—B 2

Drawn.

GAME No. 4,016.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE. RUBINSTEIN.	BLACK. CAPABLANCA.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	20 Q—K 2	20 B×Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	21 R×B	21 R×R
3 P—B 4	3 P—K 3	22 P×R	22 R—Q sq
4 Kt—B 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2	23 R—Q sq	23 R×R
5 B—Kt 5	5 B—K 2	24 Q×R	24 K—Kt sq
6 P—K 3	6 Castles	25 P—K R 4	25 P—Q B 4
7 R—B sq	7 R—K sq	26 B×B	26 Q×B
8 Q—B 2	8 P—B 3	27 Q—Q 6	27 P—Kt 5
9 B—Q 3	9 P×P	28 Q×B P	28 P×P
10 B×P	10 P—Q Kt 4	29 Q×P	29 Q—Kt 8 ch
11 B—Q 3	11 P—Q R 3	30 K—R 2	30 Q×P
12 Kt—K 5	12 B—Kt 2	31 Q—B 8 ch	31 K—R 2
13 Kt×Kt	13 Q×Kt	32 Q—B 5 ch	32 P—Kt 3
14 B×Kt	14 B×B	33 Q—B 6	33 P—R 4
15 B×P ch	15 K—R sq	34 P—K Kt 4	34 P—R 5
16 B—K 4	16 P—K 4	35 P—R 5	35 P×P
17 P×P	17 R×P	36 Q—B 5 ch	36 K—Kt 2
18 Castles	18 Q—K 2	37 Q—Kt 5 ch	37 K—R 2
19 B—B 3	19 R—Q B 4	38 Q×P ch	38 K—Kt 2

Drawn by perpetual check.

GAME No. 4,017.

French Defence.

WHITE. NIEMZOWITSCH.	BLACK. ALECHIN.	19 Kt—Q 4	19 R—B 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	20 P—Q Kt 3	20 Q R—B sq
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	21 R—K 3	21 R—R 4
3 P—K 5	3 P—Q B 4	22 Q R—K sq	22 Q—R 4
4 P×P	4 Kt—Q B 3	23 Q—Q 2	23 Q—R 6
5 Kt—K B 3	5 B×P	24 P—R 3	24 Q—K 2
6 B—Q 3	6 K Kt—K 2	25 P—K Kt 4	25 R—R sq
7 Castles	7 Kt—Kt 3	26 P—K B 4	26 K—Q sq
8 R—K sq	8 B—Q 2	27 Q—R 2	27 K—B 2
9 P—B 3	9 B—Kt 3	28 P—B 5	28 Kt P×P
10 Kt—R 3	10 P—Q R 3	29 P×P	29 Q—R 5
11 Kt—B 2	11 B—B 2	30 Q—Kt 3	30 Q—R 3
12 B×Kt	12 B P×B	31 R—K B sq	31 K—Kt sq
13 B—B 4	13 Q—K 2	32 Q—B 4	32 P×P
14 Q Kt—Q 4	14 Q R—B sq	33 Q×Q	33 R×Q
15 Q—Q 3	15 B—Kt 3	34 Kt×P	34 R—Kt 3 ch
16 Kt×Kt	16 R×Kt	35 K—R 2	35 B×Kt
17 B—K 3	17 Q—Q sq	36 R×B	36 P—Q 5
18 B×B	18 Q×B	37 P×P	37 R—B 7 ch

Drawn.

GAME No. 4,018.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE. CAPABLANCA.	BLACK. MARSHALL.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
.....A favourite defence of Marshall's and one with which he has won some very brilliant games.	
3 Kt×P	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt×P
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 4
6 B—Q 3	6 B—Q 3
7 P—B 4	7 B—Kt 5 ch
.....As the Bishop had already been moved once this means loss of time.	
8 Q Kt—Q 2	8 Castles
9 Castles	9 Kt×Kt
10 B×Kt	10 B×B
11 Q×B	11 Kt—B 3

12 K R—K sq

The outcome of the preliminary skirmish is that Capablanca is slightly ahead in development.

12 B—Kt 5	12 B—Kt 5
13 Kt—K 5	13 Kt×Kt
14 R×Kt	14 P×P
15 B×P	15 Q—B 3
16 Q R—K sq	16 Q R—Q sq
17 R—K 7	

An interesting position. If Black now plays 17..., Q×P, White exchanges Queens, followed by R×Q B P with the better game. If, however, Black plays 17..., R×P, then 18 R×K B P and wins.

17 B—K 3	17 B—K 3
18 R×B	18 P×R
19 R×P	19 Q×P
20 R—Q 6 ch	

If instead 20 R—K 4 ch, then
20..., Q×B.

- 21 R×R 20 Q×B
22 Q×R ch 21 R×R

After this the game must be drawn. Marshall has, if anything, a slight advantage for the end game, but not enough to win.

- 23 Q—Q 7 ch 22 K—B 2
24 P—K Kt 4 23 K—B 3
 24 Q×P

- 25 Q—Q 8 ch 25 K—Kt 3
26 Q—Q 3 ch 26 K—B 2
27 Q—B 3 ch 27 K—K 2
28 Q×P 28 Q—B 5
29 P—R 3 29 K—Q 3
30 P—Kt 3 30 Q—Q 5
31 Q—R 6 ch 31 P—B 3
32 Q—Kt 7 32 P—Q R 4
33 Q—Kt 8 ch 33 K—Q 2
31 Q—Kt 7 ch 31 K—Q 3
35 Q—Kt 8 ch 35 K—Q 2

Drawn.

The Notes by Mr. F. D. Yates are taken from *Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

GAME No. 4,019.

Caro-Kann Defence.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

- | WHITE.
LASKER. | BLACK.
NIEMZOWITSCH. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 3 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P×P |
| 4 Kt×P | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Kt×Kt | 5 Kt P×Kt |

.....This move, as we have pointed out before, is much better than K P×Kt, which usually finds favour with English amateurs.—Yates.

- 6 B—K 2

Taking the game on to new ground.—Yates.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 7 B—B 3 | 6 B—B 4 |
| 8 P—B 3 | 7 Q—R 4 ch |
| | 8 P—R 4 |

.....Niemzowitsch gives up the Rook's Pawn on the chance of obtaining compensation by an attack with his Rooks through the open file; but the sacrifice can scarcely be sound and should have cost him the game.

.....It takes some examination to see the object of what is apparently a purposeless sacrifice of a Pawn. Its first aim seems to be to make it impossible for White to castle on the King's side. This would be specially dangerous with the two files open for Rooks to

attack. Black then calculates on being able to build up an attack with Q, Kt, and B when White castles Q R.—Yates.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 9 B×R P | 9 Kt—Q 2 |
| 10 B—Kt 4 | 10 B×B |
| 11 Q×B | 11 Castles |
| 12 Kt—K 2 | 12 P—K 3 |
| 13 B—B 4 | 13 Q—Q Kt 4 |
| 14 Castles (Q R) | 14 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 15 Kt—Kt 3 | |

This seems the only move to meet the threatened Kt—B 5. It allows the Q to come to the defence at K 2. P—Kt 3, instead, would have only weakened the position.—Yates.

A blunder by which the champion loses two Pawns and might have lost the game. After this he has to fight hard for a draw. He afterwards said P—Q Kt 3 instead of the text move would have given him a safe game, but he would still have had difficulties to contend with.

- 15 Q—Q 4

.....Winning back the Pawn, as the double threat on K Kt and Q R P cannot be defended.—Yates.

- 16 K—Kt sq

It would have been to dangerous to allow the Rook's Pawn to be captured.

17 Q R—Kt sq 16 Q × Kt P
18 Kt—K 4 17 Q × B P
18 Q—R 4

.....Niemzowitsch is now a Pawn ahead with the superior position and should have won with equal play.

19 Q—B 3 19 Kt—B 5
20 K—R sq 20 P—K B 4
21 Kt—Kt 5 21 B—Q 3
22 B—B sq 22 R—Q 2
23 R—Kt 2 23 B—B 2
24 R (R sq)—Ks sq 24 Kt—Q 3
25 Q—K 2 25 Kt—K 5
26 Kt—B 3 26 Q—R 6
27 P—R 3 27 P—R 3
28 B—K 3 28 R (R sq)—Q sq
29 K—R 2 29 R—R sq
30 K—R sq 30 R (R sq)—Q sq

.....The repetition of moves on both sides at this stage is attributable to the time limit.

31 K—R 2 31 R—K sq

.....The repetition of moves was merely to gain time, and Black in rejecting the draw was fully justified. It required all Lasker's skill to obtain this result, but he does it, as will be seen later, with an exceedingly brilliant Rook sacrifice.—Yates.

32 R—Kt 8 32 R × R
33 R × R ch 33 R—Q sq

34 R—Kt 7 34 R—Q 2
35 R—Kt 8 ch 35 R—Q sq
36 R—Kt 7

The beginning of a combination which reveals Lasker at his best.—Yates.

36 R—B sq
37 P—B 4 37 Kt—B 3

.....The Knight was well posted where it was and should not have been moved. K—Q sq, followed by K—K sq to support his King's Bishop's Pawn and free his Rook would have been better. The text-move enables Dr Lasker to draw the game by a brilliant combination.

38 B—Kt 5 38 Kt—R 4

.....If K—Kt sq ; 39 Q—K 8 ch, K—R 2 ; 40 Q × R with advantage.—Yates.

39 R × P

A fine combination which forces a draw.

39 R × R
40 Q × P ch

Black cannot interpose the Rook after Q × B ch, on account of P—B 5.—Yates.

40 R—Q 2
41 Kt—K 5

Drawn.

For if 41..., B × Kt, then 42 Q—K 8 ch, K—B 2 ; 43 Q × B ch, and draws by perpetual check.

GAME No. 4,020.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE. BLACK.
NIEMZOWITSCH. TARRASCH.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 P—Q B 4
3 P—B 4 3 P—K 3
4 P—K 3 4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—Q 3 5 Kt—B 3
6 Castles 6 B—Q 3
7 P—Q Kt 3 7 Castles
8 B—Kt 2 8 P—Q Kt 3

9 Q Kt—Q 2 9 B—Kt 2
10 R—B sq 10 Q—K 2
11 P × Q P 11 K P × P
12 Kt—R 4

Loss of time, as, after Black's reply, the Knight has to return to B 3.

12 P—Kt 3
13 K Kt—B 3 13 Q R—Q sq
14 P × P 14 P × P
15 B—Kt 5

Black's twelfth move of P—Kt 3 left this Bishop little scope for action, and White therefore decides to exchange it for the Knight, but it would have been better to retain it for defensive purposes, as, after the exchange, both Black's Bishops rake down on the White King's flank very threateningly.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 16 B×Kt | 15 Kt—K 5 |
| 17 Q—B 2 | 16 B×B |
| 18 Kt×Kt | 17 Kt×Kt |
| | 18 P—Q 5 |

.....The beginning of a very pretty combination.

19 P×P

A mistake. The only move now to save the game was P—K 4. If, in reply, Black played 19... P—Q 6, then 20 Q—B 3 threatening mate, followed by 21 P—K B 3 or 21 K R—K sq.

19 B×R P ch

.....This combination would have been splendid had it been original, but a similar position occurred in the game between Lasker and Bauer in the Amsterdam tournament of 1889, and Lasker won by sacrificing both his Bishops in like manner. The game referred to must, of course, have been familiar to such an industrious student of chess literature as Dr. Tarrasch.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 20 K×B | 20 Q—R 5 ch |
| 21 K—Kt sq | 21 B×P |
| 22 P—B 3 | |

White's only chance now was to capture the Bishop, *e.g.*, 22 K×B, Q—Kt 5 ch; 23 K—R 2, R—Q 4; 24 Q×P, R×Q; 25 P×R, Q—B 5 ch; 26 K—Kt 2, Q×Kt; 27 B—K 5.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 23 Kt—K 4 | 22 K R—K sq |
| 24 K—B 2 | 23 Q—R 8 ch |
| 25 P—Q 5 | 24 B×R |

Playing for a counter attack.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 26 Q—B 3 | 25 P—K B 4 |
| 27 K—K 3 | 26 Q—Kt 7 ch |
| | 27 R×Kt |

.....Dr. Tarrasch finishes off the game in fine style.

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| 28 P×R | 28 P—B 5 ch |
|--------|-------------|

.....28... Q—Kt 6 ch would have accelerated the end.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 29 K×P | 29 R—B sq ch |
| 30 K—K 5 | 30 Q—R 7 ch |
| 31 K—K 6 | 31 R—K sq ch |
| 32 Resigns | |

For if K—B 6, then Q—B 5 mate, and if K—Q 7, then B—Kt 5 mate.

GAME No. 4,021.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

- | WHITE.
MARSHALL. | BLACK.
BERNSTEIN. |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 P×P | 4 P×P |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 P—K 3 |
| 6 B—Kt 5 | 6 Q—Kt 3 |
| 7 Q—B 2 | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 8 P—K 3 | 8 B—Q 2 |
| 9 P—Q R 3 | 9 R—B sq |
| 10 B—Q 3 | 10 B—Kt 5 |

....An ingenious move, which, however, is not as good as it looks,

for although the Bishop cannot be taken at once it is liable to capture after White's next move, and after the exchange of pieces and the opening of White's Knight's file the Black Queen is very awkwardly placed, being open to attack wherever she goes.

11 Castles

If 11 P×B, then 11... Kt×Kt P; 12 Q—Q 2, Kt×B ch; 13 Q×Kt, Q×Kt P, winning back the piece sacrificed and two Pawns in addition. Some very complicated and interesting play now occurs, in which the American champion is seen at his best.

12 P×B	11 B×Kt	21 R×Q	21 B×R
13 Q R—Kt sq	12 Kt—Q R 4	22 Q—B 7	22 P—Q Kt 3
14 K R—P sq	13 Q—B 3	23 B—B 4	23 P×Kt
15 Q—R 2	14 Q—R 5	24 B×P	24 R—B 2
16 B×Kt	15 Kt—K 5	25 Q—Kt 8 ch	25 R—B sq
17 Kt—K 5	16 P×B	26 Q×R P	26 R—B 2
18 R—Kt 4	17 P—B 3	27 Q—Kt 8 ch	27 R—B sq
19 Q—Q 2	18 R×P	28 Q—B 7	28 R—B 2
20 Q×R	19 R×R ch	29 Q—B 8 ch	29 R—B sq
	20 Castles	30 Q×P ch	30 Resigns

GAME No. 4,022.

Four Knights Opening.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE. CAPABLANCA.	BLACK. LASKER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5
5 Castles	5 Castles
6 P—Q 3	6 P—Q 3
7 B—Kt 5	7 B×Kt
8 P×B	8 P—K R 3
9 B—K R 4	9 B—Kt 5
10 P—K R 3	10 B×Kt
11 Q×B	11 P—K Kt 4
12 B—Kt 3	12 Kt—Q 2
13 P—Q 4	13 P—B 3
14 Q—Kt 4	14 K—R sq
15 P—K R 4	15 K—B 2
16 P×Kt P	16 R P×P
17 P—B 3	17 Kt—B sq
18 K—B 2	18 R—R 2
19 R—R sq	19 Q—K 2
20 Q—B 5	20 R—Q sq
21 R×R ch	

This exchange somewhat relieves Black's cramped position, but it is not easy to suggest anything better. If, for instance, 21 Q R—Q sq instead of the text move, Black could bring about the position that actually occurred by R×R, followed by Kt—R 2. ✓

22 R—R sq	21 Kt×R
23 B×Kt	22 R—K Kt sq
24 R—Q Kt sq	23 P×B

If, instead, 24 P×P, then 24... B P×P, not 24... Q P×P, because of 25 R×Kt ch, followed by Q×P ch, and B×P.

25 R—Kt 7	24 K—Kt 2
26 K—Kt sq	25 R—Q R sq
27 P—Q 5	26 Kt—B sq
28 B—B 2	27 P—B 4
29 P—Kt 3	28 Q—Q sq
30 R—Kt 3	29 R—Kt sq

Of course, if 30 R×R P, then 30... R—Kt 7, regaining the Pawn with an improved position.

31 B P×R	30 R×R
32 Q×Q	31 Q—Q 2
33 K—B sq	32 Kt×Q
34 K—K 2	33 K—Kt 3
35 P—Kt 4	34 P—B 4
36 P×P	35 P×K P
37 K—B 3	36 Kt—B 3
38 B—K 3	37 K—B 2
39 P—Kt 4	38 Kt—R 2
40 P×P	39 P×P
41 P—R 4	40 P—R 3
42 P—Kt 5	41 K—K 2
43 P×P	42 P×P
44 B—B 2	43 K—Q 2
	44 K—B sq

Drawn.

GAME No. 4,023.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE.
CAPABLANCA.BLACK.
BERNSTEIN.

- 1 P—Q 4
2 K—K B 3
3 P—B 4
4 Kt—B 3
5 B—Kt 5
6 P—K 3
-A rather slow defence;
Castling is better at this point.
- 7 B—Q 3
8 B×B P
9 B—Q 3
10 P—K 4
-A mistake, for although
he can win back the Pawn it takes
time to do so, and in the interim
White is developing his forces.
- 11 P×P
12 B—K B 4
13 Castles
14 R—B sq
15 B—Kt 3
16 P—Kt 4

The prelude to a splendid combination many moves deep, by which Capablanca carries the adverse position by storm.

16 B—R 2

.....It would have been better to take the Pawn, although even then White would have obtained much the better position, *e.g.*, 16., B×Kt P; 17 Kt—Q 5, Q—Q 3; 18 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 19 R×P, Castles; 20 B—B 2, threatening B—Kt 3 ch, and Kt—Kt 5, and Black would have been almost helpless.

17 B×Kt P

But when Black retreated his Bishop instead of capturing the Pawn he probably did not see the possibility of this fine sacrifice.

18 Kt×Kt P
18 Q—Q sq

- 19 Kt—Q 6 ch
20 R×P
21 B—R 4

Capablanca afterwards said this was the best move he made in the game. It gives up the exchange temporarily.

- 19 K—B sq
20 Kt—Kt 3
21 Q—Q 2
22 Q×R
.....If 22., Q×Q, then 23 R×Q, R×Kt; 24 R×R ch, Kt×R; 25 R—Q 8 ch, winning a Rook.
- 22 Kt×B
23 Q—Q 8 ch
.....If instead 23., K—B 2, then 24 Kt—Q 6 ch, winning the Queen, for if 24., K—K 3, then 25 Kt—Kt 5 mate.
- 23 Q—K sq
24 B—K 7 ch
25 Kt—Q 6 ch
26 Kt—R 4 ch
27 Kt×Q
28 Kt×P ch
29 Kt (Kt 7)—B 5 ch
30 P—K R 3
- 24 K—B 2
25 K—Kt 3
26 K—R 4
27 R×Q
28 K—R 3
29 Kt—B 5 ch
30 Kt—B sq

.....The Knight at Kt 5 had no escape, for if 30., Kt—R 3; 31 Kt—Kt 7 mate. A remarkable position.

- 31 P×Kt ch
32 B×R
33 P—Kt 3
34 K—Kt 2
35 P—R 4
36 Kt—K 3 ch
37 P—R 5
38 Kt (R 4)—B 5
39 P—Kt 5
40 K—B 3
41 P—R 6
42 R—B sq
43 P—Kt 4 ch
44 R—B 7
- 31 K×P
32 R×B
33 R—Q 7
34 R—K 7
35 Kt—Kt 3
36 K—R 4
37 Kt—Q 2
38 Kt—B 3
39 B—Q 5
40 R—R 7
41 B—R 2
42 R—Kt 7
43 K—Kt 4
44 R×P ch

.....Desperation. The game was, of course, lost, whatever he did.

- 45 K×R
46 K—B 3
- 45 Kt×Kt P ch
46 Resigns

GAME No. 4,024.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE. RUBINSTEIN.	BLACK. ALECHIN.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K 3	15 B—K 3	15 P×P
2 P—Q B 4	2 Kt—K B 3	16 P×P	16 B—R 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 B—Kt 5	17 B×B	17 Q×B ch
4 P—K 3	4 P—Q Kt 3	18 K—R sq	18 Kt×P
5 B—Q 3	5 B—Kt 2	19 Kt—B 5	19 Kt—B 7 ch
6 P—B 3	6 P—B 4	20 R×Kt	20 Q×R
7 P—Q R 3	7 B×Kt	21 Q—Kt 4	21 P—Kt 3
8 P×B	8 P—Q 4	22 R—K B sq	22 Q—Kt 7
9 Kt—K 2	9 Castles	23 Kt—R 6 ch	23 K—Kt 2
10 Castles	10 Q Kt—Q 2	24 Kt×P	24 Q—Kt 6
11 Kt—Kt 3	11 Q—B 2	25 P—Q 5	25 Kt—B 3
12 P×Q P	12 K P×P	26 Q—Q 4	26 R×Kt
13 P—K 4	13 P×Q P	27 B—B 4	27 Q—R 5
14 B P×P	14 Q—B 6	28 P—Kt 4	28 R—Q B sq

White resigned.

GAME No. 4,025.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. ALECHIN.	BLACK. CAPABLANCA.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	18 Q R—K sq	18 Q R—K sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	19 Q—Kt 7	19 Q×P
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q 3	20 Q×B P.	20 Q—K 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P×P	21 Q×R P	21 Kt—Q 4
5 Kt×P	5 B—Q 2	22 K—B sq	22 Kt—B 5
6 Kt—Q B 3	6 Kt—B 3	23 R—Q 2	23 Kt×P
7 Castles	7 B—K 2	24 K×Kt	24 Q—Kt 5 ch
8 Kt—B 5	8 B×Kt	25 K—B sq	25 Q—R 6 ch
9 P×B	9 Castles	26 K—K 2	26 R×B ch
10 R—K sq	10 Kt—Q 2	27 P×R	27 Q×K P ch
11 Kt—Q 5	11 B—B 3	28 K—Q sq	28 Q×R ch
12 P—Q B 3	12 Kt—Kt 3	29 K—B 2	29 Q—K 5 ch
13 Kt×B ch	13 Q×Kt	30 K—Kt 3	30 Q—B 3
14 B×Kt	14 P×B	31 P—Q R 4	31 P—Q 4
15 Q—B 3	15 K R—K sq	32 P—R 5	32 Q—Kt 4 ch
16 B—K 3	16 P—B 4	33 K—R 3	33 R—Kt sq
17 R—K 2	17 R—K 4	34 K—R 2	34 P—R 3
		35 P—R 6	35 Q—Kt 6 ch
		35 Resigns	

GAME No. 4,026.

Centre Counter Gambit.

WHITE. LASKER.	BLACK. ALECHIN.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4	2 P×P	2 Kt—K B 3
		3 P—Q 4	3 Kt×P
		4 Kt—K B 3	4 B—Kt 5

5 P—B 4	5 Kt—Kt 3	16 Q×R P	16 Q—B 4
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—K 4	17 Q—R 8 ch	17 K—Q 2
7 P—B 5	7 P×P	18 R—Q sq ch	18 K—K 3
8 Kt—K 4	8 Kt (Kt 3)—Q 2	19 Q×R	19 Q×P ch
9 Q×P	9 Q—K 2	20 K—Kt sq	20 B—K 2
10 B—Q Kt 5	10 Kt—Q B 3	21 Q—Q 4	21 Q—Kt 5 ch
11 B×Kt	11 P×B	22 K—R sq	22 Q—B 6 ch
12 Castles	12 B×Kt	23 K—Kt sq	23 Q—Kt 5 ch
13 P×B	13 Castles	24 K—R sq	24 Q—B 6 ch
14 Q—R 4	14 Kt—K 4	25 K—Kt sq	
15 K—Kt 2	15 Q—K 3		Drawn.

GAME No. 4,027.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. LASKER.	BLACK. RUBINSTEIN.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	33 Q—Q 3	33 K—B 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	34 R—B sq	34 K—Kt sq
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	35 Q—Kt 3	35 Q—B 2
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	36 R—Q sq	36 P—B 3
5 Castles	5 Kt×P	37 P—B 3	37 Q—B 3
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4	38 Q—Q 3	38 R—K 2
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 4	39 B—B 2	39 Q—Q 3
8 P×P	8 B—K 3	40 Q—B 2	40 K—B 2
9 P—B 3	9 B×Q B 4	41 R—B sq	41 R—K 3
10 Q Kt—Q 2	10 Castles	42 Q—B 5 ch	42 R—B 3
11 B—B 2	11 Kt×Kt	43 Q—K 5	43 R—K 3
12 Q×Kt	12 P—B 3	44 Q×Q	44 R×Q
13 P×P	13 R×P	45 K—K 2	45 K—K 2
14 Kt—Q 4	14 Kt×Kt	46 K—Q 3	46 R—Kt 3
15 P×Kt	15 B—Kt 3	47 P—K Kt 3	47 R—B 3
16 P—Q R 4	16 R—Kt sq	48 P—B 4	48 K—Q 2
17 P×P	17 P×P	49 R—K sq	49 R—B sq
18 Q—B 3	18 Q—Q 3	50 R—Q R sq	50 P—R 4
19 B—K 3	19 B—K B 4	51 B—K 3	51 P—Kt 3
20 K R—B sq	20 B×B	52 R—K B sq	52 K—Q 3
21 R×B	21 Q R—K sq	53 P—K Kt 4	53 P×P
22 Q R—Q B sq	22 R (B 3)—K 3	54 P×P	54 P—B 4
23 P—R 3	23 R—K 5	55 P×P ch	55 B×P
24 Q—Q 2	24 R (K sq)—K 3	56 B×B	56 K×B
25 R—B 6	24 Q—Q 2	57 P—B 5	57 P×P
26 R×R	26 Q×R	58 P×P	58 R—B 3
27 Q—Q 3	27 Q—K sq	59 R—B 4	59 P—Kt 5
28 Q—B 3	28 K—B 2	60 P—Kt 3	60 R—B 2
29 Q—Q 3	29 K—Kt sq	61 P—B 6	61 K—Q 3
30 Q—B 3	30 Q—K 3	62 K—Q 4	62 K—K 3
31 R—R sq	31 Q—K sq	63 R—B 2	63 K—Q 3
32 K—B sq	32 P—R 3	64 R—Q R 2	46 R—Q B 2
		65 R—R 6 ch	65 K—Q 2
		66 R—Kt 6	66 Resigns

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

The Problem.—This weekly periodical "for chess problems and chess problem people" is likely to become valuable; it is certainly highly interesting. Each number is an improvement upon its predecessor. The subscription is quite reasonable. Three dollars per annum. Address: H. L. Dolde, 221, Martin Building, Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. N.S., U.S.A.

In the interesting quotation we made from the pen of Mr. A. C. White at pages 213-4 the writer has pointed out that in the last paragraph our translation is wrong. He wrote "Dutch" and not "German," as we gave it. We are sorry the mistake has been made, and it is due to Mr. White that it should be corrected at once.

It has been pointed out to us that the solution we gave of tourney problem No. 57, "Petuengro," was incomplete. The reply to 1.., Kt x Kt P is 2 B—B 6, and this doubtless is considered by the author as chief line of play. We had not overlooked this since the awarding of the duals shows it was present to our mind. In our solution we also missed giving the duals after 1.., Kt (K 3)—Kt 2 or B sq, and after 1.., R—R or Q sq.

The following capital two-movers have been awarded chief honours by Mr. A. C. White in the April award of the Good Companion Problem Tourney:—

1st, by Comins Mansfield, Witheridge.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at K R 8; R at Q Kt 8; B at Q R 2; Kts at Q B 5 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q B 5; Rs at Q 6 and Q Kt 6; B at K 8; P at Q 4. Mate in two.

2nd, by Arthur Moseley, Queensland. White: K at K Kt 8; Q at Q R 6; R at K sq; Bs at Q 3 and Q R 3; Kts at Q R 5 and 8; Ps at K Kt 6, K B 2 and K B 7. Black: K at Q 4; B at Q Kt sq; Kt at K B sq and Q R 2; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 5, 6, Q 5, Q B 4 and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

Magyar Sakkvilag contains a portrait and notice of Dr. Samuel Gold, the veteran problemist. Born on July 2nd, 1835, at Kövágörső, on the Balaton Lake, Hungary, he studied at Vienna, whither he removed in the 'seventies and practised as a doctor. He has been a devoted adherent of the problem art since 1857. His first efforts appeared in the *Vosarnapi Ujsag* (*Sunday News*), and immediately afterwards he became distinguished at Vienna, where he opened and conducted no less than eleven chess columns from 1865 onwards. In 1883

he published a collection of 200 of his works. In the 'eighties he was well known for his brilliant contributions to the *Deutsches Wochenschach* and the *Wiener Schachzeitung*.

In 1894 he removed to New York, where he became the guiding star of many a young composer, and in spite of distance, has been a regular collaborator on the staff of the *Magyar Sakkvilag* since its inception just three years ago. He has a son, now aged 35, who is also keenly interested in problems, and bids fair to uphold the family name in the world of chess poetry. Dr. Gold, senior, enjoys excellent health, in spite of being just 79, and his activity in problem composition seems unflagging, for he has recently contributed three original positions to the Hungarian review. We join our *Magyar* friends in wishing continued health and long life.

The Loyd Memorial Tourney of the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* has proved a prodigious event. No less than 288 entries were sent in, of which, however, an unusually large proportion fell by the wayside. A final selection of 42 was made as being up to prize standard, and most carefully examined by Loydian criteria, the favourite maxim of the western wizard being borne in mind: "Beauty and merit are best defined as difficulty, attained with the minimum of material."

Final award: 1, Otto Würzburg; 2, Nicolo Belli; 3, A. W. Daniel; 4, Fr. Sackmann; 5, W. A. Shinkman; 6, O. Würzburg. Hon. Mens.: 1, Christensen; 2, Dobbs; 3, Palkoska; 4, Braune; 5, Bettmann; 6, Bolus.

The first two prize problems are:—

First: by Otto Würzburg.—White: K at Q sq; Q at K Kt sq; Bs at Q 5 and Q B sq. Black: K at Q Kt 8; R at Q R 3; B at K R sq. Mate in three. A miniature.

Second: by Nicolo Belli.—White: K at K B 7; Q at Q R 8; R at K R sq; Kt at Q B 4; Ps at K 3, Q 3, Q B 2 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q R 8; B at Q Kt 8; Kt at Q R 7; Ps at K Kt 2 and Q Kt 5. Mate in four.

Associated with and really comprised in this competition Mr. W. E. Arnold, of New York, offered special prizes for two-movers in which the men were nominated as shown in the following positions, which were adjudged *ex æquo*:—

By Rev. G. Dobbs, D.D. White: K at Q 7; Q at K Kt 4; R at Q R 5; P at Q B 2. Black: K at Q 4; Q at Q B 4; R at K B 4; P at K 2. Mate in two.

By Dr. E. Palkoska.—White: K at K 8; Q at Q Kt 6; R at Q 5; P at Q B 5. Black: K at Q R sq; Q at Q 7; R at Q R 5; P at K 5. Mate in two.

Four-Leaved Shamrock.—The two-move competitions generally produce something quite interesting. One has just been completed. The judges, Messrs. Dawson and Williams, have adjudicated the following positions in order as deserving the prizes offered. The two-mover by A. M. Sparke (who has contributed to our pages) has quaint points, but the judges have obviously overlooked that one of the

principal defences results in a dual mate. Had the author placed the White King on K Kt 3, the position would have been correct. Here is the problem :—

By A. M. Sparke, Lincoln.—White : K at K R 2 ; Q at K R sq ; Rs at K R 6 and Q 8 ; Bs at K Kt 8 and K 5 ; Kts at K B 7 and K 4 ; P at K Kt 5. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at Q R 5 ; R at Q B sq ; Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R 7 ; Kts at Q 2 and Q R 3 ; Ps at Q B 2, 5, Q Kt 6 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Second : by J. S. Armstrong, Kilrush.—White : K at Q R 2 ; Q at K R 3 ; Rs at K 8 and Q Kt 5 ; Bs at Q Kt 2 and 7 ; Kts at K Kt 7 and 8 ; Ps at K 5, Q 2, Q B 4 and Q Kt 3. Black : K at K B 5 ; Q at Q 4 ; Kt at K 3 ; P at Q 3. Mate in two.

Third : by C. W. Chandler, Walsall.—White : K at Q R 6 ; Q at K R 8 ; Rs at K 6 and Q B sq ; Bs at Q 3 and Q Kt 4 ; Kts at K sq and Q R 3 ; P at Q B 4. Black : K at Q 5 ; Rs at K R 7 and K B 3 ; Bs at Q 8 and Q Kt sq ; Kts at K sq and Q R 2 ; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 6, K B 6 and Q B 2. Mate in two.

Fourth : by R. G. Thomson, Aberdeen.—White : K at Q R 4 ; Q at K Kt 6 ; B at K B sq ; Kts at K 2 and Q 7. Black : K at Q B 5 ; Rs at K R 8 and Q R 7 ; B at Q R 4 ; Kt at Q B 8 ; Ps at K R 4, K 3, Q 4, Q B 2, 7 and Q R 6. Mate in two.

At page 120 of our last March issue we gave an example of a coincidence. It has proved interesting, yet more interesting we opine will it be to our readers when they compare the following positions. Mr. A. C. White has been good enough to furnish us with eight three-movers, including the two we quoted. It shows what splendid work Mr. White is engaged in when at short notice he can put his hand upon so many compositions which are so much akin. It behoves composers to be exceedingly chary in the exploitation of set constructional combinations. Problems have multiplied to such an enormous extent it is impossible for the most voracious student to be acquainted with the world's output. The appended positions will, we believe, prove a lesson well worth mastering :—

No. I. By H. von Gottschall (June, 1883).—White : K at K R 4 ; Q at K 8 ; B at K Kt 4 ; Kt at Q Kt 6 ; Ps at K Kt 6 and K 3. Black : K at Q 3 ; Ps at K Kt 2 and Q B 3. Mate in three.

No. II. By J. Dobrusky (1884).—White : K at Q Kt 8 ; Q at Q R 6 ; B at K B 4 ; Kt at Q 6 ; Ps at K Kt 3 and K 2. Black : K at Q 4 ; R at K R 4 ; B at K R 8 ; Kt at K R sq ; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 3, Q B 4 and 6. Mate in three.

No. III. (1890).—See problem at page 120 of present volume.

No. IV. By V. Cisar (1896).—White : K at K 2 ; Q at Q B 7 ; B at K R 4 ; Kt at Q B 6 ; Ps at K B 2 and K 3. Black : K at K 3 ; Kt at K Kt 2 ; Ps at K R 4, 6 and Q 3. Mate in three.

No. V. (1897).—See problem at page 120 of present volume.

No. VI. By M. Havel (189-?).—White : K at K R sq ; Q at Q R 6 ; B at K R 2 ; Kt at Q R 3 ; Ps at K R 3, 5, K Kt 2, K 2, 7 and Q 2. Black : K at Q 4 ; R at Q R sq ; B at K B 2 ; Kts at K Kt 4 and K 8 ; Ps at K B 3, Q B 4 and Q R 2. Mate in three.

No. VII. By H. Keidanski (1900).—White: K at K 8; Q at Q R 6; B at K Kt 3; Kt at Q R 3; Ps at K R 4, K B 2, K 2 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 4; Bs at Q Kt 8 and Q R 2; Kt at K R 3; Ps at K Kt 3, 5, K B 3 and Q B 4. Mate in three.

No. VIII. By Max Feigl (1902).—White: K at Q 8; Q at Q R 6; B at K B 4; Kt at Q R 3; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3, 6, K 2 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 4; B at K R 6; Kts at K R 5 and K B 7; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 3 and Q B 4. Mate in three.

REVIEW.

TYPISCHE MATTSTELLUNGEN, by Dr. W. Schulte-Limbeck. The author of this work is obviously imbued with the virtues of the Teutonic system of education. Take nothing for granted—leave nothing to be inferred. Simple matters are illustrated in minutiae. From an English standpoint, as applied to chess, such a scheme for imparting knowledge is a reflection upon the intelligence of a reader, especially bearing in mind that the student of problems is not a child interested by kindergarten methods. The author imagines he has struck a new idea whereby to teach the art of solving problems and inferentially their composition. The system may be sound, but before essaying the demonstration of such principles it becomes one to be a master of the subject dealt with. In this case we fear Dr. Schulte-Limbeck believes in his ability to an extent not warranted by his effort to explain his teachings. To illustrate our remarks we can point out the following: No. 2 is credited to M. Ehrenstein. We doubt if Ehrenstein will admit authorship. No. 8, given as by F. Healey. This is only a part of a well known 3-er, and the late author would have felt hurt at the first move of his 3-er being treated with contumely—it is almost sacrilege. No. 10, given as by R. Beuthner, is really a 3-er by E. B. Cook, of Hoboken, published in the American *Chess Nuts*, 1868. No. 12 (Dr. H. von Gottschall) is rubbish, and one can hardly conceive such an eminent composer claiming its acquaintance. No. 14, by the author of the work, is stupid, as it is easily cooked; the Pawn can just as well be promoted to a Queen as a Rook. No. 29 is not by E. Ferber, but by Khotz and Kockelkorn. No. 58 cannot be solved in two moves as stated. It is a 3-mover. No. 62 is ascribed to Loyd, whereas it is by the late F. Healey. These errors are indicative that the author either lacks knowledge and experience or has been lax in the preparation of his work. His main idea is to show typical mates, and when these are understood the solver's aim should be to shape the attack to reach an end which will bring one of such into being. Strategical combinations are quite lost sight of, a most important feature in construction as well as solving.

A few pages are devoted to playing chess blindfolded. This subject does not come within our purview, but we must state that the author here regards his reader as a mere child, and not a grown-up student. Platitudes are plentiful, intelligent directions few. The price is low—about 1s. 3d. Hans Hedewig's Nachfolger, 12, Pottes Str., Leipzig.

FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL SOLUTION COMPETITION. SCORE TABLE.

APRIL.

	Brought forward.	61	62	63	64	Final Total.
Rev. A. Baker	731	—	—	—	—	731
Rev. W. E. Bolland	831	12	12	21	12	888
Chas. Cooper	774	12	12	15	12	825
H. Hosey Davis	909	12	12	21	12	966
Dr. G. Dobbs	876	12	12	21	12	933
E. Eldon	792	12	12	12	12	840
W. Finlayson	879	12	12	21	12	936
J. Freeman	828	12	12	18	12	882
Rev. H. H. L. Hastling	408	—	—	—	—	408
M. H. Holland	813	12	12	12	12	861
G. S. Johnson	870	12	12	21	12	927
Murray Marble	762	12	12	12	12	810
A. J. Naitti	807	12	12	12	12	855
W. Nash	879	12	12	21	12	936
C. Salt	832	—	—	—	—	832
C. H. Sheldon	801	12	12	15	12	852
R. G. Thomson	867	12	12	18	12	921

We daresay it has been noticed that our carried forward total of Dr. Dobbs' score was inaccurate. As given above it is correct. W. Nash's carried forward score should read 879.

A. Jadhave sends solutions to above, but he starts at wrong end of the competition.

We find C. Salt sent full solutions to the March problems, and his carried forward score is 832 and not 732.

The above score must be regarded as provisional. Objections must be lodged during current month.

SOLUTIONS.

By D. J. Densmore (p. 211).—1 R—R sq, P—Kt 4; 2 R—R 4, &c. If 1... K—Kt 4; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1... P—Kt 7; 2 Q—K B 4, &c.

✓ No. 2,771 (by J. Millins).—1 Kt—Q 3, &c.

✓ No. 2,772 (by T. W. Geary).—1 Q—B 3, B×P ch; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1... Kt×Q; 2 Kt×Kt ch, &c. If 1... P×B; 2 R—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1... K×R; 2 B—B 6 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,773 (by W. Geary).—1 K—B 3, K—K 5 or Kt 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1... P—B 5 or P—K 4; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c.

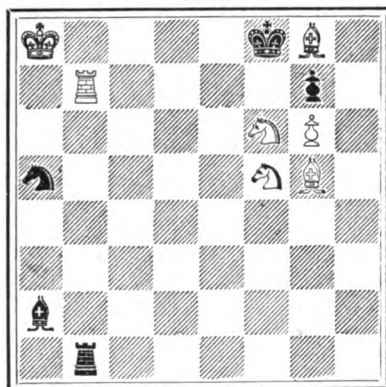
✓ No. 2,774 (by C. A. L. Bull).—1 B—Kt 3, P—B 4; 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—K 4 [if 2... K—Q 6; 3 Q—B 3 ch, &c.]; 3 Q×B P ch, &c. If 1... B moves; 2 Q×P ch, K—Q 5 (best); 3 K—B 2, &c. If 1... K—Q 6; 2 Q—B 5, K—K 5 [if 2... others; 3 Kt—K 5 ch, &c.]; 3 Q×P at B 6 (c3), &c. If 1... P—B 7; 2 B×P ch, K—Q 4; 3 Q—K 3, &c. If 1... P—R 4; 2 B—B 4, any; 3 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1... P—Kt 4; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. What a pity the following mate could not have been incorporated in this elegant composition, namely, after 1... K—Q 6; 2 Kt—Q 6, P—B 7; 3 B—B 4 ch, K—B 6; 3 Q—B 6 mate. A greater pity is that Mr. G. S. Johnson has discovered a cook by 1 B—B 4, B—Kt 7; 2 Q—B 6, &c. If 1... others, 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, &c. 1 B—Kt sq ch also crushes a good intention.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,775.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



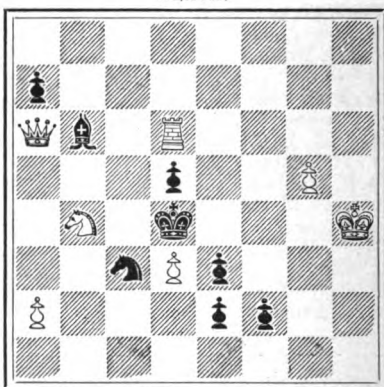
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,776.

By CARLO BORGATTI,
Ferrara.

BLACK.



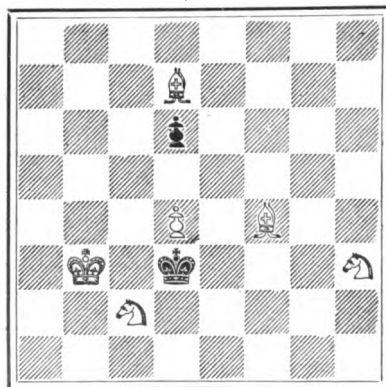
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,777.

By W. GEARY,
London.

BLACK.



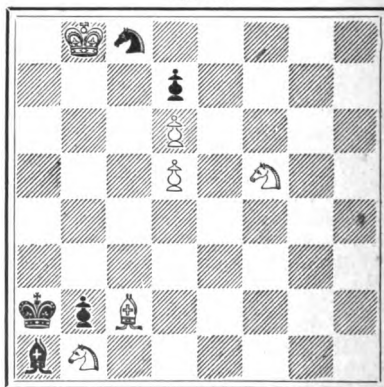
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,778.

By JOS. J. C. WAINWRIGHT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

1914

BRITISH CHESS

MAGAZINE

SUBSCRIPTIONS

AND ALL

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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

JULY, 1914.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION CONGRESS.

THE Annual Congress of the British Chess Federation will be held this year, from August 10th to 22nd, in the Town Hall, Chester, which has been placed by the Mayor and Corporation at the disposal of the Federation for the purposes of the Congress. The accommodation provided will be excellent, the playing room being the large Assembly Hall, while other rooms will be allocated as refreshment and retiring rooms.

The local secretarial duties are in the capable hands of the County Architect, Mr. H. Beswick, Newgate Street, Chester, who is prepared to render all possible assistance to congress visitors.

Admission to the congress rooms will be by transferable season ticket, 10s. 6d.; non-transferable season ticket, 3s.; day ticket, 6d., admitting between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 10 p.m. The season tickets can be obtained from the secretary of the federation, the local secretary, or Mr. H. Hartley, 36, Marble Street, Manchester (secretary N.C.C.U.). The day tickets can be obtained at the entrance to the rooms.

The programme embraces six tournaments for which entries must be forwarded to Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyn's, Redhill, on or before Tuesday, July 14th. Each entry must be accompanied by a remittance for the entrance fee prescribed for the tournament for which the entry applies. The executive committee reserve the right to refuse any entry and return the entrance fee, without assigning any reason, or, if desired, to transfer any entry from one tournament to another.

TOURNAMENTS.

1. British Championship Tournament. Entrance fee, £1.
2. British Ladies' Championship Tournament. Entrance fee, 10s.
3. Major Open Tournament. Entrance fee, £1.
4. First Class Amateur Tournament. Entrance fee, 15s.
5. Second Class Amateur Tournament. Entrance fee, 10s.
6. Third Class Amateur Tournament. Entrance fee, 5s.

It will not be practicable for a competitor to enter more than one of these tournaments.

7. Handicap Tourney.
8. Problem Solving Competition.
9. Retractor Solving Competition.
10. Special Lightning Tourneys.

Entries for the Handicap Tourney can be made at any time. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.

Entries for the Problem Solving Competition must be made to the official in charge previous to the time appointed for the commencement of the competition. Entrance fee, 1s.

Entries for the Retractor Solving Competition must be similarly made. No entrance fee.

Entries for the Special Lightning Tourneys should be made to the official in charge before 5 p.m. on the day before the tourney is appointed to be played. Entrance fee, 1s.

British Championship Tourney, open to British subjects only.



The number of competitors is limited to twelve, who will, if necessary, be selected by the executive committee from the entrants. The remaining entries may be transferred to one of the other tournaments. First prize, £20; second prize, £15; third prize, £10; fourth prize, £8; fifth prize, £6; sixth prize, £4. Non-prize-winners will be awarded 10s. for each game won by them.

The first prize winner will hold the British Championship trophy and the title British Champion for one year. The amateur making the best score will hold the title of British Amateur Champion for one year.

British Ladies' Championship Tourney, open to ladies who are British subjects. The number of competitors is limited to twelve,



who will, if necessary, be selected by the executive committee from the entrants. The remaining entries may be transferred to one of the other tournaments. First prize, £8; second prize, £6; third prize, £4; fourth prize, £3; fifth prize, £2; sixth prize, £1. The first prize winner will receive a gold medal and hold the British Ladies' Championship trophy

and the title British Lady Champion for one year.

The number of competitors in the Major Open Tourney is limited to twelve, who will, if necessary, be selected by the executive

committee from the entrants. The remaining entrants may be transferred, if eligible, to one or other of the other tournaments. First prize, £12; second prize, £10; third prize, £8; fourth prize, £6; fifth prize, £4; sixth prize, £3. Non-prize winners will be awarded 5s. for each game won by them.

The Amateur Tournaments will proceed for the full period of the congress on similar lines to those of previous congresses. The competitors in each tournament will, if the number renders such a course necessary, be divided into sections by the committee, and the general tournament rules shall in that case read as applicable to each section as though it were a separate tournament. The prizes in each tournament or section have been fixed as under: First class: first, £8; second £5; third, £3. Second class: first, £5; second, £3; third, £2. Third class: first, £3; second, £2; third, £1.

The special sectional Lightning Tourneys will be held on Wednesday, August 12th, and Wednesday, August 19th, commencing at 3 p.m. each day, and entries should be made by 5 p.m. on the previous day. Entrance fee, 1s.

The Problem Solving Competition will commence at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday, August 15th; it will be open to all comers on payment of an entrance fee of 1s. each; £1 will be added to the entrance fees, and the total amount will be allocated as prizes at the discretion of the committee. Original and unpublished problems will be submitted to the competitors, and one and a half hours will be allowed for solutions. Use of board and men for solving is permitted. The award will be by points allowed as follows: three points for each correct key move, whether one or more in each problem; two points for each separate and distinct variation arising from each key move; one point for each dual continuation; two points will be deducted for each incorrect variation and for each incorrect claim for a dual continuation after a correct key move. Ties in points for solution will be decided by taking into account the time when the solutions are handed in to the official in charge, the earlier set taking precedence. The solutions will be examined and the points awarded by two independent and experienced examiners.

The Retractor Solving Competition will take place on Monday, August 17th, at 3-15 p.m. First prize, £1 1s., presented by Mrs. W. J. Baird; second prize, 15s., presented by Mr. E. J. Winter Wood; third prize, 10s. 6d., presented by Mr. Carslake W. Wood. The competition will be conducted by Mrs. Baird, and the conditions will be announced on the day.

Intending competitors may obtain full programme, with rules governing play, &c., on application to Mr. L. P. Rees.

Chester, the capital of the county the Roman *Deva*, shares with Lincoln, Colchester and Gloucester the honour of being a legionary camp when the Claudian invasion of Britain began in the middle of the first century. But in the extent and variety of its Roman remains, it excels all the others, for the greater part of the walls which still completely encircle the City are built upon Roman foundations, while the

"Rows" are a unique survival of domestic architecture during the Roman occupation. The later history of Chester is one of great vicissitude. It was the last city in England to hold out for King Harold against the Norman conqueror; it was the head-quarters or mustering centre successively of the English monarchs, Henry II., John, Henry III. and Edward I. in their campaigns against the ever-restless Welsh; it was occupied during the Barons' War on behalf of Simon de Montfort; it received with mingled feelings of sorrow and mockery King Richard II. as he was brought a sorry prisoner by Bolingbroke into the Castle; it kept watch and ward during the troublous years of Glyndwr's insurrection; it supported with stubborn loyalty the Lancastrian Queen Margaret of Anjou; and from the Phoenix tower Charles I. saw his army defeated on the field of Rowton Moor, a little more than a year before his execution at Whitehall.

Roman Chester was rectangular and nearly equilateral, with four vicinal ways, which followed generally the lines of the four principal streets to-day. In this respect it was like Gloucester and other legionary camps. The walls on the north, east and west are parts of the original Roman fortification, but on the principles of castrametation then in force, the south wall would have been in a line with the present Castle Street. This theory is supported by two facts—(1) that the Castle, which stands south of this line, has always been exempt from civic authority, and (2) that at the head of Castle Street there was formerly fixed a stone which marked the boundary of the city precincts, and where formalities between city and county authorities took place. The present south wall is probably an extension in post Roman times to meet the requirements of river traffic. Old plans of the city show that the walls were strengthened by several towers which were placed within bow-shot of each other, and erected chiefly on the north and east sides. The city was further defended on those sides by a fosse or deep ditch of which mention is made in the account of the Barons' War, and again in Queen Elizabeth's reign, but in process of time it became filled up and was lost sight of until the early part of the 19th century. A number of tombstones have been found, mostly belonging to the period between A.D. 60 and 150. A tombstone found in 1887 near the Dean's Field, preserved in the collection at the Grosvenor Museum, has the full length figures of a centurion and, on a smaller scale, his wife, and bears an inscription in Latin, "To the memory of Marcus Aurelius Nepos, centurion in the 20th Legion; erected by his dutiful wife. He lived 50 years."

With the exception of a modern break in the walls west of the Castle, the city is still entered by the gates of Roman and mediæval days, of course much altered from time to time. The North Gate has a gruesome history, for it was for a long period used as the city gaol and had a horrible dungeon sunk deep in the solid rock. The East Gate, which now supports a clock erected to commemorate Queen Victoria's jubilee, was in former days flanked by tall towers, as also was the bridge gate. The old Water Gate was defended by a portcullis and draw-bridge: the present gate was erected towards the close of the eighteenth century.

The Rows cannot be dated further back than 1278, when almost the whole of Chester was destroyed by a devastating fire. The earliest reference in the City Records to the Rows is in 1331, where mention is made of three Rows, Ironmongers' Row, Northgate Street, Baxter Row and Cooks' Row in Eastgate Street. But their origin goes back beyond the thirteenth century. It is significant that they are confined to a circumscribed area. They line (1) both sides of Upper Bridge Street as far as White Firars on the one hand and Pepper Street on the other ; (2) Watergate Street on both sides as far as Weaver Street and Crook Street ; (3) Eastgate Street on both sides ; (4) Northgate Street as far as the Market on one side and a short distance on the other side. This area corresponds with that which experts maintain to be the original limits of the Roman City, a fact which supports the theory that the style of the buildings is in the main a survival of Roman architecture.

Between the west wall and the river Dee is the expanse of greensward, 65 acres in extent, known as The Roodee (from *rood*, a cross, and *ie*, an island, there once having been a cross on the island). It is best known as a race-course on which the race for the Chester Cup is run ; it is also used as a drill ground and for agricultural and other exhibitions. Three bridges cross the Dee—(1) the Grosvenor Bridge, a single main arch, with a span of 200 feet, which at the time it was built (1832) was the longest single span stone arch in Europe ; (2) the old Dee Bridge, approached through Lower Bridge Street and Bridge Gate, near which once stood the mill belonging to the famous Miller of the Dee ; (3) a Suspension Bridge, 400 feet long, with a span of 262 feet, which connects the city with Queen's Park ; and a Railway Bridge cross the river near the north-west corner of the Roodee. The Castle now exists only in name, its site being occupied by county buildings for administrative purposes. In front of the entrance is a bronze equestrian statue of F. M. Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.

The Cathedral was formerly the Church of a Benedictine Monastery, and Henry VIII. made it the seat of a Bishopric which at one time extended into Yorkshire and Westmorland, but is now confined to the County of Chester. It consists of a nave, choir and Lady chapel, all with aisles, a small north transept, a large south transept with aisles, cloisters and a chapter room. The oldest parts of the edifice are the north transept, the north aisles of the nave and choir, and the cloisters, all dating from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The eastern limb of the church, including the exquisite Lady chapel was re-built in the early English style in the thirteenth century, of the same date is the chapter house. To the fourteenth century belongs the tower, nave, and great south transept, which is nearly as large as the nave, for a long time it was claimed from the monastic body as a Parish Church, known as St. Oswald's, and so used, with certain intervals, until 1880, when a new St. Oswald's was built outside the North Gate. This transept has recently been restored as a memorial to the first Duke of Westminster, who had been a munificent benefactor to the Cathedral and to Chester, and foremost in every good work in the county and elsewhere. Simon Ripley, 1485-1492, was responsible for much of the perpendicular work, the west front, nave and south transept. The Jacobean period is illustrated in the Consistory Court by the work of Bishop Bridgeman.

The visitor should notice especially, amongst other objects in the Cathedral, (1) the large font, sixth century, presented by the late Earl Egerton and brought from North Italy, with the suggestive mosaic flooring to represent the net of the Gospel ; (2) the series of mosaics on the wall of the north aisle of the nave ; (3) the richly-carved bench-ends and the elegant tracery of the choir-stalls and curious *misereres* ; (4) the high altar with various specimens of wood from the Holy Land, oak from Bashan, cedar from Lebanon, olive from the Mount of Olives ; (5) St. Werburgh's Shrine, the lower portion of which was used for many years as the base of the bishop's throne ; (6) the arms of Cardinal Wolsey on a boss in the roof of the north transept ; (7) the carrels and monks' lavatory in the cloisters ; (8) the refectory ; (9) the stirring lines of the Napier tablet near the west door.

A favourite trip of about four miles by water is to Eaton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Westminster (entrance fee, 1s., which is given to local charities). By road from the city a pilgrimage of about six miles may be made to Hawarden, the seat of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, where, in the park, surrounded by grand timber, a castle was erected in the middle of the 18th century. In the church are the recumbent effigies of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the Burne Jones windows, and visitors are shown the seat usually occupied by the "Grand Old Man," and the lectern at which he frequently read the lessons.

The ruins of St. John's Church outside the city walls, show that the original church contained some fine work of the Norman and Early English character.

OBITUARY.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. Percy C. Johnson, hon. secretary of Glasgow Chess Club, at Glasgow, on June 3rd. A few days previous Mr. Johnson was stricken with a severe attack of pneumonia of such a character as to leave little hope of recovery. Mr. Johnson was a Londoner, engaged in business in Glasgow where he had resided during the past twelve years. Being a keen and enthusiastic chess player, he made many friends in the Scottish chess world on coming North, joining various clubs, and becoming a member of Glasgow C.C. in 1903. He was, when at his best, a strong and sound chess player, reckoned as a first-class amateur in Glasgow. He was fond of matches and tourney play. Besides being a member of Glasgow C.C., he was also connected with the Athenæum and the Bohemian, serving the last-named club as hon. secretary for a time. On being elected secretary of the Glasgow Club he gave up the secretaryship of the Bohemian, and at his death he had served exactly one year as hon. secretary of Glasgow Club. Mr. Johnson was held in much esteem by those who knew him in Scottish chess circles. The Glasgow Club was represented at the funeral—which took place at Shotts—a memorial wreath having also been sent by the members. The deceased gentleman was aged 52, and was a widower.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solutions of Positions 166 and 167, which appeared in the June number.

Position 166, adapted by the present writer from one that occurred in actual play.—♔ at K Kt 2, ♕ at Q R 5, Q B 2, and K R 3; ♖ at Q 4, ♗ at Q B 6, K Kt 3, and K R 5. White to play, but can only draw.

It is obvious that Black must capture the Q R P to free his King for other work, and while he is making the necessary three moves White can use the time to make an attack on one of the Black Pawns. The whole question is—which shall he attack? A short examination disposes of the idea of making the Q B P the objective. Thus 1 K—B 3, K—B 4; 2 K—K 3, K—Kt 4; 3 K—Q 3, P—Kt 4 (threatening P—Kt 5); 4 K—K 4, K×P; 5 K—B 5, K—R 5; 6 K×P, K—R 6; 7 K×P, K—Kt 7, and Black wins.

Therefore White plays 1 K—B 3, K—B 4; 2 K—Kt 4, K—Kt 4; and now it would seem that 3 K×P effects the most in the least time. But it is not so. White can capture *either* of the King's side Pawns and afterwards reach the Queen's file in five moves. Which then shall he take? If he captures the R P, then eventually Black can *change the move* by playing P—Kt 4, and can in some variations win the game by doing so. Accordingly White's best chance is to play 3 K—Kt 5, and there follows 3... K×P; 4 K×P, K—R 5; 5 K—B 5, and now Black can go wrong. If 5... K—R 6; 6 K—K 4, K—R 7; 7 K—Q 4, K—Kt 7; 8 K—Q 3 and wins. Now it will be seen that if the Black Pawn stood on K Kt 3 instead of K R 5, Black could win by P—K Kt 4. Black however need not lose. He should play 5... K—Kt 4; 6 K—K 4, K—B 5; 7 K—K 3, K—Q 4; 8 K—Q 3, K—K 4; 9 K×P, K—B 5; 10 K—Q 4, K—Kt 6; 11 P—B 4, K×P, and draws.

Position 167, by C. E. C. Tattersall.—♔ at K 5, ♕ at K 4, ♖ at K 2, ♗ at K 6; ♚ at K B 8, ♜ at Q 7, ♞ at K Kt 7. White to play and win.

1 Kt—Kt sq, K×Kt; 2 P—K 7, K—B 8; 3 P—K 8 (Q), P—Kt 8 (Q); 4 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—B 7! 5 Q—B 5 ch, K—B 8; 6 R—K sq ch, &c.

Or 2... K—R 8; 3 P—K 8 (Q), P—Kt 8 (Q); 4 Q—R 5 ch, R—R 7; 5 Q—B 3 ch, R—Kt 7; 6 R—R 4 ch, &c.

If Black does not take the Knight White wins without much difficulty; thus 1... R—Q sq; 2 Kt—R 3, R—K sq; 3 R—Q R 4, R moves; 4 R—R sq ch, K—K 7; 5 Kt—B 4 ch, followed by Kt×P.

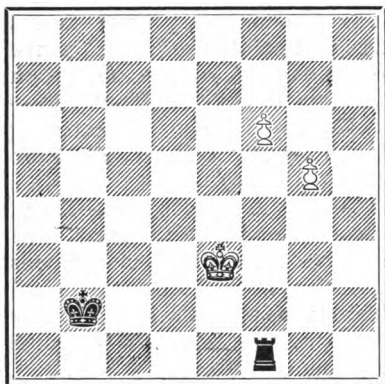
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 166	No. 167.	Total.
Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake)	20 ..	2 ..	4 ..	26
Mr. C. B. Dyar (Berlin)	16 ..	4 ..	4 ..	24
Mrs. Moseley (Oxford)	16 ..	2 ..	4 ..	22
Rev. A. Baker (Jersey)	16 ..	2 ..	4 ..	22
Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth)	20 ..	— ..	— ..	20
M. J. Duhem (Paris)	12 ..	2 ..	4 ..	18
Mr. A. L. Nestor (Trinidad)	16 ..	— ..	— ..	16
Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery) ..	Cancelled	2 ..	4 ..	6

Mr. W. T. Pierce is accordingly the winner for this month.

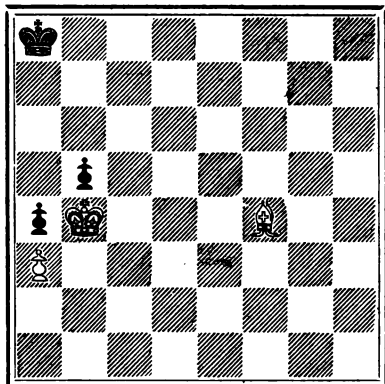
Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than July 19th. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until a month later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 168.



White to play. What result?

Position 169.



White to play and win.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The St. Petersburg Tourney Book will appear in Russian and German; the German edition being in the hands of Dr. Tarrasch.

The seventh congress of the Nordiska Schackförbund will be held at Malmö from August 30th to September 12th. We hope to give an account in due course.

The latest issue of the *Wiener Schachzeitung* contains, among many other items of interest, an excellent group of the recent Hungarian tournament at Debrezin, an exhaustive annotation of several games played in the Debrezin tourney, and a notice of Herr Saburow, the Russian expert.

The final game in this season's contest for the Lincolnshire championship was contested on June 20th, when Mr. H. B. Williams, of Sleaford, succeeded in retaining the title. Four games were played before a definite result was arrived at. The runner-up was Mr. H. Moss, also of Sleaford.

The Dobrusky Chess Club of Prague recently defeated the hitherto invincible Berliner Schachgesellschaft by $15\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$. It has been proposed that in order to neutralise any possible advantage the home team may have enjoyed by having its players on the spot, the next match shall be played at some neutral town, and Dresden is suggested.

The "Societa Scacchistica Milanese," in accordance with the will of its late president, Ed. Crespi, announces an open national tourney to begin on the first Monday of October next. This tourney (the first of a series of quadrennial tourneys provided for under the legacy named) will be supported by a sum of 3,000 lire, apart from the entrance fees of competitors, possible subscriptions, &c.

This season's contest for the individual championship of Cumberland has ended in favour of Mr. Arthur Kennard, of Station Hill, Wigton. In the final round he met Mr. W. A. Butler, Workington, who has been twice champion previously. Two drawn games were played, and Mr. Butler has now retired in favour of Mr. Kennard, who has not formerly held the honour, although he has previously figured in the penultimate round.

The championship tournament of the Metropolitan (London) Chess Club attracted 18 competitors, who were divided into two sections. Four players from each section will compete in a final contest to decide the prizes.

Section I.: G. A. Thomas, 1; R. Loman, 2; J. Davidson and A. Privonitz equal. Section II.: C. E. C. Tattersall, 1; H. G. Cole, J. H. Blake, and O. Tipl equal.

According to the St. Petersburg Journal, Capablanca did not play with the necessary seriousness in the second half of the tourney, but allowed himself to be distracted by other issues and obligations.

On the occasion of the prize distribution, a supper and lighting tourney were held, in which Capablanca did not lose a single game.

Mieses alludes to the St. Petersburg tourney, which, by the way, brought in 6,000 roubles in admission fees, as a sensational event, comprising as it did the three names of Lasker, Capablanca and Rubinstein.

The *Australasian* of May 16th announced the fact that Mr. W. S. Viner may be regarded as a competitor in the British championship tournament at Chester, and says: "He is, undoubtedly, at the present time the leading Australian player, and the good wishes of all chess enthusiasts in the Commonwealth will attend him in his enterprise." From another source we learn that the chess players of Western Australia have guaranteed a fund of £50 towards Mr. Viner's expenses. It will be within the recollection of our readers that Mr. Viner defeated Mr. S. Crackanthorp in a match after the latter reached home from competing for the British championship at Richmond in 1912.

On May 6th, at Leiderdorp, there passed away in his 55th year, Herr Carel Louis Udo de Haes, the treasurer of the *Nederlandschen Schaakbond*.

The *Tijdschrift* observes: "When during the period of storm and stress which prevailed in the Dutch chess world during 1908 a man was needed with a cool head and a warm heart, the deceased gentleman was pre-eminently the man for the occasion.

"When, after a storm of wind and rain, we wended our way slowly homeward on the 9th of May, after taking the last farewell of our friend's mortal remains, the thought which filled our hearts most was that the community was the poorer by a good man, and the Dutch Chess Union by one of its best members: one who will ever retain an honoured place in our memory."

The Hastings Club is arranging a short chess festival, beginning Friday, October 9th next. On the Tuesday following there will be an invitation tournament with one player from each of the five leading London League clubs, and one of the Hastings Club. An open minor tournament will also be arranged in sections of six competitors, with two prizes, £2 and £1, in each section; entry fee, 5s.

We understand that there is every prospect of the festival being a great success. The arrangements are being undertaken by Messrs. H. E. Dobell, A. Ginner (Hastings), and H. Rodney (Metropolitan). Invitations have been accepted by the following London clubs: Metropolitan, Lud-Eagle, Hampstead, Lee, and West London.

A match between Hastings and the Metropolitan Club will be contested on October 10th. Ten boards will be engaged.

Chess in Scotland.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow Club was held on 11th June. Mr. J. M. Finlayson presided. The report was satisfactory, and was adopted. The club has a balance in hand of over £53 (including the West of Scotland Cup Fund) after the year's working. Feeling references were made to the loss the club had sustained by deaths of prominent members during the last half-year—the late hon. president, Mr. R. Pirie; Mr. James Greenlees, and Mr. William Tait, who died recently, having been the three oldest members, their connection with the Glasgow Club dating prior to the year 1866. To the relatives of the late hon. secretary, Mr. Percy C. Johnson, the club arranged to send a letter of sympathy and condolence.

Mr. Finlayson presented to Mr. J. M. Nichol, on behalf of the club, a token of the members' esteem in the form of a cheque, given as a recognition of the valuable work done during four years' tenure of the hon. secretaryship, from which Mr. Nichol retired in May, 1913. The Chairman next presented the prizes thus: West of Scotland Championship Cup and prize, Mr. J. A. M'Kee; 2nd prize, Mr. W. Gibson. Club Championship, "Outram" Cup and prize, Mr. J. A. M'Kee; 2nd prize, Mr. C. Wardhaugh; 3rd prize, Mr. J. Russell, jun. "Macfarlane" Cup and prize, Mr. James M'Glashan; 2nd prize, Mr. J. Russell, jun. Double knock-out handicap, 1st prize and "S.C.A." medal, Mr. Wm. Gibson; 2nd prize, divided by Messrs. John Morton and J. A. M'Kee.

Office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected thus: Hon. president, Dr. Johnstone Macfie; president, Mr. Wm. Kemp; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. J. Neilson; hon. secretary, Mr. T. C. Rutledge.

At page 189 of our May issue we reproduced from *Tidschrift* a game purporting to have been won by the "Batavian Capablanca," Si Narsar. We suspected at the time that someone had been working off a joke on our contemporary. The appended comment from Mr. H. A. Adamson, of Falmouth, together with the letter from Mr. W. H. Watts, show that our suspicion was well founded. This is not the first time that the productions of the American problem wizard have been used to trap the unwary.

Mr. Adamson writes:—

"Someone seems to have been taking a rise out of *Tidschrift* re game 3,991. Lloyd is of course the great Sam!

"By a curious coincidence, I was discussing the possibilities of taking a rise out of an unsuspecting umpire at Kreigspiel last night by agreeing to play this very arrangement. Imagine my surprise when I saw game 3,991.

"Perhaps Si Narsar, if he exists, found a confiding opponent who agreed to follow Lloyd's arrangement."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In a recent issue of the *B.C.M.* I noticed a game played in an alleged simultaneous performance by some native player, and accompanied by notes.

Am I guilty of missing some very obvious joke, or has some correspondent made you the victim of a practical joke, for this game was composed by Sam Lloyd, and shows the minimum number of moves in which a player can be stalemated without the loss of a single piece on either side.

The game or the final position appeared in *Lasker's Chess Magazine* in 1906, and Lloyd appended one of those conundrums for which he was so famous:—"White failed to notice that he was stalemated and pondered so long over the position that his clock ran down, and his opponent claimed the game on the time limit. Can he legally do this?"

Lloyd proceeded to argue that he could not properly uphold the claim, and concluded by saying: "It was not White's duty to announce that he was stalemated; the player administering stalemate usually does this, and moreover White in this case was a foreigner who could not speak the language!!!"

In the subsequent *pour parlers* White maintained that the rules say that a player must not stop his clock until he has made his move, and therefore he was prevented by the rules of the game from dealing with the clock!

I am only able to give a paraphrase of Lloyd's remarks, as I have not the original text before me, but you will see that he claimed it as a game that had actually taken place, and a "native" player also (but playing White). But everyone understood Lloyd and these pranks. The appearance of the game in the *B.C.M.*, with the accompanying paragraph and notes, is misleading, and should merit some explanation unless my sense of humour is specially lacking on this occasion.

Perhaps you will enlighten me if the latter is the case.

Yours very truly,

London, June 10th.

W. H. WATTS.

An Eminent Belfast Chess Player.—Among the foremost British chess players of the sixties was Francis Burden, who was born in Belfast in 1830, and who died there on January 13th, 1882, the same day as his intimate friend the renowned Stanley Boden. By profession Burden was a civil engineer, and in that capacity in 1870 went to

Venezuela, where he contracted malaria, which rendered him an invalid for the remainder of his days, and which necessitated his retirement from public chess. Burden was a dashing and brilliant player, and in the halcyon days of Simpson's Divan was certain to draw a gallery. He played all and sundry for anything or for nothing, and among his various opponnets were Buckle, Kennedy, Barnes, Maude, Boden, Wormald, and Harwitz. Wherever Burden was there was fun. A good problem would be brought out and whoever touched a piece without having found the solution was fined a cigar all round. The man who paid the most forfeits and with the worst grace was Henry Jessel, the brother of the Master of the Rolls. Burden taught De Vere chess. De Vere was sometime chess editor of the *Field*, but consumption and an ill-considered life ended a brilliant chess career at the age of 30. Burden was a man of many parts. He was a strong whist player with eccentric notions as to original leads. At billiards he was, for an amateur, fairly expert. Besides these recreations he was a chemist, a mathematician, and a scholar of no mean repute. His great handicap was his lack of health. A fine game won by Burden in 1863 :

GAME No. 4,028.

Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.	11 R P × P	11 R P × P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	12 R × R	12 B × R
2 P—K B 4	2 P × P	13 Kt × Kt P !	13 Q × Kt
3 B—B 4	3 Q—R 5 ch	14 B × P	14 Q—R 5
4 K—B sq	4 P—K Kt 4	15 Q—B 3	15 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 B—Kt 2	16 P × P	16 B—Kt 5
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q 3	17 P × P ch	17 K—B sq
7 Kt—B 3	7 Q—R 4	18 Q—K 4	18 B—K 3
8 P—K 5	8 Q—Kt 3	19 Q × B ch	19 P × Q
9 P—K R 4	9 P—K R 3	20 Kt—Kt 6 ch	20 P × Kt
10 Kt—Q 5	10 K—Q sq	21 B × P mate	

Belfast Northern Whig.

The two games which follow have a special interest for Yorkshire chess players by reason of the circumstances under which they were played. They were contested on May 27th, on the occasion of the formal opening of the new Gambit Cafe, Sheffield, as a chess resort. One of the players was Colonel T. E. Vickers, C.B., president of the Sheffield Chess Club, who has been a strong supporter of chess as well as a strong player for many years, and who, although he has nearly completed his 81st year, still plays a capital game. His contest with Mr. E. R. Davy, one of the vice-presidents of the Sheffield Chess Club, was the first game played on the inaugural evening. Colonel Vickers' second opponent, Mr. F. H. Sugden, is the secretary of the Sheffield Chess Club, and also of the Gambit Café Company. The games are worth preserving as mementoes of a very interesting occasion.

Sheffield Weekly News.

Hungarian Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.	26	Q—B 6 !	26	Q R—Q B sq
E. D. DAVY.	T. E. VICKERS.	27	Q×P ch	27	Q×Q
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	28	Kt×Q	28	K R—B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	29	R—K 2	29	K—Kt 2
3 B—B 4	3 B—K 2	30	Kt—K 4	30	K R—K sq
4 Castles	4 Kt—B 3	31	Q R—K sq	31	R—K 4
5 P—Q 3	5 Castles	32	P—B 4	32	R—K 2
6 P—B 3	6 P—Q 4	33	P—B 5	33	P—K B 3
7 P×P	7 Kt×P	34	P—K Kt 4	34	P—R 3
8 B—Kt 3	8 B—K 3	35	P—K R 4	35	Q R—K sq
9 P—B 4	9 Kt—B 3	36	K—B sq	36	R—K 4
10 Q—K 2	10 Kt—Q 5	37	Kt—Kt 3	37	B—Q 3
11 Kt×Kt	11 P×Kt	38	Kt—K 4	38	P—K R 4
12 Kt—Q 2	12 B—Q B 4	39	Kt×B	39	P×Kt
13 Kt—B 3	13 R—K sq	40	R×R	40	R×R
14 B—R 4	14 B—Q 2	41	R×R	41	Q P×R
15 Q—B 2	15 P—Q R 4	42	P—Kt 5	42	P×P
16 P—Q R 3	16 B×B	43	P×P	43	K—B 2
17 Q×B	17 P—Q Kt 3	44	P—Kt 4		
18 B—Kt 5	18 Q—Q 3				
19 Q—Q sq	19 Q—Q 2				
20 B×Kt	20 P×B				
21 Kt—Q 2	21 Q—B 4				
22 Kt—K 4	22 K—R sq				
23 R—K sq	23 Q—Kt 3				
24 Q—R 4	24 R—K Kt sq				
25 P—K Kt 3	25 Q—B 4				

..... Better would be P—B 4.

White plays the ending skillfully, finishing off in the speedies way.

45	P×P	44	P×P
46	P—B 5	45	K—K 2
47	P×P	46	P×P
48	P—Kt 6	47	K—Q 2
		48	Resigns

White plays the ending skillfully, finishing off in the speediest way.

Scotch Game.

WHITE.		BLACK.		The beginning of a smart attack, quite in the old style, which has to be carefully met.	
T. E. VICKERS.	F. H. SUGDEN.				
I P—K 4	I P—K 4				
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3				
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P	I2 B—R 6		I0 Kt—K 4	
4 Kt×P	4 P—Q 3	I3 P—K B 4		I2 B—B 3	
5 Kt×Kt	5 P×Kt	I4 P—B 5		I3 Kt—Kt 3	
6 B—K 3	6 Kt—B 3	I5 P×Kt		I4 P×B	
7 B—Q 3	7 B—Kt 2	I6 Q—B 4		I5 R P×P	
8 Castles	8 B—K 2	I7 K—R sq		I6 B—Q 5 ch	
9 Kt—B 3	9 Castles	I8 Q×Q		I7 Q—Kt 4	
I0 Q—B 3	I0 Kt—Q 2	I9 Kt—Q sq		I8 P×Q	
II Q—Kt 3		20 P—B 3		I9 Q R—K sq	
				20 B—K 4	

The beginning of a smart attack, quite in the old style, which has to be carefully met.

21 Kt—K 3	21 K—Kt 2	33 R×R	33 B—B 4
22 Kt—Kt 4	22 R—K R sq	34 R—K 3	34 R—R sq
23 Kt×B	23 R×Kt	35 B×B	35 P×B
24 Q R—K sq	24 R—R 5	36 R—K 5	36 K—B 3
25 P—K Kt 3	25 R—R 6	37 R—B 5	37 R—Q B sq
26 K—Kt 2	26 R—R 2	38 K—B 2	38 P—B 3
27 P—B 4	27 B—B sq	39 K—K 3	39 K—K 3
28 K—Kt sq	28 B—R 6	40 P—Q Kt 4	40 P—R 3
29 R—B 2	29 P—Q 4	41 K—B 3	41 P—B 3
30 B P×P	30 P×P	42 P—K R 3	
31 K R—K 2	31 P×P		
32 R×P	32 R×R		

Drawn game.

The championship of the Hampstead Club has been won this year by Mr. R. H. V. Scott with the splendid score of $10\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 11 possible. Twelve players took part in the contest, and the merit of Mr. Scott's performance may be judged by the fact that the list of competitors included the following strong exponents of the game:—Messrs. R. C. Griffith, E. Lasker, R. Loman, H. Saunders, J. du Mont, J. H. White, and O. Tipl.

The appended game, which is full of interest, was played by Mr. Scott against Mr. E. Lasker:—

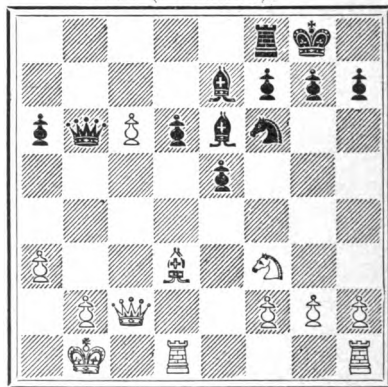
GAME No. 4,031.

Sicilian Defence.

Position after Black's 21st move:—

B—K 3

BLACK (E. LASKER).



WHITE (R. H. V. SCOTT).

WHITE. R. H. V. SCOTT.	BLACK. E. LASKER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 P—Q R 3
5 P—Q B 4 !	5 Q—B 2
6 Kt—Q B 3	6 Kt—K B 3
7 B—K 2	7 B—Kt 5
8 Q—B 2	8 Q—K 4
9 B—K 3	9 Q×P
10 B—Q 3	10 Q—K 4
11 Castles (Q R)	11 Kt—B 3
12 Kt—B 3	12 Q—Q R 4
13 Kt—Q R 4	13 P—Q Kt 4
14 Kt—Kt 6	14 R—Q Kt sq
15 P—Q R 3	15 R×Kt
16 B×R	16 Q×B
17 P×P	17 B—K 2
18 P×Kt	18 Castles
19 Kt—K 5	19 P—Q 3
20 Kt—B 3	20 P—K 4
21 K—Kt sq	21 B—K 3
(See Diagram).	
22 Q—R 4	22 P—K 5 !

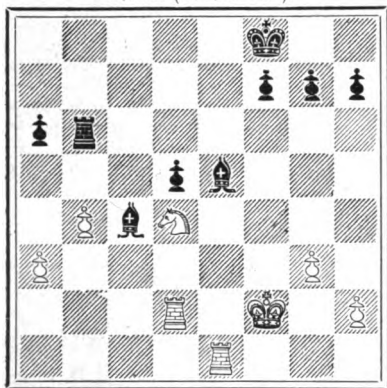
23 B×K P	23 Kt×B
24 Q×Kt	24 R—Kt sq
25 R—Q 2 !	25 Q—Kt 6
26 Kt—Q 4 !	26 Q—R 7 ch
27 K—B sq	27 B—Kt 4
28 P—B 4	28 B—Q 4

29 Q—Kt sq 29 Q—B 5 ch
 30 Q—B 2 30 B×K B P
 31 Q×Q 31 B×Q
 32 P—Q Kt 4 32 B—Q 4
 33 K—Q sq 33 R—Q B sq
 34 R—Q B 2 34 B—K 4
 35 Kt—B 5 35 K—B sq
 36 R—Q 2 36 B—Kt 6 ch
 37 K—K 2 37 R×P
 38 Kt—Q 4 38 B—B 5 ch
 39 K—B 2 39 R—Kt 3
 40 P—Kt 3 40 P—Q 4
 41 R—K sq

Position after White's 41st move:—

Q R—K sq

BLACK (E. LASKER).



WHITE (R. H. V. SCOTT).

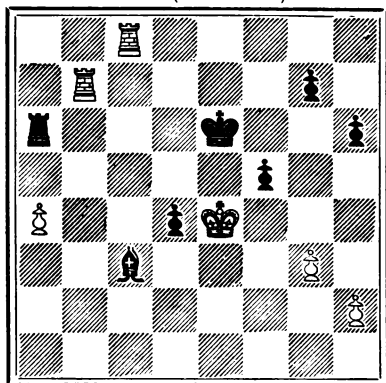
41 B—B 2
 42 R—K 3
 43 K—Kt 2
 44 R—K B 3
 45 R—B 4
 46 R—R 4
 47 R—B 4
 48 Kt—B 5
 49 Kt—Q 6 ch
 50 R×B
 51 R—Q 3
 52 K—B 3
 53 R—B 8

54 P—Q R 4 54 P—Q R 4
 55 P×P 55 B×P
 56 R—Kt 3 56 R—R 3!
 57 R—Kt 4 ch 57 K—K 3
 58 K—K 4 58 B—B 6
 59 R—Kt 7 59 P—B 4 ch

Position after Black's 59th move:—

P—B 4 ch

BLACK (E. LASKER).



WHITE (R. H. V. SCOTT).

60 K—Q 3 60 R×P
 61 R—B 6 ch 61 K—Q 4
 62 R—K Kt 6 62 B—Kt 5
 63 R—Kt 5 ch 63 B—B 4
 64 R×Kt P 64 R—R 6 ch
 65 K—B 2 65 K—B 5
 66 R (Kt)—Kt 7 66 R—K B 6
 67 R—Kt 2 67 R—B 8
 68 K—Q 2 68 R—K R 8
 69 R—B 2 ch 69 K—Q 4
 70 K—Q 3 70 R—Q 8 ch
 71 R—Q 2 71 R—Q R 8
 72 R—Q 7 ch 72 B—Q 3
 73 R—K R 7 73 R—R 6 ch
 74 K—K 2 74 R—K 6 ch
 75 K—B 2 75 P—B 5
 76 P×P 76 R—K R 6
 77 K—Kt 2 77 R×P ch
 78 K×R 78 B×P ch

and draws.

We have to thank the hon. secretary of the City of London Chess Club (Mr. J. Walter Russell) for a copy of the sixty-first annual report, which is in the form of an excellently printed brochure of 40 pages, replete with full information of the events of the year ending March

31st. The club is free from liability, and has a surplus in hand of £91 7s. 8d. Full tournament results of the various competitions are given in detail, and it is pleasing to record the fact that the prize and match funds reached the aggregate sum of £67 17s., all contributed by members of the club. Five games with notes are presented, and two of these, where were awarded special prizes for brilliancy, we reproduce for the pleasure of our readers. Another interesting feature of the report is eight problems all composed by members of the club.

GAME No. 4,032.

NOTES BY R. H. V. SCOTT.

WHITE. BLACK.
R. H. V. SCOTT. HERBERT JACOBS.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 B—B 4

.....Leading to a more interesting and difficult game for both than the well-known defences. Black invites White to attack Q side.

3 Kt—K B 3 3 P—K 3
4 P—K 3 4 Kt—K B 3

.....Not Kt—Q B 3, because of 5 P—B 5! 6 B—Kt 5, etc., as in Saunders *v.* Jacobs.

5 Kt—B 3 5 B—K 2
6 B—K 2 6 Castles
7 Kt—K R 4! 7 B—K 5
8 P—B 3 8 B—Kt 3
9 Kt×B 9 R P×Kt
10 Castles 10 P—B 3
11 P—K 4 11 P×B P
12 B×P 12 Q Kt—Q 2
13 B—K 3 13 Kt—Kt 3
14 B—Kt 3 14 R—B sq
15 Q—K 2 15 P—B 4
16 Q R—Q sq 16 Q—B 2
17 Kt—Kt 5!

Intending, if later, Black P×P to retake with Kt, then threatening Kt×K P, P×Kt, B×P ch, etc.

17 Q—Kt sq
18 R—B sq 18 K Kt—Q 2

.....19 P×P was threatened, if, for instance, 18., P—R 3.

19 P—B 4

The battle begins.

19 P—R 3
20 P—B 5!

The Knight-errant gallantly engages the left that the right may advance.

20 P—B 5!

.....Best. If P×Kt; 21 P×K P, P×K P; 22 B×P ch, K—R sq; 23 Q—Kt 4, and if now 23., Kt—B 3, then 24 R×Kt, P×R; 25 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt 2; 26 Q—R 6 mate. If, in this 21., Kt—B 3; 22 P×P ch, K—R sq; 23 P—K 5, etc. A possibility was 20., Kt P×P; 21 K P×P, K P×P; 22 R×K B P, P×Kt; 23 P×P, Kt—B 5; 24 B—B 4, Q—R 2; 25 Q×B, Kt×B P; 26 B—K 3, Kt×B (K 3); 27 B×P ch, and wins.

21 B—Q B 2! 21 P×Kt

22 P×K P 22 P×P

23 Q—Kt 4

An ideal position for White.

23 R—Q B 3!

.....Again best. If 23., R—K B 3; 24 P—K 5 wins. If 23., R×R ch; 24 R×R, Kt—B sq; 25 P—K 5, Kt—Q 4; 26 B×P. If now 26., Kt×Q B; 27 B—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 28 Q—R 5 ch, Kt—R 2; 29 B—Kt 6 and mate next move. Or if 26., Kt×K B; 27 Q×Kt, Kt×B; 28 R—B 3, threatening mate and wins.

24 P—K 5 24 Kt×P!

.....With this ingenious move Black saves the situation; any other would lose. A likely move was 24., R—K B 4; then 25 Q×P, Kt—B sq; 26 Q—Kt 4, Kt—Q 4; 27 B—R 6, P—K Kt 3; 28 B×R, P×B; 29 R×K B P, Q—B sq; 30 Q R—B sq, threatening B×Kt, or if Kt—Q 2, R—B 7, etc.

25 P×Kt 25 Q×P

26 B×Kt 26 R×B

27 Q×Kt P 27 Q—K 6 ch
 28 K—R sq 28 Q—R 3
 29 Q—K 4 29 B—B 3
 30 Q R—Q sq 30 R—B 2

.....To prevent R—Q 7. If
 30... B×P; 31 R×R ch, K×R;
 32 Q—K sq (threatening ch on B 2
 or Kt 4), B—B 3; 33 Q—R 5, R—
 R 3; 34 Q×P, R×P; 35 Q×
 B P, and the Black K is still
 exposed.

31 R—B 3

To this there is no adequate
 reply. If 31... R—B 2; 32 R—
 K R 3, Q—Kt 4; 33 R—R 8 ch,
 K—B 2; 34 Q—R 7, B×P; 35
 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—B 3; 36 Q—Q 8
 ch wins.

31 Q—R 5
 32 R×B 32 P—Kt 4

.....If Q×Q, then R—Q 8 ch,
 etc. After the text move or Q×R
 mate in three follows.

33 R—Q 8 ch 33 Resigns

GAME No. 4,033.

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Rev. W. A. C. CRAIG. Prof. COX.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 3
 2 P—Q 4 2 P—Q 4
 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 P—K 5 4 K Kt—Q 2
 5 Q—Kt 4

The Gledhill attack.

5 P—Q B 4

.....Premature. Black's best
 reply is P—K R 4, and if 6 Q—
 Kt 3, P—K R 5.

6 Kt—B 3 6 P×P
Kt—Q B 3 is usually
 preferred.

7 K Kt×P 7 Kt×P
 8 Q—Kt 3 8 Kt—Kt 3
 9 B—K 3 9 B—Q 3
 10 B—Kt 5 ch 10 Kt—B 3

.....Involving the sacrifice of
 a Pawn. Apparently a good in-
 vestment!

11 Kt×Kt 11 P×Kt
 12 B×P ch 12 K—K 2
 13 P—K B 4 13 R—Q Kt sq

14 Castles (Q R) 14 P—Q 5
 15 B×P!

Pretty play!

16 Q×B 15 B×P ch
 17 B—B 5 ch 16 Kt×Q
 18 R×Q 17 K—B 3
 19 R—B sq 18 R×R
 20 B×R P 19 K—K 4

A powerful move.

21 P—Q R 3 20 R—Kt 5
 22 B—Kt 8 ch 21 Q R—Q 5
 23 B—K 4 ch 22 K—B 4

The simplest method of winning.

24 Kt×R 23 R×B
 25 Kt—Q 6 ch 24 P—K 4
 26 Kt×P 25 K—K 3
 27 B×P 26 K×Kt
 28 B×Kt 27 K—K 3
 29 R—K sq ch 28 R—B sq

A good game.

29 Resigns

Thanks to the efforts of the promoters of the Kent Congress at Dartford, which we reported fully in our May issue, a match of five games was arranged between Mr. F. D. Yates and Mr. G. A. Thomas, who is regarded as one of the strongest of London players, but who, hitherto, has not found opportunity to contest for the British championship, which honour Mr. Yates won last year at Cheltenham.

The match, which started on June 2nd, was contested at the City of London Chess Club, and resulted in favour of Mr. Yates, who scored

two wins and two draws in the first four games. All the games were long and hotly contested, both combatants favouring the open style rather than the dull close openings.

The second and third encounters were very interesting, and so complicated that the slightest slip would have turned the scale. We give both the games in full with notes. We agree with Mr. Amos Burn, who says in the *Liverpool Courier*: "The match was too short to decide the relative merits of these fine players," and hope that arrangements will be made for a return match, especially in view of the *lapses* by Mr. Thomas in the following *partie*.

Second game of the match:—

GAME No. 4,034.

Four Knights' Game.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE. F. D. YATES.
G. A. THOMAS.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—Kt 5 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Castles |
| 6 P—Q 3 | 6 P—Q 3 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 B—K 3 |

.....A move of doubtful merit, as the Queen's Bishop is seldom well placed at K 3.

8 Kt—Q 5

But this does not seem to be White's best reply. Kt—K 2, threatening P—B 3 and P—Q 4 would have been stronger.

9 P×B 8 B×Kt!
9 P—Q R 3?

.....A weak move, unnecessarily giving up a Pawn. He should have played Kt—K 2, when the following variation might have occurred: 10 Kt×P, P×Kt; 11 B×Kt, P×B; 12 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R sq; 13 Q×B, Kt×P, and Black has at least an even game.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 10 B×Q Kt | 10 P×B |
| 11 P—B 3 | 11 B—B 4 |
| 12 P×P | 12 B—Kt 3 |
| 13 Kt—Q 2? | |

Loss of time. Better would have been 13 P—Q 4, and if 13 P×P; 14 Kt×P; or 13 P—K 5; 14 Kt—Q 2, P—Q 4; 15 P—B 3, with advantage for White in either case.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 14 B×Kt | 13 P—R 3 |
| 15 Q—B 3 | 14 Q×B |
| 16 P—Q Kt 4 | 15 Q—Kt 3 |
| | 16 P—B 4 |

.....Black now obtains a dangerous attack.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 17 P—Q R 4 | 17 P—Q R 4 |
| 18 Q—Q 5 ch | 18 K—R sq |
| 19 Kt—B 4 | 19 B—R 2 |
| 20 P—R 3 | |

White has now a very difficult game, but he defends himself with great judgment. Kt×R P instead of the text move would have lost too much time, as Black would then have played 20 P—B 5, threatening P—B 6, and the Knight could not have got back in time to aid in the defence.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 21 P×P | 20 P×P |
| 22 K—R 2 | 21 P—B 5 |

No doubt intending, if 22 P—B 6, to continue with 23 P—Kt 3.

22 B—Q 5?

.....This apparently strong move was not good, as it enabled White afterwards to break the attack by exchanging his Knight for the Bishop.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 23 R—R 3 | 23 R—B 4 |
|----------|----------|

.....The alternative was P—B 6, to which White's reply would probably have been P—Kt 3.

- | |
|-----------|
| 24 Kt—Q 2 |
|-----------|

The Knight gets back just in time.

25 Kt—B 3
Threatening Kt×B, and also to win the exchange by Kt—R 4.

26 Q—K 4
White gains time by offering the exchange of Queens before capturing the Bishop.

27 Kt×B
28 Q—B 3
29 P—R 5!

White is now safe, and his passed Queen's Rook's Pawn should have decided the game in his favour.

30 P—R 6!
29 P—Kt 4
30 R—R 5

(See Diagram).

31 P—Kt 3?

A hasty move, which converts a won game into a lost one. Advancing the Pawn two squares instead of one would have won with ease, e.g., 31 P—Kt 4, P×P *en pass* ch; 32 P×P; or 31 P—R 4; 32 R—K Kt sq, Black's attack being over in either case, after which the passed Pawn at R 6 would have quickly decided the game in White's favour.

31 P—Kt 5!

....The winning move. White has now to give up his Queen for the Rook to avoid being mated.

24 R—K sq

32 Q×Kt P

If 32 Q×B P, then 32 R×P ch; 33 K—Kt 2, Q—R 4; 34 Q×Q P ch or Q—B 6 ch, K—R 2, and White has no resource.

32 R×Q
33 P×R
34 P—R 7
35 P—Q Kt 5?

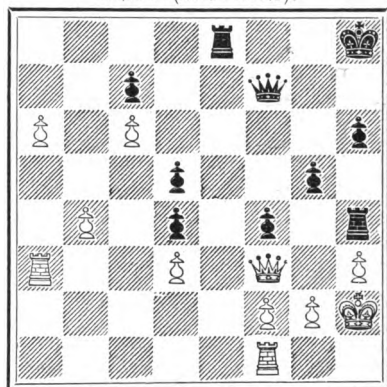
The game was lost whatever he played, but 35 P×P, followed by K R—Q R sq would have enabled him to resist longer.

36 R—R 6
37 Resigns

Position after Black's 30th move:—

R—R 5

BLACK (MR. YATES).



WHITE (MR. THOMAS).

Third game of the match:—

GAME No. 4,035.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY F. D. YATES

(Yorkshire Weekly Post).

WHITE.
F. D. YATES.

BLACK.
G. A. THOMAS.

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 B—R 4
5 Castles
6 R—K sq
7 B—Kt 3
8 P—B 3

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q R 3
4 Kt—B 3
5 B—K 2
6 P—Q Kt 4
7 P—Q 3
8 Kt—Q R 4

9 B—B 2
10 P—Q 3

9 P—B 4

A quiet move, which probably gives a more enduring attack than P—Q 4.

10 Castles
11 Q Kt—Q 2
12 Kt—B sq

.....Kt—K R 4 has been suggested in this position. White would reply P—Q 4. Another move, B—Kt 2, has proved inferior in practical play.

- 13 P—K R 3 13 Kt—K sq
 14 P—K Kt 4 14 P—Q 4
 15 Q—K 2

Exchanging gives Black more freedom to move his pieces. With the blocking of the Queen's side Pawns comes security from attack in that direction, and White is free then to continue the King's side attack.

- 15 P—Q 5
 16 Kt—Kt 3 16 P—Kt 3
 17 B—R 6 17 R—K Kt sq
Kt—Kt 2 turned out better on analysis.

- 18 B—Kt 3 18 B—K 3
White threatened B—Q 5, winning a Pawn.

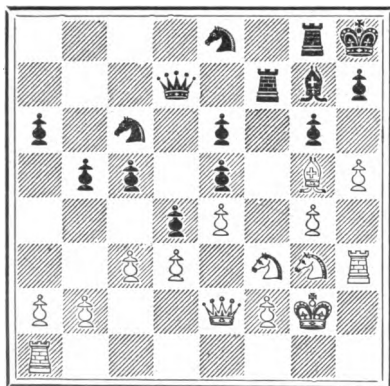
- 19 B×B 19 P×B
 20 P—K R 4 20 R—R 2
If B×P, 21 P—Kt 5, B×Kt; 22 P×B, and White would afterwards continue with Kt—R 2, Kt 4, and B 6, and post his Rooks on either the open B or R's file, as opportunity offered, with an overwhelming attack.

- 21 K—Kt 2 21 B—B 3
 22 R—R sq 22 R—K B 2
 23 R—R 3 23 B—Kt 2
 24 B—Kt 5 24 Q—Q 2
 25 P—R 5

Position after White's 25th move:—

P—R 5

BLACK (MR. THOMAS).



WHITE (MR. YATES).

- 25 B—B 3

.....If R (Kt sq)—B sq, White has two promising lines of attack in P×P or Kt—R 4, to which no satisfactory defence could be found on analysis.

- 26 Q R—R sq 26 B—Q sq
 27 Q—Q 2 27 Kt—B 3
 28 B×Kt 28 B×B
 29 P—Kt 5 29 B—Q sq
 30 P×P 30 R×P
 31 R—R 5 31 Q—K 2
 32 R—R 6 32 R (B 2)—Kt 2
 33 R×R 33 R×R
 34 R—R 5 34 K—Kt sq
 35 Q—B sq 35 Kt—Kt sq
 36 P×P 36 K P×P
 37 P—K 5 37 Kt—Q 2
 38 Kt—K 4 38 Q—B sq
 39 Q—K R sq 39 R—Kt 2
 40 Q—R 3 40 Q—B 4
 41 Q×Q 41 P×Q
 42 Kt—Q 6 42 R—K 2

.....If P—B 5, 43 P—K 6, Kt—B sq; 44 Kt—B 5, R—R 2; 45 R—R 6, with the superior position.

- 43 Kt×B P 43 R—K 3
 44 Kt—R 6 ch 44 K—Kt 2
 45 Kt—Kt 4 45 B—B 2
 46 Kt—B 6 46 Kt—B sq
 47 Kt—Kt 4 47 Kt—Q 2
 48 R—R 6 48 Kt—B sq
 49 Kt—R 4 49 R×R
 50 P×R ch 50 K—B 2
 51 P—B 4

Now that White's two passed Pawns are united, it only requires careful play to win the game.

- 51 P—B 5
 52 P×P 52 P×P
 53 K—B 2 53 Kt—K 3
 54 P—B 5 54 Kt—B 5
 55 Kt—B 3 55 P—B 6
 56 P×P 56 P×P
 57 K—K sq 57 Kt—Q 4
 58 Kt—Kt 5 ch 58 K—K sq
 59 Kt×P 59 B—Kt 3
 60 Kt (R 7)—B 6 ch 60 Kt×Kt
 61 P×Kt 61 Resigns

GAME DEPARTMENT.

We give a further selection of games from the St. Petersburg Tournament.

GAME No. 4,036.

French Defence.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN
—*The Field.*

WHITE.
MARSHALL.

BLACK.
ALECHIN.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 P—K 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—Kt 5 |

.....The McCutcheon variation of the French defence. It generally leads to a complicated and interesting game.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 5 B—Q 3 | 5 P—B 4 |
| 6 P—K 5 | 6 P—K R 3 |
| 7 B—Q 2 | 7 P×P |
| 8 Kt—Kt 5 | 8 B×B ch |
| 9 Q×B | 9 K Kt—Q 2 |
| 10 Kt—Q 6 ch | |

White has now much the better position, and should have won.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 11 Q—B 4 | 10 K—B sq |
| 12 P×P | 11 P—B 3 |
| 13 Kt×B | 12 P×P |
| | 13 P—K 4 |

.....He should have captured the Knight at once.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 14 Q—B 3 | 14 P—K 5 |
| 15 B×P | 15 P×B |

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 16 Q—R 3 ch | 16 K—Kt 2 |
| 17 Kt—Q 6 | 17 Kt—B 3 |
| 18 Castles | 18 Kt (Q 2)—K 4 |
| 19 Kt—K 2 | |

The simple move of Kt×K P would have left him with a Pawn ahead and a winning position.

- | |
|------------|
| 19 P—Q 6 |
| 20 P—K B 4 |

To induce Black to capture the Pawn *en passant* and thus open the King's Knight's file for the White Rook.

- | |
|--------------------|
| 20 P×P <i>e.p.</i> |
| 21 P×B P |
| 21 Q—R 4 |
| 22 K R—Kt sq ch |

A fatal transposition of moves. He intended to play R×P first, and if 22., Kt×R ch, then 23 Q×Kt, threatening R—Kt sq ch, with a crushing attack.

- | |
|----------------|
| 22 K—R 2 |
| 23 K R—K Kt sq |
| 23 R×P |
| 24 R—Q Kt 3 |

A terrible blunder, overlooking mate in two moves.

- | |
|------------|
| 24 R×R ch |
| 25 Resigns |

GAME No. 4,037.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN
—*The Field.*

WHITE.
CAPABLANCA.

BLACK.
MARSHALL.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 3 Kt×P | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt×P |
| 5 Q—K 2 | 5 Q—K 2 |
| 6 P—Q 3 | 6 Kt—K B 3 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 B—K 3 |

.....Having lost to Alechin in the previous round, Marshall evidently plays to win this game. Q×Q ch, instead of the text move, would have led to an easy draw.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 P—K R 3 |
| 9 B×Kt | 9 Q×B |
| 10 P—Q 4 | 10 B—K 2 |
| 11 Q—Kt 5 ch | 11 Kt—Q 2 |
| 12 B—Q 3 | 12 P—K Kt 4 |

.....This move weakens Black's position, and he suffers from its effects later. It was probably made with the object of giving more freedom to his Queen, whose movements were very much restricted.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 13 P—K R 3 | 13 Castles (K R) |
| 14 Q×P | |

White now captures the Pawn, for when his Queen is attacked he can retire it to K 4, threatening mate, thus gaining time to defend his Knight's Pawn.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| | 14 Q R—Kt sq |
| 15 Q—K 4 | 15 Q—Kt 2 |
| 16 P—Q Kt 3 | 16 P—Q B 4 |
| 17 Castles | 17 P×P |
| 18 Kt—Q 5 | 18 B—Q sq |
| 19 B—B 4 | 19 Kt—B 4 |
| 20 Q×P | 20 Q×Q |
| 21 Kt×Q | |

After the exchange of Queens White, with a Pawn ahead and the better position for the end-game, should win.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| | 21 B×Kt |
| 22 B×B | 22 B—B 3 |
| 23 Q R—Q sq | 23 B×Kt |
| 24 R×B | 24 K—Kt 2 |
| 25 B—B 4 | 25 R—Kt 3 |
| 26 R—K sq | 26 K—B 3 |
| 27 P—B 4 | 27 Kt—K 3 |
| 28 P×P ch | 28 P×P |
| 29 R—B sq ch | 29 K—K 2 |
| 30 R—Kt 4 | 30 R—K Kt sq |
| 31 R—B 5 | 31 R—B 3 |
| 32 P—K R 4 | 32 K R—Q B sq |
| 33 P×P | 33 R—B 4 |

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 34 B×Kt | 34 P×B |
| 35 R×R | 35 R×R |
| 36 P—Kt 6 | 36 K—B sq |
| 37 R—Q B 4 | |

The simplest way to win.

- 37 R—Q R 4

....Exchanging Rooks instead would have made it still easier for White, *e.g.*, 37... R×R; 38 P×R, K—Kt 2; 39 K—B 2, K×P; 40 K—K 3, K—B 4; 41 K—Q 4, K—B 5; 42 P—B 5, P—K 4 ch; 43 K—Q 5, P×P; 44 K×P, K—K 6; 45 K—Q 5, P—K 5; 46 K—K 5, and wins, as Black must abandon the Pawn.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 38 P—R 4 | 38 K—Kt 2 |
| 39 R—B 6 | 39 R—Q 4 |
| 40 R—B 7 ch | 40 K×P |
| 41 R×P | 41 R—Q 8 ch |
| 42 K—R 2 | 42 P—Q 4 |
| 43 P—R 5 | 43 R—B 8 |
| 44 R—B 7 | 44 R—Q R 8 |
| 45 P—Q Kt 4 | 45 R—R 5 |
| 46 P—B 3 | 46 P—Q 5 |
| 47 R—B 6 | |

To induce Black to play P×P.

- 47 P×P

....K—B 4 would have been better. The text move enables White to defend his Rook's Pawn by R—R 3 after Black has captured the Pawn with his Rook, and winning is then merely a question of routine.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 48 R×B P | 48 R×Kt P |
| 49 R—Q R 3 | 49 R—Kt 2 |
| 50 P—R 6 | 50 R—Q R 2 |
| 51 R—R 5 | 51 K—B 3 |
| 52 P—Kt 4 | 52 K—K 2 |
| 53 K—Kt 3 | 53 K—Q 3 |
| 54 K—B 4 | 54 K—B 2 |
| 55 K—K 5 | 55 K—Q 2 |
| 56 P—Kt 5 | 56 K—K 2 |
| 57 P—Kt 6 | 57 K—B sq |
| 58 K×P | 58 K—K sq |
| 59 P—Kt 7 | 59 R×Kt P |
| 60 P—R 7 | 60 R—Kt 3 ch |
| 61 K—B 5 | 61 Resigns |

GAME No. 4,038.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*Notes from *Morning Post*.

WHITE. LASKER.	BLACK. ALECHIN.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4

.....A difficult defence, favoured by players who seek an early counter-attack.

3 Q P×K P	3 P—Q 5
4 K Kt—B 3	4 Q Kt—B 3
5 P—Q R 3	5 B—K Kt 5
6 Q Kt—Q 2	6 Q—K 2
7 P—R 3	7 B×Kt
8 Kt×B	8 Castles
9 Q—Q 3	9 P—K R 3

.....If Kt×P; 10 Q—B 5 ch, Kt—Q 2; 11 Kt×P, Kt—R 3; 12 Q—Q R 5, or 12 B×Kt, &c.

10 P—K Kt 3	10 P—K Kt 3
11 B—Kt 2	11 B—Kt 2
12 Castles	12 Kt×P
13 Kt×Kt	13 B×Kt
14 P—Q Kt 4	14 P—K B 4
15 P—B 5	15 Q—K 3

.....White's strategy is already justified. If P—B 3, P—Kt 5 would break up Black's Queen's side.

16 P—B 6	16 Kt—K 2
17 P×P ch	17 K—Kt sq
18 B—Kt 2	18 R—Q 3
19 Q R—B sq	19 K R—Q sq

20 R—B 2	20 P—B 5
21 P×P	21 B×P
22 R—Q sq	22 Kt—B 4
23 B—Q B sq	23 Kt—K 6

.....This bold stroke makes the game extremely interesting. Of course, if 24 P×Kt, P×P wins. The situation looks dangerous for Lasker, but he deals with it very effectively, and in his best style.

24 R—B 5	24 Q—B 3
----------	----------

.....A fine position arises here. If Kt×R, 25 B×B, Kt×P; 26 Q—K B 3, R—B sq; 27 R×P, K×R; 28 Q—B 6 ch, winning.

25 Q—K 4	25 Kt×R
26 B×B	26 Kt—B 6
27 B×R	

Threatening mate.

28 Q—K 5	27 Q×B
29 Q—K 7	28 Q—Kt 3
30 R—K 5	29 Q—Q 3
31 P×P	30 P—Q 6
32 R—K 3	31 Q×P
33 K—R 2	32 Q—Q 8 ch
34 R—K 6	33 Kt—Kt 4
35 R—K B 6	34 Kt×P

With R—B 8 to follow, forcing mate.

35 Resigns

GAME No. 4,039.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*NOTES BY F. D. YATES
—*Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

WHITE. LASKER.	BLACK. TARRASCH.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q B 4
3 P—B 4	3 P—K 3
4 P×Q P	4 K P×P
5 P—K Kt 3	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—Kt 2	6 Kt—B 3
7 Castles	7 B—K 2

8 P×P	8 B×P
9 Q Kt—Q 2	

A new way of attacking the isolated Q P, which Dr. Tarrasch considers a strong weapon of attack.

10 Kt—Kt 3	9 P—Q 5
11 Q—Q 3	10 B—Kt 3
	11 B—K 3

.....Black is compelled to exchange this B for the Q Kt, or the P would fall by R—Q sq.

12 R—Q sq 12 B×Kt
 13 Q×B 13 Q—K 2
 14 B—Q 2 14 Castles (K R)
 15 P—Q R 4

Very fine position play. The advance of this Pawn to R 6 weakens the support of the Kt at Q B 3, and this, as will be seen, gives White a big advantage when he takes the open Bishop file with his Rook.

15 Kt—K 5

.....If Q×P; 16 R—K sq, followed by B—K B sq, and wins.

16 B—K sq 16 Q R—Q sq
 17 P—R 5 17 B—B 4
 18 P—R 6 18 P×P
 19 Q R—B sq 19 R—B sq
 20 Kt—R 4 20 B—Kt 3

.....Giving up the exchange for a Pawn, perhaps the best chance, as White must gain some advantage in view of the double threat of B×Kt and Q—B 2.

21 Kt—B 5 21 Q—K 4
 22 B×Kt 22 Q×B
 23 Kt—Q 6 23 Q×P
 24 Kt×R 24 R×Kt
 25 Q—Q 5 25 Q—K 3
 26 Q—B 3 26 P—R 3

27 B—Q 2 27 Kt—K 4
 28 R×R ch 28 Q×R
 29 Q—K 4 29 Kt—Q 2
 30 R—B sq 30 Q—K B sq

.....Losing a Pawn, but if Q—Q sq, the reply is Q—Q 5.

31 B×P 31 Kt—B 4
 32 Q—Kt 4 32 P—B 4
 33 Q—Kt 4 33 Q—B 2
 34 Q×Q ch 34 K×Q
 35 B—Kt 5 35 Kt—Q 6
 36 R—Kt sq 36 K—K 3
 37 P—Kt 3 37 K—Q 4
 38 P—B 3 38 P—R 4
 39 P—R 4 39 Kt—B 4
 40 P—R 5

Black seems to quite overlook the threat of B—B 6, which is now quite possible, as if the B is taken by the R P Queens.

40 P—Q 6
 41 K—B sq 41 P—R 5
 42 P×P 42 Kt×P
 43 B—B 6 43 K—K 3
 44 B×P 44 K—B 2
 45 B—K 5 45 Kt—B 4
 46 R—Q sq 46 Resigns

Black can make no use of his passed Pawns, and White wins easily on the King's side.

GAME No. 4,040.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN

—*Liverpool Courier.*

WHITE. BLACK.
 ALECHIN. MARSHALL.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—K B 3

.....A favourite defence of Marshall's, and of which he has made a special study. It is not to be recommended, however, as it undoubtedly gives the first player an advantage.

3 Kt×P 3 P—Q 3
 4 Kt—B 3 4 Kt×P
 5 P—Q 4 5 P—Q 4
 6 B—Q 3 6 B—Q 3
 7 P—Q B 4 7 B—Kt 5 ch ?

.....The Bishop having been already moved once it cannot be good, on general principles, to move it a second time in order to give this check.

8 Kt—Q 2 8 Kt×Kt
 9 B×Kt 9 Q—K 2 ch
 10 Q—K 2 10 Q×Q ch ?

.....And now obviously it would have been better to play B×B ch first, so that after the exchange of Queen's White's K 2 square would be occupied by his Bishop, thus preventing immediate check with the Rook.

11 K×Q !

Clever play, and much better than retaking with the Bishop.

Black's Bishop is now attacked, and if he exchange pieces the King re-takes, opening the King's file for a check with the Rook, and Black cannot escape the check by Castling because of P×P.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 12 K×B | 11 B×B |
| 13 P×P | 11 B—K 3 |
| 14 K R—K sq ch | 13 B×P |
| 15 B—K 4 | 14 K—Q sq |
| 16 R×B | 15 B×B |
| 17 Q R—K sq | 16 R—K sq |
| 18 R×R | 17 R×R |
| 19 R—Kt 4! | 18 Kt—B 3 |
| 20 R—R 4! | 19 P—Kt 3 |

White now wins a Pawn.

20 K—K 2

.....If, instead, 20 P—K R 4, then 21 P—K Kt 4, K—Q 2; 22 P×P, R—R sq; 23 P×P, R×R; 24 Kt×R, P×P; 25 Kt×P, and with two passed Pawns on the King's side White should win.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 21 R×P | 21 R—Q sq |
| 22 R—R 4 | 22 R—Q 4 |
| 23 R—K 4 ch | 23 K—B sq |
| 24 K—B 3 | 24 R—K B 4 |

.....After the loss of the Pawn Marshall plays excellently, and nearly saves the game.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 25 R—K 2 | 25 P—Q R 3 |
| 26 P—Q R 3 | 26 Kt—K 2 |
| 27 R—K 5 | 27 R—B 3 |
| 28 K—Q 3 | 28 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 29 R—K 2 | 29 Kt—Q 4 |
| 30 K—K 4! | 30 Kt—B 5 |
| 31 R—B 2 | 31 Kt×P |
| 32 Kt—K 5 | |

Black was threatening to win the Knight by R—B 5 ch.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 32 K—K sq | |
| 33 R×P | 33 R×P |
| 34 Kt—B 4 | |

A very strong move, which decides the game in White's favour.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 34 P—Q Kt 4 | |
| 35 Kt—Q 6 ch | 35 K—B sq |
| 36 P—Q 5 | |

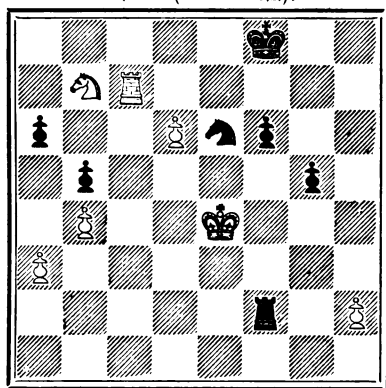
White's passed Pawn now becomes dangerous.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 36 P—B 3 | |
| 37 Kt—Kt 7 | 37 Kt—B 5 |
| 38 P—Kt 4 | 38 P—Kt 4 |
| 39 P—Q 6 | 39 Kt—K 3 |

Position after Black's 39th move:—

Kt—K 3

BLACK (MARSHALL).



WHITE (ALFCHIN).

40 K—Q 5!

A good move. If Black now capture the Rook the Pawn re-takes, and cannot be prevented from Queening.

40 Kt—B 5 ch

.....Showing that Black's move of 39 Kt—K 3 was loss of time; but the game was lost whatever he did.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 41 K—B 6 | 41 R×P |
| 42 Kt—B 5 | 42 R—Q 7 |
| 43 R—B 8 ch | 43 K—B 2 |
| 44 P—Q 7 | 44 Kt—K 3 |
| 45 Kt×Kt | 45 K×Kt |
| 46 P Queens | 46 R×Q |
| 47 R×R | 47 P—Kt 5 |
| 48 R—K 8 ch | 48 K—B 2 |
| 49 R—K 2 | 49 P—B 4 |
| 50 K—Q 5 | 50 K—B 3 |
| 51 K—Q 4 | 51 P—B 5 |
| 52 K—K 4 | 52 K—Kt 4 |
| 53 R—K B 2 | 53 Resigns |

.....If 53... P—B 6, then 54 R—B 2, and Black loses both his Pawns in a few moves. A well-played game by the young Russian master.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to
Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

We were in hopes of presenting the Judges' Award this month. The writer (one of the judges) has prepared his provisional report. Dr. Planck has been away from home, and writes from Scotland that he expects to send in his award in a few days. It may reach us too late for announcement this month.

FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL SOLUTION COMPETITION.

No objections having been lodged against the final score table, the result stands thus :—

1st prize (£2), H. Hosey Davis (966).

2nd and 3rd prizes, *ex æquo* (£1 and 10s.), W. Finlayson (936) and W. Nash (936).

4th prize (book), Dr. Dobbs (933).

5th prize (book), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (927).

6th prize (book), R. G. Thomson (921).

We congratulate Mr. Davis on his persistent success in our solving competitions. It will be seen that he is considerably ahead of his nearest rivals. The others run very close among themselves, only a few points separating them. It will be observed no one made a clean score.

The Natal Mercury announces a very important three-move tourney, the particulars of which are :—Competitors may enter not more than two direct three-movers on diagrams with full solutions, the name and address to be sent in an enclosed separate envelope, each position to be identified in the usual manner by a motto. Entries to be received by 31st December, 1914. Address Mr. R. W. Borders, Chess Editor, *Natal Mercury*, Durban, Natal, South Africa. Prizes, £5, £3 10s., £2, £1, and 10s. respectively. Mr. C. A. L. Bull will be the judge, whose decision is to be final in all matters affecting the question of anticipation and originality.

The following are the prize problems in the half-yearly competition of the *Bolton Football and Field* :—

By A. W. Daniel.—White : K at K Kt 2, Q at Q Kt 6 ; R at Q 5 ; Kt at K sq ; Ps at K Kt 3, Q B 2 and Q Kt 3. Black : K at K 5 ; R at K 2 ; Bs at K R 3 and Q R sq ; Kt at Q B 4 ; P at K 6. Mate in three.

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs.—White : K at K R 6 ; Q at K Kt sq ; Rs at K B 2 and K 5 ; B at K Kt 7 ; Kts at K 3 and Q R 2 ; Ps at

K B 4 and Q B 2. Black: K at Q 5; Q at K 8; Rs at Q sq and Q R 2; Bs at Q Kt sq and Q R 3; Kt at Q Kt 2; Ps at K R 2, Q 7 and Q B 4. Mate in two.

By H. M. Prideaux—*Brighton Guardian* (1881).—White: K at Q B 7; Q at K B 2; Rs at K Kt 5 and Q R 8; Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R 7; Kts at Q 4 and Q Kt 6; P at Q B 3. Black: K at Q B 4; Q at K R 7; Rs at K R 2 and Q 3; B at Q R 6; Kt at K B 2; Ps at K B 4 and 6. Mate in three.

By D. M. Timbar—*Illustrated London News* (1878).—White: K at K Kt 3; Q at K B 7; Rs at Q sq and Q R 5; B at Q 2; Kts at K 6 and Q Kt 5; Ps at K B 3 and Q B 3. Black: K at Q 4; Q at Q sq; Rs at K Kt sq and Q R sq; Bs at K Kt 3 and Q Kt sq; Kt at Q Kt 3; Ps at K B 3, Q 2, Q B 2 and 5. Mate in three.

It will be noticed that the last position is very weak and in one respect inaccurate. Anyhow they make an interesting quartette.

The Problem (Pittsburgh), in its eleventh issue, gives six photographs of their supporters and contributors. They are G. W. McAllister, W. B. Rice, both of Philadelphia; Dr. E. Palkoska, Comins Mansfield, of Witheridge, England; J. C. J. Wainwright, Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A.; and Alain C. White. The first two are not known much in this country; Comins Mansfield is known to our readers as a smart composer, and it surprises us to find he is quite a boy. We shall hear more of him. J. C. J. Wainwright, who contributes so freely to our pages, is a veteran whose picture one must delight in possessing; and lastly, the well known Alain C. White's vignette appears to us capital. *The Problem* is bubbling over with enterprise, but so far there is to our mind too much respect paid to two-movers. No doubt in time other problems will share consideration. For instance, in one issue there is one three-mover and 28 two-movers.

We learn from this weekly the result of the seventh monthly tourney of the Good Companion Club. There were upwards of 50 entries, which demonstrates the popularity of these contests. From small beginnings—, &c. ! Our friendly contributor secures first place with this clever piece of work:—

By J. C. J. Wainwright.—White: K at K R 7; Q at Q sq; Bs at K B 5 and Q 6; Kt at K 7; Ps at K R 4 and K Kt 6. Black: K at K B 3; Q at Q R 2; Bs at Q Kt 3 and Q R sq; Ps at K R 3, Q B 2 and Q R 7. Mate in two.

L. N. de Jong (Utrecht), J. Paluzie (Barcelona), W. B. Rice (Philadelphia) take the succeeding prizes.

As usual, Mr. A. C. White adjudicates and gives a criticism of the positions, which must prove useful to those who are in their early studies of the art.

We much regret to learn that Mr. Max Meyer, owing to continued ill health, is obliged to relinquish the editorship of the chess column of

The Hampstead and Highgate Express, which he has so capably conducted for eight and a half years. It will be remembered that prior to his succession to the late Mr. Moon, the chess pages of *Brighton Society* were in his hands. All who know Mr. Meyer will wish him restoration to health. He was always courteous and painstaking, notwithstanding he laboured under grave physical disabilities. Enthusiasm can do wonders at times. Fortunately the services of Dr. J. Schumer, who edits the chess in the *Westminster Gazette*, have been secured. Dr. Schumer is well versed in problem matters, and is a competent player. The following tricky three-mover of his recently appeared in *The Morning Post* :—

By Dr. J. Schumer.—White : K at K R 7 ; Q at K R 3 ; B at Q B 8 ; Ps at K 2, Q 3, 5, Q Kt 4 and 7. Black : K at Q R 3 ; R at Q R 2 ; B at Q Kt sq ; Kt at K R sq ; Ps at K Kt 3, 4, Q Kt 3 and 4. Mate in three.

The passing of an editor who specialises problems and caters so admirably for problemists is an untoward event. In England we have suffered much in this respect, notably in *The Bohemian* in the 'eighties Dr. Planck ceased his work just prior to the cessation of the journal ; then the shutting down of the chess in the *Leeds Mercury* deprived the late Mr. James White of his attachment to problems ; Dr. J. W. Hunt had to abandon chess by reason of heavy professional calls, and he was an ardent problem admirer ; and quite recently Mr. J. Keeble had to suspend his weekly fare in the *Norwich Mercury* through influences which he could not change. It is to be hoped he will, with Mr. Meyer, shortly resume, and that there will be men who will soon capably take the places of those who have so distinguishly entertained adherents to the English problem art.

“ Continuous discovered check ” positions.—We fear this subject has no great interest, and we are not surprised. The book prize we offered must, we consider, go to H. A. Adamson, who supplies the following position, which gives ten discovered checks :—

White : K at K Kt 4 ; Q at Q R 6 ; Rs at K 8 and Q Kt 5 ; Bs at K R 5 and Q 2 ; Kt at K 5. Black : K at K 7 ; Q at K Kt sq ; Rs at Q R 5 and 6 ; Bs at Q B sq and Q Kt sq ; Kts at K B 5 and Q 2 ; P at K Kt 3.

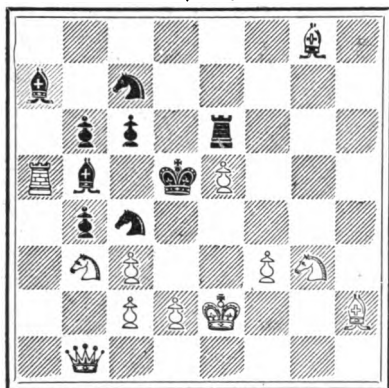
Modus : 1 R—Kt 2 dis. ch, Kt—Q 6 dis. ch ; 2 Kt—B 4 dis. ch, Kt—K 5 dis. ch ; 3 K—Kt 3 dis. ch, P×B dis. ch ; 4 B—Kt 5 dis. ch, Kt×R dis. ch ; 5 Kt—K 3 dis. ch, Kt—Q 3 dis. ch.

We have had specimens from S. H. Hall, J. C. Evans, and C. W. Bache (3). The last named are, however, imperfect.

One correspondent was amused at Mr. Hall's remark of the possibility of a “ perpetual.” Perhaps some one will see what they can do in this direction, but it would be a questionable achievement in its chess value.

This recalls the old classic by Wormald, and Mr. A. C. White has supplied us with the following positions. These are legitimate problems. It will be seen that Meyer elects to check on first move, whereas Wormald opens with a quiet one.

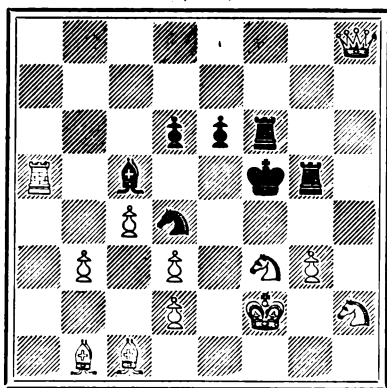
R. B. WORMALD.
 Frontispiece, *Chess Openings*
 (1875).
 BLACK.



WHITE.
 Mate in five.

H. F. L. MEYER.
Ayr Argus (1881).

BLACK.



WHITE.
 Mate in six.

Notwithstanding thirty or more years ago the two-mover was doomed, it has however been a long time reaching actual condemnation. Indeed, instead of decaying fast or being extinguished, it seems more virile than ever. Fashion seemed at one time to govern the particular trend of two-move motives and designs, but another agency has been at work which has encouraged complex combinations in such a manner as to make the results fascinating; this has been sought regardless of the fact that the accepted canons of the art are treated with cavalier contumely. The two-mover has always enjoyed the privilege of being nursed under a kind of protectorate which has been independent of the ordinary demands exacted, and that there was no compulsion to be constrained by any laid down rules. Composers of two-movers are openly in rebellion against laws being inexorably appointed which restrain the caprice of their vaunted faculties. To blandly defy the fundamental principles of construction is daring which only those who have the courage to cast to the winds recognised tenets of an almost recognised art can indulge in. The two-mover of to-day, generally speaking, is more often a perversion than a representative of chess art. What its limits will be it is unsafe to conjecture.

A letter recently received from Mr. H. Hosey Davis makes this point clear. In our June issue we remarked at page 243 that A. Moseley's two-mover (second prize in the April Good Companion problem tourney) was a capital two-mover. We made this observation in a comparative manner. Mr. Davis remonstrates that not only is the problem in question not "capital," but is flagrantly wrong in construction! In pointing out that the White Bishop at Q R 3 is absolutely a useless piece, he quotes, after remarking, "*I consider the Chess Problem Text Book* (by Andrews, Frankenstein, Laws and Planck) is the authority on such matters. It states at pages 29 and 30: 'It is

generally considered, however, that all pieces used, whatever their colour, should be of some use. A worthless piece or "deadhead," put on merely to increase difficulty, is certainly to be avoided, excepting under very extraordinary circumstances, and even then such a piece usually constitutes a serious blemish.' This condemns this Moseley problem entirely."

SOLUTIONS.

By Comins Mansfield (p. 243).—1 Kt—Q 7, &c.

By A. Moseley (p. 243).—1 Kt—B 4, &c.

By Otto Würzburg (p. 244).—1 K—K 2, R—R 8; 2 B—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R—R 7 ch, B—Kt 7 or B 6; 2 B—Q 2 dis ch, &c. If 1..., R—K 6 ch, or B—Q 5; 2 B—K 3 dis ch, &c. If 1..., R—K B 3; 2 B—K B 4 dis ch, &c. If 1..., R—K Kt 3; 2 B—Kt 5 dis ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q B 3; 2 B—R 3 dis ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 7; 2 Q—Q sq ch, &c. Duals to all other defences.

By N. Belli (p. 244).—1 R—R 8, P moves; 2 Q—R sq, any; 3 R—R 8, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 R—R sq ch, B—Kt sq; 3 Q—Kt 2, &c.

By Rev. G. Dobbs, D.D. (p. 244).—1 P—B 3, &c.

By Dr. E. Palkoska (p. 244).—1 P—B 6, &c.

By A. M. Sparke (p. 245).—1 B—Kt 7, &c. The dual after 1..., P—B 4 dis ch knocks most of the beauty out of this position.

By J. S. Armstrong (p. 245).—1 B—B sq, &c.

By G. W. Chandler (p. 245).—1 B—K B 5, &c.

By R. G. Thomson (p. 245).—1 Q—B 6, &c.

By H. von Gottschall (p. 245).—1 Q—Q R 8, K—B 4; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4 or K—K 2; 2 Kt—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 2; 2 Kt—B 4, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Q—Q 8, &c.

Mr. A. C. White remarks this is very incomplete.

By J. Dobrusky (p. 245).—1 Kt—Kt 5, K—B 5; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., B—K 5 or others; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. Mr. White regards this as "the real pioneer" of the combination.

By V. Cisar (p. 245).—1 Q—Kt 7, K—Q 4; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 4; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 4; 2 Kt—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Q 4 ch, &c.

By M. Havel (p. 245).—1 Kt—Kt 5, K—B 5; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 5; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.

By H. Keidanski (p. 246).—1 Kt—Kt 5, K—B 5; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 5; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. It will be observed here the author has introduced a sacrifice of the Queen.

By Max Feigl (p. 246).—1 Kt—Kt 5, K—B 5; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 5; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. Here again the Queen sacrifice is brought in. It is to be noticed that this feature in both this and the previous problem is effected at the cost of cutting out a model mate after 1..., P—B 5.

✓ No. 2,775 (by W. Greenwood).—The intention was 1 B—Kt 3, Kt×Kt; (R?) 2 B—R 6, &c., rudely shattered by 2 1 B—B 7.

✓ No. 2,776 (by C. Borgatti).—1 Q—R 3, threatening 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Kt×P dis ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,777 (by W. Geary).—1 B—K 3, P—Q 4; 2 B—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., K—K 7; 2 Kt—Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,778 (by J. C. J. Wainwright).—1 Kt—K 3, Kt—R 2; 2 Kt—B 4, Kt—B 3 ch [if 2..., Kt—Kt 4; 3 Kt (Kt sq)—Q 2, &c.]; 3 P×Kt, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 2; 2 Kt—B 4 or Q sq, Kt—B 3 ch [if 2..., Kt×P; 3 K—R 7, &c.]; 3 P×Kt, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 3; 2 Kt—Q sq, Kt×P [if 2..., Kt—R 5, K—R or B 7, &c.]; 3 K—R 7, &c.

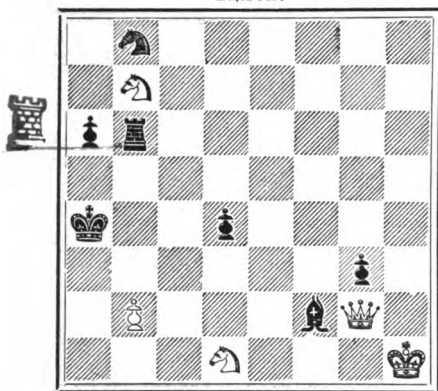
We have received correct solutions of the numbered problems from W. Nash, Murray Marble and G. Stillingfleet Johnson, the latter also sends solution to all the others.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,779.

By J. C. EVANS,
Esher.

BLACK.



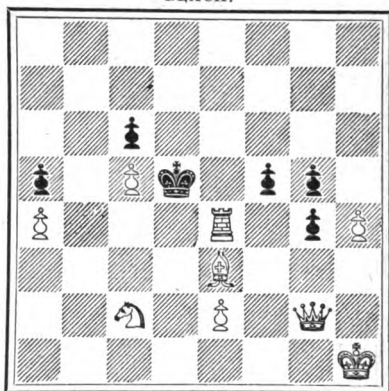
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,780.

By C. HILL,
London.

BLACK.



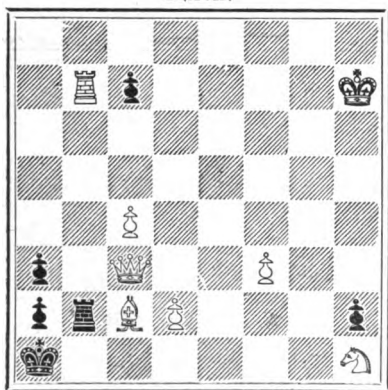
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,781.

By B. PALMER,
Wimbledon.

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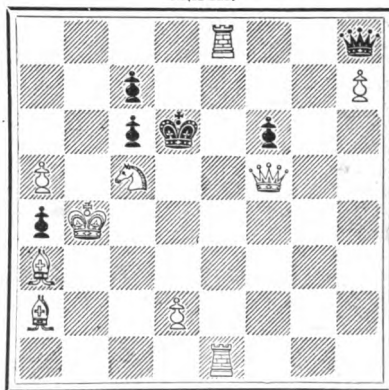
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,782.

By C. A. L. BULL,
Durban.

BLACK.



WHITE.

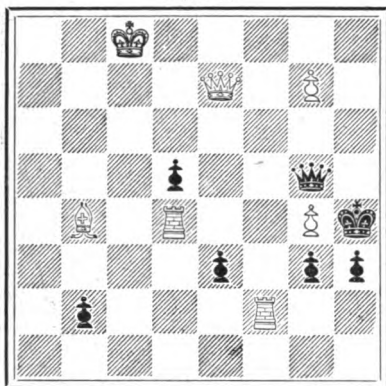
White compels Black to mate in five moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,783.

By Dr. GILBERT DOBBS,
Commerce, Georgia.

BLACK.



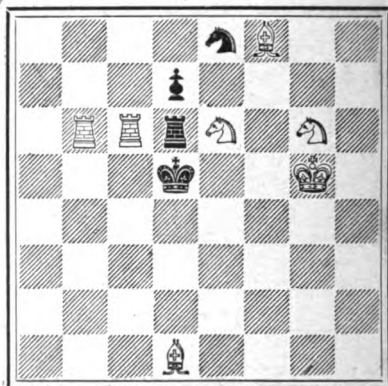
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,784.

By FRANK JANET,
New York.

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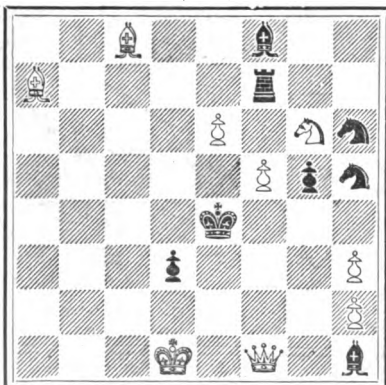
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,785.

By T. W. GEARY,
Bournemouth.

BLACK.



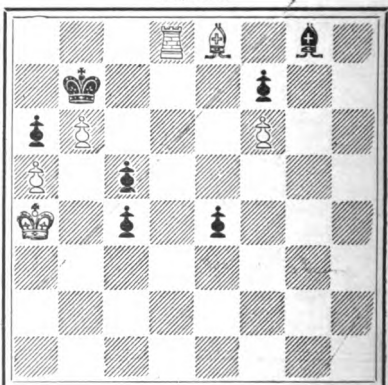
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,786.

By T. R. DAWSON,
Leeds.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH



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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

AUGUST, 1914.

C H E S S .

A DISSERTATION BY F. BERRY.

THE Game of Chess originated in Persia, drifted westwards over Europe, and finally settled in Ardwick, from which salubrious district sprang various local clubs, such as the "Manchester," etc.

Chess is a noble pastime, and has been rightly termed the king of indoor games. It calls for great intelligence—a fact which will be corroborated by most players. Outsiders sometimes ask the meaning of the game, and when they are informed that the object is to "mate" the King they are filled with wonder and ejaculate "Oh, indeed!" thus showing how quick is the lay mind to grasp a difficult problem.

A Chess club is usually governed by a president, captain, secretary, treasurer and committee.

The president should, of course, be a gentleman, which makes the choice somewhat restricted. He must have a good presence, and the only thing he is allowed to be full of is "tact."

The captain must be a fierce-eyed individual with a will of iron and Kitchener-like methods of press-ganging the men into service. He must live solely for the success of his team, and if he has any time left he may devote it to his business.

The secretary should be a gentle young man, prepared to endure much harassment. In return for his labours his knowledge of human nature will be considerably increased, and his own character proportionately developed.

The treasurer should undoubtedly be a "knot." He must be naturally hard-faced, or otherwise he might blush when receiving a £10 donation, and thus embarrass the donor. Treasurers are seldom called upon to change colour. A good treasurer can size up a man by a glance at his tie or the cut of his coat, and in his heart he has all the members tabulated in financial columns of varying values.

The committee should be very carefully appointed. It is reported that a recently-made director of a certain club took such deep interest in his committee's proceedings that on one occasion he sprang out of his bed in the middle of the night crying, "All those in favour say 'Aye.'"

The better class of players are, of course, to be found in clubs where they engage in tournaments and the successful competitors are

H I

duly presented with prizes of more or less value at the close of the season. It is scarcely necessary to state that members take part in these tournaments purely from love of the game and are quite indifferent to any possible reward later on.

For the purposes of play they are divided into classes in accordance with ability, but the idea of caste is rigidly maintained. The first-class man speaks to the second-class man, nods to the third, sees the fourth, and has heard of the existence of the fifth.

With a view to still further improving the season, matches are sometimes indulged in at home and away. The home match is usually a very respectable affair, but the match away is somewhat different. For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be stated that it generally consists of a visit to another town on a Saturday afternoon, after a hasty lunch and undignified sprint to catch the train, followed by a desperate and sometimes unsuccessful game across the board, the customary excuses for defeat, long speeches, violent headaches, return to town in a smoke-laden compartment, and three shillings down at "solo." But notwithstanding all this there is seldom a lack of volunteers, for the spirit of adventure is deeply rooted in the British breast.

Chess players are very respectable members of the community, and seldom appear at the police court, as they are usually too deeply immersed in the problems of the game to have any time left for little "flutters."

When a player reaches the highest point of success he is recognised as a master, and is expected to allow his hair to grow long. He must also become expert in the shrugging of shoulders, as this has a very intimidating effect upon weaker players. If, in addition to these advantages, he can also add "owsky" to his name he becomes unassailable—a veritable "top notcher."

In the ordinary club it is interesting to notice the various styles. First we have the enthusiastic player who will sit for hours in a vitiated atmosphere fiercely clutching his brow, silent, dogged and indifferent to everything save his own plan of campaign and the flight of his time. Then we have the skittle player who moves rapidly, takes back pieces, puts them elsewhere, dazzles his opponent, declares "mate" with a smile, sets the men up again rapidly, asks for another game, wins that, jumps up, rushes off and catches his 9-20. Another type is the talkative man, who, under cover of voluble conversation, endeavours to bluff his man out of the game. The serious players glare at him with undisguised ferocity and mutter in their beards, but the loquacious pawn pusher remains serenely indifferent and quite oblivious of the many vendettas brewing against him. Nor must we omit the self-satisfied player, who, after having cornered his man, will lean back in his chair and favour the spectators with a solemn wink, the while his poor opponent, bathed in perspiration and trembling in every limb, strains every nerve to stave off the impending disaster.

As already stated, the game of Chess is so respectable that even married men can participate with safety. One can readily understand the satisfied tone of a certain lady who, when interrogated as to the

whereabouts of her husband, replied, "Oh, Egbert's at the Chess Club." The mere fact that Egbert was not there at all has no bearing whatever upon the greatness of Chess.

When Chess players become old and feeble they sometimes abandon the game in favour of some more simple form of recreation, such as Bridge.

The game of Chess is so fascinating that it is played by our leading generals, and consequently it is open to every Chess player to become a general. Our prominent statesmen are also deeply interested, and play with regularity; hence it follows that there is nothing to prevent the poorest player from becoming the Prime Minister. Ping-pong and Diabolo have no such advantages to offer.

Verily, Chess is a Royal game; for it is participated in by kings and queens, and is under the patronage of four bishops. It is also an aristocratic game, with knights galore; and most certainly a wealthy game inasmuch as every player possesses two castles. Chess is a very fair game, as it is difficult to make it otherwise. It is practically impossible to replace a missing rook without being observed, and even the illegitimate introduction of a poor little pawn calls for much adroitness, so lynx-eyed and remembering are Chess players generally. It has been suggested more than once that every child at school should be taught to play Chess, but if this were so the time would assuredly come when the population would be one mass of strategists and there would be no one left to do the work. No other indoor game can be compared with Chess:—

Snap is only suitable for auctioneers.

Solo produces a good memory, but a bad reputation.

Half-penny nap is the first step in sin.

Bridge spells late hours and forlorn homes.

Draughts is an innocent game for juvenile minds.

Crib takes a lot of learning and is not worth the trouble.

Ping-pong introduces the danger of being caught bending.

Billiards leads to fancy waistcoats and financial difficulties.

Dominoes is the prelude to a blighted life.

Tea party games sometimes end in breach of promise.

But Chess rises supreme over all of them.

In conclusion, let me paint for you a peaceful scene. A winter's night, the howling blast and rain-swept streets, the comfortable club house or cosier home, a roaring fire, the table placed before it with chess men ready. The players take their seats, a cup of coffee or glass of something hot, and the game begins. They light their pipes in peace, the smoke curls upwards whilst cunning brains weave plots and counter plots. The interest deepens as the game proceeds, and swiftly flies the time. Outside, the elements are fiercely raging, but all in vain; they serve but to increase the comfort of those who play within. And thus they sit, perhaps for hours, content and happy as kindred spirits, both attracted by the game they love, their troubles for a time dispersed—the world forgotten.

O Chess! thou blessed interval in a life of worry, sweet recreation to the thoughtful mind.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solutions of Positions 168 and 169, which appeared in the July number.

Position 168, which occurred in a game between Tarrasch and Janowski, at Ostend in 1907.—♔ at K 3, ♕ at K B 6 and K Kt 5, ♖ at Q Kt 7, ♗ at K B 8. White to play and win.

1 K—Q 4, K—Kt 6; 2 K—K 5, K—B 5; 3 P—Kt 6, R—K 8 ch; 4 K—Q 6! (if K—B 5, then 4...., K—Q 4 draws), R—K Kt 8!; 5 P—Kt 7! (if P—B 7, then R×P ch; 6 K—K 5, R—Kt 4 ch; 7 K—K 4, R—Kt 8; 8 P—B 8 (Q), R—K 8 ch, and wins), K—Q 5; 6 K—B 6! (a remarkable move, the idea of which is to allow the King to escape to the fifth rank, and so be able to play P—B 7. If 6 K—K 6, then K—K 5; 7 P—B 7, R—Kt 3 ch, and draws. Or if 6 K—K 7, K—K 4; 7 K—B 7, K—B 7, K—B 4, and draws), K—B 5; 7 K—Q 7, K—Q 4; 8 K—K 8, K—K 3; 9 P—B 7, R—Q R 8; 10 P—B 8 (Kt) ch, and wins!

This is a useful addition to the ending of Rook against two advanced Pawns, which we considered lately in Position 160. (See pp. 133, 170 of this year's B.C.M.).

Position 169, an extension by C. E. C. Tattersall of a Position by B. Horwitz.—♔ at Q Kt 4, ♕ at K B 4, ♖ at Q R 3, ♗ at Q R sq, ♘ at Q R 5 and Q Kt 4. White to play and win.

Of course White cannot win here by capturing the Black Pawns, because his Bishop does not command the square on which his Pawn has to Queen. It is necessary then to put the Black King in a position of stalemate so that Black will have to play on his Kt P, whereupon White can capture it, and so transfer his Pawn to another file.

1 K—B 5, K—Kt 2 (K—R 2 gives Horwitz position which is much simpler); 2 K—Q 6, K—Kt 3 (if K—B sq; 3 B—Kt 5, K—Kt 2; 4 B—Q 8, leading into the mainplay at move 6); 3 B—K 3 ch, K—Kt 2; 4 B—Q 4, K—B sq; 5 B—B 6, K—Kt 2; 6 B—Q 3, K—B sq; 7 B—Kt 6! K—Kt 2; 8 K—B 5, K—B sq; 9 K—B 6, K—Kt sq; 10 B—R 5, K—R sq (if K—R 2, then 11 B—B 7); 11 K—B 7, K—R 2; 12 B—Kt 6 ch, K—R sq; 13 B—Kt sq, P—Kt 5; 14 P×P, and mates in three more moves. Or 12...., K—R 3; 13 K—B 6, P—Kt 5; 14 P×P, and mates next move.

If in this study the Black King can escape to the King's side he will draw, but has to play with great circumspection. He must not allow himself to be stalemated, and he must always be prepared to follow up the White King if the latter makes a sudden dash for the Black Pawns, or he may find himself shut out from his Q R square.

The following variation should be specially noted, as it has lead very strong solvers astray.

1 K—B 5, K—Kt 2; 2 K—Q 6, K—B sq; 3 K—K 7? plausible but bad, because of K—Kt 2; 4 K—Q 7? (K—Q 6! would merely have lost time) P—Kt 5; 5 P×P, P—R 6! (it will not do to move the King first on account of B—B sq—R 3) 6 K—Q 6, P—R 7; 7 B—K 5,

K—Kt 3; 8 K—Q 5, K—Kt 4; 9 B—B 3, P—R 8 (Q); 10 B×Q, K×P, and draws.

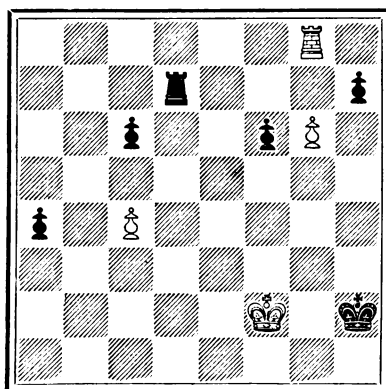
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous	Score.	No. 168.	No. 169.	Total.
Mr. C. B. Dyar (Berlin)	24	4	I	..	29.
Rev. A. Baker (Jersey)	22	4	I	..	27
Mrs. Moseley (Oxford)	22	—	—	..	22
Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth)	20	—	—	..	20
Mr. A. L. Nestor (Trinidad)	19	—	—	..	19
M. J. Duhem (Paris)	18	—	—	..	18
Mr. D. M. Liddell (Elizabeth N.J.)	10	—	—	..	10
Mr. B. Bainbridge (Boldon Colliery)	6	0	0	..	6
Mr. J. Jones (Salford)	0	0	I	..	I
Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake)	Cancelled	0	I	..	I

Mr. Dyar has thus won the Monthly Prize for a second time.

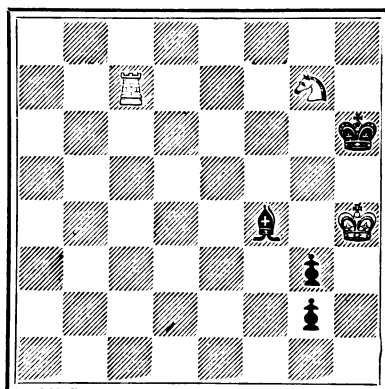
Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than August 19th, 1914. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until a month later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 170.



White to play and win.

Position 171.



White to play. What result?

La Strategie announces an international end-game competition. Prizes: 100, 50, 30, 20 francs. Collaboration allowed; not more than four entries by each competitor; usual rules *re* originality; limit date of sending entry, November 30th, 1914; date of postmark at sender's end will be the criterion. Address: M. H. Delaire, *La Strategie*, 85, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris. Complete solutions must be sent by composers, and all necessary variations. All positions will be published in *La Strategie*, except where found unsound by the examiners. Three months' grace allowed after publication for discovery of cooks, etc. Director of tourney, M. Lamare; judges, M. Lamare and M. A. Goetz.

ON THE "EXCHANGE VARIATION" OF THE RUY LOPEZ.

The games A. Aljechin *versus* Em. Lasker, and Em. Lasker *versus* Capablanca of the St. Petersburg tournament have again raised interest in the "Exchange Variation" of the Ruy Lopez.

After the moves :—

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B×Kt | 4 Q P×B |
| 5 P—Q 4 | |

in both games Black replied P×P according to the practice of previous tournaments.

Instead of this I recommend B—K Kt 5, and offer the following analysis to verify my opinion that Black obtains a very good game, and that White has to play with the utmost care in order to equalise the position.

The most obvious continuation for White is 6 P×P in order to keep the Pawn, or, if this be impossible, to change off as many pieces as practicable, as the end-game is favourable for White because of his fighting with four Pawns against three on the King's side, whilst the four Black Pawns on the Q side are balanced by the three White Pawns.

My analysis shows that White does not obtain any advantage by playing P×P, I also investigate the moves 6 B—K 3 and P—B 3.

Position after the 5th move :—

BLACK.



WHITE.

A.

- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| 6 P×P | 6 Q×Q ch |
| 7 K×Q | 7 Castles Q Rch |
| 8 K—K 2 | |

Black can now play R—K sq or P—B 3, these moves, in some variations, leading to the same positions by a different series of moves.

I.

- 8 R—K sq

It seems unnatural, at a first glance, to withdraw the Rook from the open file. But it is the *King's* file on which the Rook has scope for attack. The *Queen's* file can be taken by White too.

White has now to decide between 9 Q Kt—Q 2, 9 B—K 3, and 9 P—K R 3. Bad would be 9 B—B 4, as the Bishop, after P—B 3 ; 10 Q Kt—Q 2, P×P ; 11 B—Kt 3, B—Q 3, is quite out of action.

(a).

9 Q Kt—Q 2 9 R×P
 10 P—K R 3 10 B×Kt ch
 11 P×B

K×B would be followed by B—B 4; 12 Kt—Kt 3, P—K B 4; or 12 Kt—B 4, R—K 3; 13 B—K 3, B×B; 14 Kt×B, Kt—B 3 (14 K×B, P—K B 4).

11 Kt—B 3

12 P—Q Kt 3

12 P—B 4, R—K 3; 13 K—B 3, B—B 4, followed by K R—K sq, is advantageous for Black, as the white centre Pawns are becoming weak.

12 Kt—Q 4

13 B—Kt 2 13 R—K 3

14 Q R—K Kt sq 14 R—Kt sq

No prospective plan offers itself to White, whilst Black, playing B—B 4 and Kt—B 5 or Kt 5, threatens all sorts of things.

(b)

9 B—K 3 9 R×P
 As regards P—B 3 see II. (b).
 10 P—K R 3 10 B×Kt ch
 11 K×B 11 P—K B 4
 12 P×P 12 R×P ch
 13 K—K 2 13 B—B 4
 14 B×B 14 R×B
 15 Kt—B 3 15 R—K 4 ch

and Black has much the better game.

(c)

9 P—K R 3 9 B×Kt ch
 9... B—R 4; 10 P—K Kt 4, B—Kt 3; 11 Q Kt—Q 2, P—B 3; 12 Kt—R 4, R×P; 13 Kt×B, P×Kt; 14 P—K B 4, followed by K—B 3, is advantageous for White.

10 K×B 10 P—B 3

Not R×P because of B—B 4 and R—K sq.

11 B—K 3 11 P×P

12 Q Kt—Q 2 12 Kt—B 3

The games are approximately equal. Black, however, has slight attacking chances on the K side.

II.

8 P—B 3

Again we have to consider the three replies: 9 Q Kt—Q 2, 9 B—K 3, and 9 P—K R 3, and in addition we have to ascertain whether White can keep the Pawn by playing P×P.

(a)

9 Q Kt—Q 2 9 P×P

R—K sq leads after 10 P—K R 3, B—R 4; 11 P—K Kt 4, B—Kt 3, to variation I. (c) as given in the note to the 9th move. Instead of B—Kt 3 Black can here play B—B 2. After 12 P—Q Kt 3, P×P; 13 B—Kt 2, B—Q 3; 14 Kt—R 4, Kt—B 3; 15 Kt—B 5, P—K Kt 3;

16 Kt×B ch, P×Kt; 17 P—B 4, Kt—Q 2 a difficult game arises for both sides, in which White seems to obtain a slight advantage.

10...., B×Kt leads to the text variation.

10 P—K R 3	10 B×Kt ch
11 Kt×Kt	11 R—K sq
12 B—K 3	12 Kt—B 3
13 Kt—Q 2	13 B—Q 3

Black has a good game and soon secures an attack on the King's side.

(b)

9 B—K 3	9 P×P
10 Q Kt—Q 2	10 R—K sq

Black has the better game. He can keep the two Bishops without difficulty.

(c)

9 P—K R 3

Now either variations II. (a) or I. (c) can arise.

(d)

9 P×P	9 Kt×P
10 B—Kt 5	10 R—K sq
11 B×Kt	11 P×B
12 Q Kt—Q 2	12 P—K B 4
13 P—K R 3	13 P×P
14 P×B	14 P×Kt dbl ch
15 K×P	15 B—B 4 and wins.

Or

13 K—Q 3	13 R—Q sq ch
14 K—B 3	

Not K—K 2 because of B—R 3.

15 Kt×P	14 P×P
16 K—Kt 3	15 B—Kt 2 ch
	16 K R—K sq and wins.

B.

I.

6 B—K 3	6 Kt—B 3
7 Q—Q 3	

Q Kt—Q 2? P×P; 8 B×P, B×Kt; 9 Kt×B, Kt×P.

8 B×P	7 P×P
9 P×B	8 B×Kt
10 Q—K 3	9 Kt—R 4!
11 Q×Kt	10 Kt—B 5!
12 P—B 3	11 Q×B
	12 Q—Q 6

to Black's advantage.

II.

6 P—B 3	6 B×Kt
7 P×B	7 Q—R 5
8 P×P	8 P—B 3
9 P×P	9 Kt×P
10 B—K 3	10 B—Q 3

II Q Kt—Q 2 II Castles

with a far superior game.

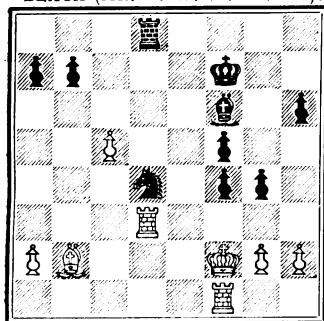
It seems that 5...., B—K Kt 5 gives Black a good game; the best continuation for White is 6 P×P, Q×Q; 7 K×Q, Castles; 8 K—K 2, R—K sq or P—B 3; 9 P—K R 3.

Since the foregoing was set in type, Dr. Tarrasch has played my move against John at Mannheim. John played variation I. (c). Tarrasch, however, answered with 10..., R×P, and eventually lost.

EDUARD LASKER.

GAME ENDING.

BLACK (MR. P. W. SERGEANT).



WHITE ("X").

Black to move.

The appended position arose in an off-hand game played recently in London. Black won by the following very interesting continuation:—

1. . . , P—Kt 6 ch; 2 P×P, P×P ch; 3 K—K sq, Kt—B 7 ch; 4 K—Q 2, R×R ch; 5 K×R, Kt—Kt 5 ch; 6 K—B 4, B×B; 7 K×Kt, K—Kt 3; 8 R—Q sq, P—B 5; 9 R—Q 7, P—B 6; 10 P×P, P—Kt 7; 11 R—Q sq, B—Q 5! 12 R×B, P—Kt 8=Q; 13 R—Kt 4 ch, Q×R; 14 P×Q, K—Kt 4, and Black wins.

REVIEW.

SCHACHMEISTER ANDERSSSEN, by Ludwig Bachmann (Brügel u. Sohn, Anspach, 1914; 3 m. 50 pf.=2s. 11d.).

This pleasing work opens with an account of the great master's youthful years, his entrance on his great chess career, and triumph in the London tourney of 1851. Then comes the story of his match with Morphy, and subsequent triumphs, including his performances at the second tourney in London, 1862, and his fight with Steinitz in 1866 in the same city. A further chapter records his chess achievements on German soil, and closes with a complete table of his appearances from 1848 to 1878, with statistical details of exceptional interest.

Next comes a fully annotated selection of his games, with numerous diagrams, the idea being to illustrate the development of his genius from first to last. Game No. 1 is dated Breslau, December, 1846; and game 183, Frankfurt, 1878; from which the range covered and the ample quantity of material can both be seen.

A supplement follows, together with a short selection of his most characteristic problems. The book is beautifully got up, and containing some 300 pages, forms a most valuable addition to our chess literature; as to which indeed the authorship is in itself a full guarantee, for Herr Bachmann is well known in the chess world as a writer of conspicuous merit.

THE CHESS WORLD.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

The entries for the Chester tournaments of the British Chess Federation number 112. The players for the British championship are Messrs. J. H. Blackburne, F. D. Yates (holder), J. Mahood, H. Jacobs, O. C. Müller, R. P. Michell, I. Gunsberg, R. H. V. Scott, R. E. Lean, A. J. Mackenzie, J. E. Parry, and W. S. Viner. The "freshmen" are Müller and Viner. Mr. Müller has competed previously in the Major Open tournament. Last year at Cheltenham he tied for third prize with Shories. Mr. Viner will represent Australia, and his efforts will be followed with wide interest. He comes with excellent credentials. In a recent match he easily defeated Mr. Crackanthrop, who competed in the British championship contest at Richmond in 1912, and finished in fifth place.

The competitors for the Ladies' championship have all taken part in previous contests. Mrs. Mosely, of Oxford, who won the deciding match last year against Miss Hutchison-Stirling and Mrs. Stevenson, is not playing on this occasion, but we are pleased to see that Miss Price, who did so well at Richmond, is again competing, and, if in form, she will no doubt make a bold bid for premier honours.

The competitors in the "Major Open" are Messrs. G. Barron (Hull), S. W. Billings (Cheltenham), G. J. Birks (West Hartlepool), Frank Brown (Dudley), C. H. Lorch (Stone), A. Louis (London), J. J. O'Hanlon (Portadown), F. Raoux (Brighton), Dr. J. Schumer (London), G. Shories (Bradford), C. Wardhaugh (Glasgow), G. Wilkes (London).

The Federation committee which met in London on July 18th to ballot the order of play at Chester, resolved to accept a challenge from the Dutch Chess Federation to contest a match in England next Easter.

It was also decided to recommend the Council to call a meeting of delegates in London

"in order to establish the International Chess Federation on the lines
 "of the proposals issued by the British Chess Federation to the leading
 "chess organisations of the world. The United States, Holland,
 "Switzerland, France and Scandinavia are all favourable to these
 "proposals, the vague and indefinite suggestion to this end made at
 "St. Petersburg, and to be reiterated at Mannheim, being apparently
 "quite inadequate; the constitution of an International Chess Federation is made quite subservient to suggested rules for the World's
 "Championship Matches. The controlling of which should be the
 "work of the I.C.F., without any previously imposed conditions
 "originating from the so-called Chess Masters or any other section of
 "the Chess World. The B.C.F. Committee desire to make it clear
 "that the principles upon which their proposals are based are equal
 "rights, equal privileges and equal status for each National Federation
 "included in the I.C.F., equal facilities for attending meetings, voting,

" &c., and a completely free hand to deal with all international questions
 " in the interests of the great body of chess players in general, and
 " not of any particular section or class."

We quote the foregoing from the official report sent us by the hon. secretary of the British Chess Federation, because of the very pointed reference to the action already taken in St. Petersburg and Mannheim. The St. Petersburg meeting was held on April 23rd. Professor Gebhardt, of the German Chess Association presided, and the printed report of the proceedings which we have received states that " the assembly had first a fundamental discussion on the proposal " of the German Chess Federation, and of the Russian Chess Federation " for founding an International Chess Federation."

Among those who took part in the discussion in addition to the Chairman, were Messrs. W. Robinow (Germany), P. P. Saburoff and B. E. Maljutin (Russia), Dr. O. S. Bernstein and I. Gunsberg (representing the competitors in the St. Petersburg tournament), A. Burn (" without authority ") British Chess Federation.

The circular gives in detail the " purpose and task of the International Chess Federation " states " who shall be recognised as international champion," outlines " support for champions who are ill and invalided," and declares " who shall be a member of this Federation." Under this last head we read that " single members (as honourable members, protectors or real members) as well as confederations and associations may belong to the International Chess Federation."

The circular goes on to say that :—

" The provisional chairmen of the International Chess Federation are :
 " Professor Dr. Gebhardt (president) and Messrs. W. Robinow (German Chess Federation), P. P. Saburoff and B. E. Maljutin (Russian Chess Federation), and two representatives of the British Chess Federation—if the latter take part in the foundation of the International Chess Federation according to the proceedings—and two representatives of the international champions, to be elected by vote of " all the international champions, as Dr. Bernstein and I. Gunsberg " were only elected for the conference of April 23rd. These provisional chairmen have to develop the articles " of foundation, " and " have to put them before the meeting of July 19th " at Mannheim, " which concerns the foundation of an International Chess Federation."

We offer no criticism on the procedure that has been adopted, as we hope some means will be found for bringing all interests into unison. We believe all parties desire to see an international Chess authority established to control the contest for the World's Championship, and other matters equally important. But with conditions so ripe as they are at present time for a championship match, this event should not be shelved to await the necessarily slow-moving action for founding an International Federation with a constitution acceptable to all parties concerned.

As far as we are able to judge, the chief reason why the German and Russian officials have already taken action is because of the universal desire that a match for the Chess Championship of the World shall be arranged with the least possible delay.

Herr Ewardl Wenzel, a former member of the Barmer Schachverein, and director of the chess column in the *Barmer Zeitung*, died recently. His editorial work has been taken over by Herr W. Weyding.

At Montreux, on June 13th and 14th, the 24th tourney of the Schweizerische Schachverein took place. Results: Main tourney A—1, Duhm and Henneberger ($3\frac{1}{2}$); 2, Preiswerk (3). Group B—1, Layh (4).

The balance sheet of the recent St. Petersburg tourney shows the following items:—Total income, 20,729 roubles; total disbursements, 19,907 roubles. The three Russian tourneys cost 4,829; international masters' tourney, 13,308.

The *Tijdschrift* for June gives an excellent portrait of the players in the match between the Nederlandsche Schaakbond and the Niederrheinische Westfälische Schachbiefand at Nijmegen, on June 6th and 7th last, which resulted in a win for the home players by 87 to 67.

The prize of 100 kronen offered by Herr L. Collijn (Sweden) for the best Nordische Gambit game in the recent tourney at Baden-by-Vienna has been won by Reti (*v.* Nyholm); that of 100 kronen given by Herr A. Hallgarten for the best Scotch Gambit has been won by Fahrni (*v.* Opocensky).

The amusing paper by Mr. F. Berry which we publish in the present number was the "tit-bit" served up at the last annual meeting of the North Manchester Chess Club. The humorous way in which Mr. Berry has caricatured the managing officials of chess clubs is certain to be widely appreciated.

The "Dust Memorial" tournament promoted by the Manchester Chess Club has this year attracted the large entry of 162 players. The first round was to be completed by July 17th, and consisted of 34 games, the remaining competitors each having a bye.

The contest is on the "knock-out" system. In addition to the Cup and other prizes, Mr. P. Yates has offered a special prize for the most brilliant game played in the competition. For a summer tournament we think the number of players must hold the record. Mr. J. T. Thompson, tournament hon. secretary, is to be congratulated on the result of his efforts. The games are contested at the rooms of the Manchester Club, 65, Market Street.

Schweizerische Schachverein.—In the solution tourney at Montreux Dr. Henneberger's three-mover found no solver within 40 minutes: the two-er by Ringier was solved by six entrants.

The competition for the cup offered by the Société des Divertissements resolved itself into a match between Basle and Geneva, the latter winning by 20 to 17.

Commenting on the general result, the *Schweizerische Schachzeitung* remarks :—" It is clear that the smaller clubs, equally with the larger, are quite in a position to manage national tourneys of this kind. This fact is of the highest importance, for the responsibility is fraught with certain demands which make it most undesirable to hold meetings in the same locality at too short intervals. In past days the larger clubs, such as those at Zurich, Berne, and Basle were called on every few years, but the brilliant results of the Montreux gathering prove that the smaller societies are as competent as the larger clubs.

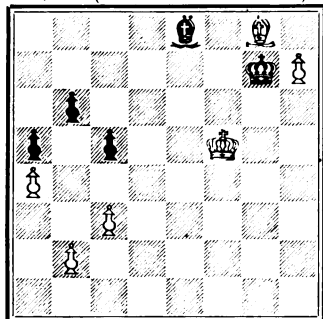
As a veritable mine of wealth in chess matters, we cordially draw the attention of our readers to the *Wiener Schachzeitung* (February to May) (date of publication, June 25th, 1914). The number runs into some 90 pp., and, after general news and account of its own correspondence tourney, proceeds to the Gambit tourney of Baden-by-Vienna. A picture of one corner of the salon is given, showing three of the tables (Hromadka and Schlechter in the foreground), followed by a complete theoretical analysis of the entire results. Next comes eight annotated games from the Budapest tourney of 1913, and a most exhaustive treatise on the great St. Petersburg events, with large portraits of all the chief players, including our veteran J. H. Blackburne, the best picture of Capablanca we have yet seen, and a portrait of Dr. Tarrasch showing a most marked resemblance to that of the German Emperor. Then follow 13 pages of reviews of the tourney from all the leading chess journals, and an analysis of 10 of the games. There is also a very good analysis of the game Jacobs-Lasker, played in the City of London tourney (February, 1913).

Problem lovers will find an appreciative notice of Czwiniski, which we hope to reproduce in part next month, along with some problems.

The annual inter-state telegraphic match, between Victoria and New South Wales was contested on June 8th.

At the close of play each side had registered $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, with five games left for adjudication. These were referred to Mr. H. Charlick, of Adelaide, whose award gave $2\frac{1}{2}$ points to each side, and the match therefore resulted in a draw. A

BLACK (MR. C. G. M. WATSON).



WHITE (MR. W. S. VINER).

Black to play.

point of great interest arose in connection with the position sent up from board No. 1; Viner (N.S.W.) versus Watson (Vic.) (declared a draw) which we append for the benefit of any of our readers who should like to analyse it.

For the best analysis submitted we will give a copy of Volume I. of "1,000 End Games." We shall ask Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall to kindly make the award. Latest date for sending analyses is August 16th. Address: Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds.

The championship of Victoria has resulted, after a most interesting competition, in the success of Mr. C. G. M. Watson, who scored 16 points out of 18 possible. The second place was taken by Mr. C. G. Steele with 14½ points.

The annual meeting of the Southern Counties Union was held on June 20th, in London. Mr. G. W. Cutler in the chair. The report for the year was regarded as satisfactory. Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson was re-elected hon. secretary, and Mr. H. W. Foster was elected hon. treasurer.

The grouping of Counties for competition purposes was discussed, and the South-eastern section for next season will comprise Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire and Middlesex. Central section: Surrey, Essex, Kent and Hertfordshire.

The fixtures for next season are as follows:—

1914.
 Oct. 10—Middlesex (Champion County) *v.* Kent, Surrey *v.* Essex, 60 boards.
 Oct. 24—Kent *v.* Herts., 16 boards.
 Nov. 7—Kent *v.* Surrey, 16 boards.
 Nov. 21—Middlesex *v.* Surrey, 50 boards.
 Dec. 5—Essex *v.* Surrey, 16 boards.
 1915.
 Jan. 9—Kent *v.* Essex, 50 boards.
 Jan. 23—Herts *v.* Surrey, 16 boards.
 Jan. 30—Kent *v.* Essex, 16 boards.
 Feb. 13—Herts *v.* Essex, 16 boards.
 Feb. 13—Kent *v.* Middlesex, 50 boards.
 Feb. 27—Kent *v.* Surrey, 50 boards.
 Mar. 6—Middlesex *v.* Essex, 50 boards.
 Mar. 20—Surrey *v.* Essex, 50 boards.

It is intended to arrange a big match for the opening of next season. The sides to be Middlesex (champion of the Southern Counties Chess Union) *versus* the other three Metropolitan counties (Kent, Surrey and Essex), 20 players to be found by each of these counties.

The Mannheim tournament of the German Chess Association started on July 21st with the following 18 competitors:—Aljechin, Tarrasch, Spielmann, Marshall, Janowsky, Vidmar, Mieses, Tartakover, Duras, Carls, Post, Breyer, Flamberg, John, Reti, Bogoljuboff, Krüger and Fahrni.

At the close of the fourth round the scores were: Spielmann, 4; Vidmar (one adjourned), 2½; Reti, 2½; Duras (one adjourned), Bogoljuboff, Carls, John, and Krüger, 2; Aljechin (two adjourned), Breyer, Janowsky, Marshall, Tartakover (one adjourned each), and Mieses, 1½; Tarrasch (one adjourned), and Flamberg, 1; Post (two adjourned), and Fahrni (one adjourned), 0.

Teichmann and Rubinstein were announced as having entered to compete but withdrew; nevertheless the list of players is a strong one, and the play should produce some excellent games. Spielmann started in fine style with four wins in the first four rounds, and he will have to be seriously reckoned with. In the first round he defeated Flamberg in 15 moves in a Vienna game. In the second round he defeated Tarrasch, and Mieses in the third.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

We give a further selection of games from the St. Petersburg tournament.

GAME No. 4,041.

Four Knights' Game.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN

—*The Field.*

WHITE.

ALECHIN.

BLACK.

CAPABLANCA.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 Kt—Q 5 |

.....Rubinstein's variation, which, however, gives White an easy draw if he chooses to play for one.

- 5 Kt×Kt

This leads to a draw. If instead White play 5 Kt×P, then 5... B—B 4; 6 B—B 4, Q—K 2; and if Black capture the Bishop's Pawn with either Knight or Bishop he loses a piece. This way of playing the variation leads to a very complicated and interesting game.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 6 P—K 5 | 5 P×Kt |
| 7 P×Kt | 6 P×Kt |
| 8 Q P×P | 7 Q×P |
| 9 Q—K 2 | 8 Q—K 4 ch |
| | 9 Q×Q ch |

.....By exchanging Queens Capablanca practically agreed to a draw. He was playing to the score, and it was not worth his while to risk losing by trying to win a drawn game. The rest of the game has no points of interest.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 10 B×Q | 10 P—Q 4 |
| 11 B—K B 4 | 11 P—Q B 3 |
| 12 P—B 4 | 12 B—K 3 |
| 13 P×P | 13 B×P |
| 14 Castles (K R) | 14 B—B 4 |
| 15 K R—K sq | 15 Castles (K R) |
| 16 B—Q 3 | 16 K R—K sq |
| 17 P—Q R 3 | 17 P—B 3 |
| 18 K—B sq | 18 P—K Kt 3 |
| 19 P—K B 3 | 19 K—B 2 |
| 20 R×R | 20 R×R |
| 21 R—K sq | 21 R×R ch |
| 22 K×R | 22 K—K 2 |
| 23 K—K 2 | 23 B—Q 3 |
| 24 K—K 3 | 24 B—B 4 ch |
| 25 K—K 2 | 25 B—Q 3 |
| 26 K—K 3 | 26 B—B 4 ch |
| 27 K—K 2 | 27 B—Q 3 |
| 28 K—K 3 | 28 B—B 4 ch |

Drawn

GAME No. 4,042.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN

—*The Field.*

WHITE.

CAPABLANCA.

BLACK.

LASKER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt×P |

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 P×P | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 Q Kt—Q 2 | 9 Kt—B 4 |
| 10 P—B 3 | 10 P—Q 5 |

.....Premature. Before advancing the Pawn Black should prepare to Castle by playing 10... B—K 2.

11 P×P
12 Kt×Kt
13 B×B

11 Kt×Q P
12 Q×Kt
13 Kt×B

32 Kt×Kt

..... It would have been better to recapture with the Pawn, as played by Tarrasch against Bernstein.

14 Q—B 3

14 R—Q sq

..... Had he recaptured with the Pawn instead of with the Knight on his last move, he could now have played Q—Q 4.

15 P—Q R 4

15 Q—Q 4

16 Q×Q

16 R×Q

17 P×P

17 P×P

18 R—R 8 ch

18 Kt—Q sq

19 Kt—K 4

Sacrificing a Pawn temporarily in order to get his King's Rook into play.

20 R—Q sq

19 R×P

20 B—K 2

21 P—B 3

21 R—K B 4

..... To prevent B—B 4, which would have won back the Pawn besides bringing the Bishop into play.

22 R—B 8

22 Castles

23 R×P

23 B—Kt 5

24 B—K 3

24 Kt—K 3

25 Q R—Q 7

25 R—Q B sq

26 K R—Q 5

26 R×R

27 R×R

27 R—B 7

..... Not liking to act on the defensive. It would, nevertheless, have been safer to defend the Pawn by R—Kt sq.

28 P—Q Kt 3

28 R—Kt 7

29 R×P

29 R×P

30 B—Q 2

Black perhaps overlooked this move when he played 27..., R—B 7 instead of 27..., R—Kt sq. He has now to give up two minor pieces for his opponent's Rook.

31 R×B

30 B—B 4 ch

31 Kt×R

33 B—K 3

34 B—B 2

35 K—B sq

36 P—Kt 4

37 Kt—K 4

38 K—Kt 2

39 P—B 4

40 Kt—Kt 3

41 Kt—B sq

42 Kt—K 3

43 K—B 3

44 P—B 5

45 Kt—Q 5

46 Kt—B 4

47 P—R 4

48 B—Q 4

49 B—K 3

50 Kt—R 5

51 Kt—Kt 3

52 Kt—K 4

53 B—Q 2

54 B—B 3

55 Kt—B 2

56 B—Q 4

57 Kt—K 4

58 B—B 2

59 K—B 4

60 B—B 5

61 K—B 3

62 B—B 2

63 K—B 4

64 K—B 3

65 B—K 3

66 Kt—B 5

67 Kt—K 6

68 K—K 4

69 B—Q 4

70 K—Q 3

71 K—K 4

72 K—Q 5

73 P—Kt 5

Although White has now the superiority of force, it is doubtful whether he can do more than draw, as the Pawns are all on the same side of the board. Black, however, has to play with great care to avoid losing.

32 R—Kt 7

33 R—K 7

34 P—B 3

35 R—R 7

36 K—B 2

37 P—K R 3

38 R—R 6

39 R—Kt 6

40 R—R 6

41 R—Q 6

42 R—B 6

43 R—R 6

44 R—R 7

45 R—Kt 7

46 R—R 7

47 R—R 4

48 R—R 6 ch

49 R—R 4

50 R—R 5

51 K—Kt sq

52 K—B 2

53 R—R 8

54 R—B 8 ch

55 R—Q B 8

56 R—K 8

57 R—B 8 ch

58 R—Q R 8

59 R—R 5

60 R—B 5

61 R—B 8

62 R—Q R 8

63 R—R 5

64 R—R 6 ch

65 R—R 4

66 R—R 8

67 R—R 6

68 R—R 5 ch

69 R—Kt 5

70 R—Kt 6 ch

71 R—Kt 5

72 R—Kt 8

White has been manœuvring all this time to obtain a favourable opportunity of advancing his Pawn to Kt 5. He has now succeeded in doing this, but only to find he cannot do more than draw.

74 P×P	73 R P×P
75 Kt×P ch	74 P×P
76 Kt—K 6	75 K—Kt sq
77 K—K 4	76 R—Q 8
78 Kt—Kt 5 ch	77 K—B 2
79 K—K 5	78 K—Kt sq
80 K—B 4	79 R—K 8 ch
81 K—Kt 4	80 R—B 8 ch
82 Kt—B 3	81 R—Q 8
83 B—K 5	82 R—K B 8
84 K—B 4	83 K—B 2
	84 K—Kt sq

85 K—K 4	85 R—Q 8
86 Kt—Kt 5	86 R—K 8 ch
87 K—Q 5	87 R—Q 8 ch
88 K—K 6	88 R—K 8
89 Kt—R 3	89 R—Q Kt 8
90 Kt—B 4	90 R—Kt 3 ch
91 K—K 7	91 R—Kt 4
92 Kt—Kt 6	92 R—Kt 3
93 B—Q 6	93 R—R 3
94 K—K 6	94 R—Kt 3
95 Kt—K 7 ch	95 K—R 2
96 Kt—B 8	96 R—R 3
97 Kt—K 7	97 R—Kt 3
98 Kt—Q 5	98 R—R 3
99 Kt—B 3	99 K—Kt sq
100 Kt—K 4	

Drawn

GAME No. 4,043.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN
—*The Field.*

WHITE. TARRASCH.	BLACK. CAPABLANCA.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	

Probably quite as good as the usual move of 5 Castles.

5 B—K 2

.....In a game against Teichmann, Tarrasch played at this point 5..., B—B 4, to which Kt × P is the best reply. Schlechter in a game against Tarrasch at Ostend played 5..., B—Kt 5. The text move is a more solid defence.

6 Castles	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3
8 P—Q R 4	8 P—Kt 5
9 Kt—Q 5	9 B—Kt 5
10 P—B 3	10 R—Q Kt sq

.....Threatening 11..., P×P, followed by B×Kt, doubling White's King's Bishop's Pawn in

case he defended his King's Pawn by R—K sq or P—Q 3.

11 B—B 4

Instead of defending his Pawn White therefore plays for counter attack.

12 P—Q 4	11 Kt×P
13 P×B P	12 P×B P
14 B×P	13 Castles
15 P×P	14 P×P
	15 Kt—Kt 5

.....To get rid of White's obnoxious Knight at Q 5.

16 Kt×Kt	16 R×Kt
17 B—Q Kt 5	

Imprisoning the Rook. Black must now do something quickly, as he is threatened with the loss of the exchange by B—R 3.

17 B×Kt

.....Capablanca spent half an hour over this move, quite an unusual time for him to take. He was afraid that Tarrasch would recapture with the Queen, abandoning his Queen's Pawn, after

H 2

which his passed Pawn at Q R 4 might have been troublesome.

18 P×B

Much inferior to taking with the Queen, as the doubled King's Bishop's Pawn seriously weakens his position on the King's side. He loses his Queen's Pawn just the same, and, having now to devote his attention to defending himself, his passed Pawn becomes a negligible quantity.

18 Kt—Kt 4

.....Threatening R×Q P, followed by Kt×P ch.

19 R—R 3

It might have been better to defend by B—B 6.

19 B—B 3

20 P—B 4

Another weak move. He might have defended his Pawn at least temporarily by B—K 3.

20 Kt—K 3

21 R—R 3

21 R×Q P

22 Q—R 5

22 P—R 3

23 R—K Kt 3

23 K—R sq

24 Q—B 5

24 B—R 5

25 R—K R 3

25 Q—B 3

26 Q—Kt 4

This loses another Pawn. His only chance now was to exchange Queens in the hope of making some use of his passed Pawn.

26 B—Kt 4

27 B—K 3

27 Kt×P

28 B×R

28 Kt×R ch

29 K—R sq

29 Q—K 3

30 Q—B 3

30 B—Q 7

31 Q—Q 3

31 B—R 4

32 B—B 6

32 P—Q 4

33 R—Q B sq

33 Kt—B 5

34 Q—K 3

34 B—Q 7

.....The finishing stroke.

35 Q—Q R 3

If 35 Q×Q, then 35... Kt×Q; 36 R—B 2, Kt×B; 37 R×B, Kt×B and wins; and if 35 Q×B, then 35... Q—K 5 ch; 36 P—B 3, Q×P ch; 37 K—Kt sq, Kt—R 6 mate.

35 R—Q Kt sq

35 Resigns

He could not save the loss of a piece, for if the Rook left the Bishop's file, then Q×B, and if R—B 2, then R—Kt 8 ch. A finely played game by Capablanca.

GAME No. 4,044.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN

—*The Field.*

WHITE. LASKER.	BLACK. CAPABLANCA.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B×Kt	4 Q P×B
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P

.....Instead of exchanging Pawns, which helps the development of White's pieces, Black may play 5... B—K Kt 5, followed, if 6 P×P, by 6... Q×Q ch, with the better position, but it is doubtful whether the sacrifice of the Pawn is sound.

6 Q×P

6 Q×Q

7 Kt×Q

7 B—Q 3

.....Black gets the worst of the opening, but it is not easy to say where he went wrong. It would perhaps have been better to dislodge the adverse Knight by P—Q B 4, afterwards playing B—K 3 and Castling on the Queen's side.

8 Kt—Q B 3

8 Kt—K 2

9 Castles

9 Castles

.....The tempting move of 9... P—K B 4 would hardly have been safe, because of the reply 10 R—K sq, threatening P—K 5, and if 10... P×P, then 11 Kt×

P, threatening Kt×B ch. If in reply to 9..., P—K B 4, White exchanged Pawns, Black would get slightly the better game, *e.g.*, 9..., P—K B 4; 10 P×P, Kt×P; 11 R—K sq ch, K—B 2.

10 P—B 4 10 R—K sq

.....Loss of time. He had nothing better now than to play P—K B 4, allowing his opponent to obtain a passed Pawn, *e.g.*, 10..., P—K B 4; 11 P—K 5, B—B 4.

11 Kt—Kt 3 11 P—K B 3

.....Missing his last chance of bringing his Queen's Bishop into the field. He should have played 11..., B—K 3.

12 P—B 5 12 P—Q Kt 3
13 B—B 4 13 B—Kt 2
14 B×B 14 P×B
15 Kt—Q 4 15 R R—Q sq

.....It was fatal to allow the adverse Knight to enter at K 6. B—Q B sq was now essential. He never afterwards got a chance of dislodging the Knight.

16 Kt—K 6 16 R—Q 2
17 Q R—Q sq 17 Kt—B sq
18 R—B 2 18 P—Q Kt 4
19 R (B 2)—Q 2 19 R (Q 2)—K 2
20 P—Q Kt 4

To prevent his Knight being attacked by P—Kt 5.

21 P—Q R 3 20 K—B 2
22 K—B 2 21 B—R sq
23 P—Kt 4 22 R—R 2
24 R—Q 3 23 P—R 3
25 P—K R 4 24 P—Q R 4
26 P×P 25 P×P
26 R (R 2)—K 2

.....It would have been better not to abandon the open file. He probably had some intention of freeing his game by sacrificing the exchange, an idea, however, which he did not carry out, although it would have been his best chance.

27 K—B 3 27 R—Kt sq
28 K—B 4 28 P—K Kt 3
29 R—Kt 3 29 P—Kt 4 ch
30 K—B 3 30 Kt—Kt 3

.....A blunder. He should first have exchanged Pawns, but even then he would have had much the inferior game.

31 P×P 31 R P×P
32 R—R 3

Fine play. Most players would have captured the Pawn, but Lasker prefers to improve his position by taking possession of the open file.

32 R—Q 2
33 K—Kt 3
A waiting move.
33 K—K sq
34 R (Q sq)—K R sq

Threatening to win the Bishop by R—R 8.

34 B—Kt 2
35 P—K 5

The decisive stroke.

35 Q P×P
36 Kt—K 4 36 Kt—Q 4
37 Kt (K 6)—B 5 37 B—B sq
38 Kt×R 38 B×Kt
39 R—R 7 39 R—B sq
40 R—Q R sq 40 K—Q sq
41 R—R 8 ch 41 B—B sq
42 Kt—B 5 42 Resigns

.....R—Q 7 ch, followed by R×B mate, was threatened. If 42..., Kt—Kt 3, then 43 R—Kt 8, winning the Knight, and if 42..., Kt—K 2, then 43 Kt—K 6 ch, K—K sq; 44 R×Kt ch, K×R; 45 Kt×R, K×Kt; 46 R×B ch, and wins.

A very fine game on the part of Lasker, but by Capablanca probably one of the worst he has ever played.

GAME No. 4,045.

French Defence.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN

—*The Field.*WHITE.
TARRASCH.BLACK.
ALECHIN.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 P—K 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—K Kt 5 | 4 B—Kt 5 |
| 5 P×P | 5 Q×P |
| 6 B×Kt | 6 B×Kt ch |

..... Better than retaking the Bishop at once as White would then prevent the doubling of his Pawn by Q—Q 2.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 7 P×B | 7 P×B |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 9 P—K Kt 3 | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 10 B—Kt 2 | 10 Q—K 5 ch |

..... Probably playing for a draw.

- 11 K—Q 2

Interposing the Queen at K 2 was the natural move, but being behind in his score Tarrasch was probably afraid a draw might result in case he allowed the exchange of Queens. Nevertheless, it would have been better to trust to his skill in the end game rather than risk making an inferior move.

11 Q—Kt 3

- 12 Kt—R 4

The Knight is not well posted on this square, and K—B sq at once would have saved time.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------------|
| 13 P—B 4 | 12 Q—R 3 ch | 13 Kt—B 3 |
| 14 Q—K 2 | 13 Castles (Q R) | 14 K—Kt sq |
| 15 K—B sq | 14 Kt—R 4 | 15 Kt×B |
| 16 K—Kt 2 | 15 R—Q 4 | 16 R—Q R 4 |
| 17 B×B | 16 K R—Q sq | 17 Q—B sq |
| 18 Q R—Q sq | 17 Kt—K 3 | 18 P—B 5 |
| 19 P—B 4 | 18 P—B 5 | |
| 20 Kt—Kt 2 | | |
| 21 Kt—K 3 | | |
| 22 P—B 5 | | |

Compromising his game beyond redemption; R—Q 3 would still have been a valid defence.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 23 P—Q 5 | 21 P×P |
| 24 Kt×P | 23 P—B 5 |

If 24 Q×P, then 24... Q—R 6 ch, winning the Knight.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 25 K—R sq | 24 Q—Kt 5 ch |
| 26 Kt—Kt 2 | 25 Q—B 6 ch |
| 27 Q—B 4 | 26 R—Q 3 |
| 28 P×P | 27 R (Q 3)—R 3 |

Of course if 28 Q×Q, then 28... R×P ch, followed by R—R 8 mate.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 29 K—Kt sq | 28 P×P |
| 30 Q×R | 29 R×P |
| 31 K×R | 30 R×Q |
| 32 R—Q B sq | 31 Q×B P |
| 33 K—Kt sq | 32 Q—Q 7 |
| 34 R—B 2 | 33 Kt—Q 3 |
| 35 R—Q sq | 34 Q—Kt 5 |
| 36 R—Q 8 ch | 35 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 37 R (B 2)—Q 2 | 36 K—Kt 2 |
| 38 P×P | 37 P—K 4 |
| 39 K—B sq | 38 P×P |
| 40 R—Q 3 | 39 Kt—Q 5 |
| 41 R—Q sq | 40 Q—K 8 ch |
| | 41 Q—K 5 |

..... Threatening mate.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 42 R—Q 3 | 42 Q—R 8 ch |
| 43 R—Q sq | 43 Q×P |
| 44 K—Kt sq | 44 Q×P |
| 45 R—Q 3 | 45 Q—K 8 ch |
| 46 K—R 2 | 46 P—K R 4 |
| 47 R—K 8 | |

Threatening R×Kt.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 48 K—Kt sq | 47 Q—R 4 ch |
| 49 K—R 2 | 48 Q—K 8 ch |
| 50 R—Q B 3 | 49 Q—K 5 |
| 51 R—B 5 | 50 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 52 Resigns | 51 Q—Q Kt 5 |

He could not avoid the loss of the exchange as Kt—B 6 ch, followed by Q—R 6 mate was threatened. A well-played game by Alechin.

GAME No. 4,046.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN

—*Liverpool Courier.*

WHITE. BLACK.
JANOWSKI. DR. BERNSTEIN.

1 P—Q 4 I P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

P—Q B 4 at once is more forcible.

3 B—B 4

4 P—K 3

5 B—Q 3

6 B×B (Q 3)

7 B×B

2 P—Q B 3

3 B—B 4

4 P—K 3

5 B—Q 3

6 Q×B

7 P×B

.....It is probably no disadvantage to Black to have his Bishop's Pawn doubled in such a position, as it gives him an open King's file, and the Pawn at B 4 prevents White from breaking through in the centre by P—K 4.

8 Q—Q 3

9 P—B 4

10 Q×P

8 Kt—K 2

9 P×P

10 Kt—Q 2

.....Black has now more pieces in the field than White.

11 Kt—B 3

12 Castles K R

13 Q—Q 3

14 Q R—K sq

15 K—R sq

11 Castles K R

12 Kt—Q Kt 3

13 Q R—Q sq

14 Q Kt—Q 4

15 P—Q R 3

.....Preparatory to P—B 4.

16 K R—Kt sq

17 Q—B 2

18 P—Kt 4

16 Q—Kt 5

17 P—B 4

A premature attack, which soon leads to his discomfiture.

19 Kt×P

20 Kt—B 5

21 P×P

22 P×Kt

23 P×Kt

24 P—K 4

25 P—K 5

26 R—Kt 2

18 P×Q P

19 P—B 5!

20 P×P

21 K Kt×Kt

22 Kt×Kt

23 Q—Q B 5

24 R—Q 6

25 Q—B 3 ch

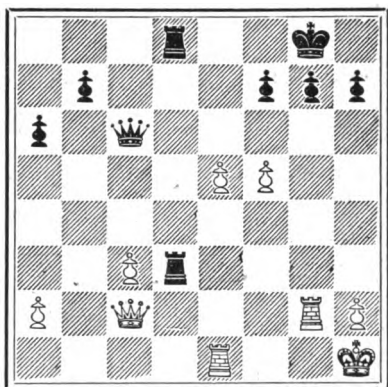
26 K R—Q sq

.....Threatening R—Q 7.

Position after Black's 26th move :—

K R—Q sq

BLACK (DR. BERNSTEIN).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

27 Q—B 2

28 Q—Kt 3

29 Q×R

30 Q—Kt 3

27 R—Q 7

28 R×R

29 Q×P

30 R—Q 6

.....As the result of his premature attack White is now a Pawn behind, and is on the defensive.

31 Q—R 4

32 Q—Kt 3

33 K—Kt sq

34 P—K R 3

35 P—K 6

36 P×P

37 R—K B sq

38 R—B 3

39 K—Kt 2

40 Resigns

31 R—Q 5

32 Q—B 3 ch

33 P—K R 4!

34 R—K 5

35 P×P

36 Q×P

37 R—K 6

38 R—K 8 ch

39 Q×R P ch

White's only move was R—B 2, after which Black would play R—K 7, forcing the exchange of Rooks with a check, and winning easily with his two passed Pawns on the Queen's side.

GAME No. 4,047.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN
—*Liverpool Courier.*

WHITE.	BLACK.
Dr. BERNSTEIN.	I. GUNSBERT.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q 3 ?

.....A mistake from which he never recovers. The object of playing 3 P—Q R 3 is to enable Black at this stage to drive back the Bishop by 6 P—Q Kt 4, after which 7 P—Q 3 gives him a safe game.

7 B×Kt ch!

Taking immediate advantage of his opponent's omission.

8 P—Q 4! 7 P×B
8 P×P?

.....And now Tschigorin's move of Kt—Q 2, holding the centre, would have been preferable.

9 Kt×P	9 B—Q 2
10 Kt—Q B 3	10 Castles
11 B—Kt 5	11 Kt—K sq

.....Backward movements with the Knights seldom result satisfactorily. Black has a cramped game, and it is difficult to suggest a good continuation. Perhaps R—Kt sq would have been as good as anything.

12 B×B	12 Q×B
13 Q—Q 3	13 Q—K 4
14 Q R—Q sq	

The superiority of White's development is manifest; all his pieces are deployed ready for action, whereas the only piece Black has in the field is his Queen, which is sure to be harried by the adverse minor pieces, with resulting further loss of time.

15 P—K 5 14 Q—Q B 4

A fine move which increases White's advantage.

15 P—Q 4

.....This leaves Black's Knight without a place to move to. The alternative was 15 P×P, upon which might have followed 16 Kt—Kt 3, Q—Q 3 (the only move, as Q×B is threatened); 17 Q—Kt 5, Q—B 3; 18 Q×K P, with much the better position for the end-game.

16 Kt—Kt 3	16 Q—Kt 5
17 P—Q R 3	17 Q—Kt 5

.....His Queen would have been safer at K 2. He probably played it to K Kt 5, however, to aid in the defence of his King, as White was threatening a dangerous attack on that side.

18 Q—K 3	18 P—Kt 3
19 R—Q 4	19 Q—B 4

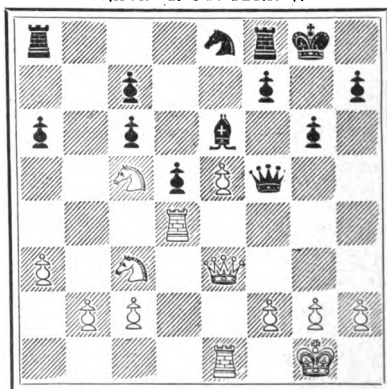
.....The unfortunate Queen has made six out of the last eight moves, the penalty for having come too soon into the field.

20 Kt—B 5 20 B—K 3

Position after Black's 20th move:—

B—K 3

BLACK (I. GUNSBERT).



WHITE (DR. BERNSTEIN).

21 P—K Kt 4	21 Q×Q B P
22 R—Q 2	22 Resigns

The five following games were played in the match Lancashire v. Yorkshire, at Manchester, 21st March, 1914.

GAME No. 4,048.

NOTES BY C. W. ROBERTS.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. C. W. ROBERTS. Dr. H. HOLMES.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3

This is often now played before P—Q B 4 to avoid the Counter Gambit.

- 3 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
4 Kt—B 3 3 P—Q B 3
5 P—K 3 4 P×P
5 P—Q Kt 4

.....In the 1912 edition of *Modern Chess Openings*, this variation (Col. 60) is shown to result favourably for Black, the Pawn being retained without apparent disadvantage. In the recent edition, however, the play is varied at move 7 and the game, which is from Rubinstein v. Alapin, Postyen (1912, *B.C.M.*, p. 349), results favourably for Rubinstein, though it was eventually drawn. In the present game I did not follow either of the analyses, but endeavoured to exploit the weakness in a similar manner to that in which variations of the Queen's Gambit are met. My impression is that Dr. Holmes somewhat handicapped himself by adopting this defence against a weaker opponent.

- 6 Kt—K 5 6 B—Kt 2
7 Q—B 3 7 Q—B 2
8 B—Q 2 8 Kt—K B 3
9 B—K 2 9 Q Kt—Q 2
10 Q—Kt 3

This, in addition to protecting the Kt, is useful in confining Black's King's Bishop.

- 10 P—Q R 3
11 P—K B 4 11 P—Q Kt 5

.....This is rather a promising diversion, though not free from risk.

- 12 Kt—Q Kt sq

This was to retain the privilege of Castling. If 12... Kt—Q sq; 13 Kt—K 5, Q moves; 14 Kt×Q B, and the Q at R 5 and B would, with the Pawns, make a serious assault.

- 12 Kt—K 5
13 Q—R 3 13 Kt×B

.....Whilst not putting my judgment in competition with that of Dr. Holmes, it appeared to me that this capture could have been better delayed, and some such move as P—Q B 4 substituted. White seems to have no very satisfactory way of relieving the pressure for the moment at all events. Possibly Black expected White to play 13 K×Kt to delay the advance of the Pawns.

- 14 Kt×Kt 14 P—B 6
15 P×P 15 P×P
16 Q Kt—Q B 4

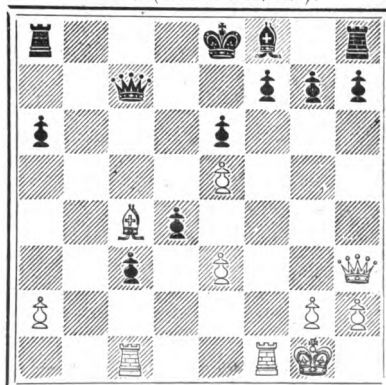
This has a restraining effect upon the designs of the Black Q.

- 16 P—Q B 4
17 Castles K R 17 Kt×Kt
18 B P×Kt 18 B—Q 4

Position after Black's 20th move :—

P×P

BLACK (DR. H. HOLMES).



WHITE (MR. C. W. ROBERTS).

.....An ingenious and promising manœuvre.

19 Q R—B sq

If 19.., P×P, followed after P×P, by 20.., B×Kt, of course 21.., Q×Q B P pinning the B, and White has an advantage.

20 B×B

19 B×Kt

20 P×P

(See Diagram on previous page).

21 B×K P

21 P×B

22 Q×K P ch

22 B—K 2

23 Q—B 7 ch

23 Resigns

GAME No. 4,049.

Giucco Piano.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN

(*Liverpool Courier*).

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. D. POWELL. Mr. W. J. BERRYMAN
(Lancashire). (Yorkshire).

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—B 4

3 B—B 4

4 P—Q 3

This quiet form of the Giucco Piano is now seldom played, but it is sound and good, and has the advantage of being much more likely to throw the opponent upon his own resources than the more stereotyped Ruy Lopez and Queen's Pawn openings.

5 Kt—B 3

4 P—Q 3

6 B—K Kt 5

5 Kt—B 3

6 B—K 3

.....White was threatening Kt—Q 5. The alternative to the text move was Kt—K 2, allowing the Bishop's Pawn to be doubled, and leading to a very complicated and interesting game.

7 Castles!

Losing no time, and better than exchanging Bishops or retreating the Bishop to Kt 3. If Black now exchange Bishops he opens White's Queen's file, and the square at his K B 4 becomes a weak point in his position, being no longer guarded by the Bishop.

8 P×B

7 B×B?

9 B×Kt

8 P—K R 3

9 Q×B

10 Kt—Q 5

It is obvious that White is now ahead in development, and has the better game.

10 Q—Q sq

11 P—Q B 3

11 Kt—K 2

12 P—K Kt 3

Preparing to play Kt—R 4, in order to command the weak point already mentioned.

12 Kt×Kt

13 B P×Kt

13 Castles

14 Kt—R 4!

Just in time to prevent P—B 4, which would have given Black the advantage, as he would not only have got rid of the weak point in his position, but would also have opened the Bishop's file for his Rook.

14 P—K Kt 3

15 K—Kt 2

Preparing to open his King's Bishop's file by P—K B 4.

15 K—R 2

16 Q—Q 3

To prevent P—B 4, which Black was now threatening to play.

16 Q—K 2

17 P—K B 4

With this advance, which opens his own King's Bishop's file while his opponent's remains closed, White's advantage in position is assured.

17 P×P

18 R×P

18 Q R—K sq

19 Q R—K B sq 19 K—Kt 2

- 20 Q—B 3 20 P—Q B 3
 21 P—Q Kt 4 21 B—Kt 3
 22 P—B 4 22 P×P
 23 B P×P 23 R—B sq
 24 Q—Kt 4

(See Diagram).

White's advantage is now overwhelming.

24 K—R 2

..... This loses at once, but it is doubtful whether he had any move to save the game.

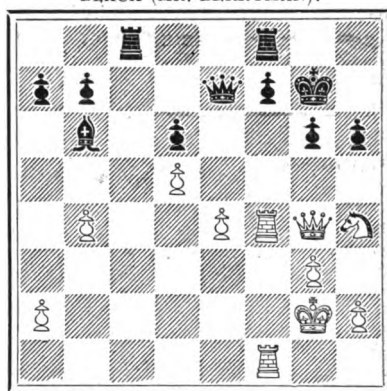
- 25 R×P ch 25 R×R
 26 Q×P ch 26 Resigns

A well-played game by Mr. Powell, and an instructive example of position play.

Position after White's 24th move :—

Q—Kt 4

BLACK (MR. BERRYMAN).



WHITE (MR. POWELL).

GAME No. 4,050.

Q.P. Opening.

- | WHITE. | | BLACK. | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH (Lancashire). | | Mr. F. D. YATES (Yorkshire). | | | |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—K 3 | 11 Castles | 11 P—B 5 | | |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K B 4 | 12 B×P | 12 P×B | | |
| 3 Q Kt—B 3 | 3 K Kt—B 3 | 13 P—K 5 | 13 Kt—Kt 5 | | |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 B—Kt 5 | 14 B×P ch | 14 K—R sq | | |
| 5 P—Q R 3 | 5 B×Kt ch | 15 Q R—K sq | 15 P×P | | |
| 6 P×B | 6 P—Q 3 | 16 R×P | 16 Kt×R | | |
| 7 P—K 3 | 7 Castles | 17 Kt×Kt | 17 R—B 3 | | |
| 8 B—Q 3 | 8 Q—K 2 | 18 R—K sq | 18 Q—Q 3 | | |
| 9 Q—B 2 | 9 P—Q Kt 3 | 19 B—K 4 | 19 P—B 3 | | |
| 10 P—K 4 | 10 P—K 4 | 20 Kt—Kt 6 ch | 20 K—Kt sq | | |
| | | 21 Kt—K 7 ch | 21 Q×Kt | | |
| | | 22 B—R 7 ch | 22 K—B sq | | |
| | | 23 R×Q | 23 K×R and wins. | | |

GAME No. 4,051.

Four Knights' Game.

- | WHITE. | | BLACK. | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Mr. H. A. BURTON (Yorkshire). | | Mr. T. KELLY (Lancashire). | | | |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 10 P—K B 4 ! | 10 P—K B 3 | | |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 11 P×P | 11 P×B | | |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 | 12 R×R ch | 12 K×R | | |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—Kt 5 | 13 Q—B 3 ch | 13 Kt—K B 3 | | |
| 5 Castles | 5 Castles | 14 P×Kt | 14 P×Kt | | |
| 6 P—Q 3 | 6 B×Kt | 15 P×Kt ch | 15 K×P | | |
| 7 P×B | 7 P—Q 3 | 16 Q—R 5 | 16 P—B 3 | | |
| 8 B—Kt 5 | 8 Kt—K 2 | 17 B—B 4 | 17 B—K 3 | | |
| 9 Kt—R 4 | 9 Kt—K sq | 18 Q—Kt 5 ch | 18 K—Q 2 | | |
| | | 19 Q×P ch | 19 Q—K 2 | | |
| | | 20 B×B ch | 20 K×B | | |
| | | 21 Q—Kt 4 ch | 21 Resigns | | |

GAME No. 4,052.

Q.P. Opening.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
Mr. R. S. CORLETT		Mr. F. H. SUGDEN		15	Q—B 2
(Lancashire).		(Yorkshire).		16	B—B 3
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4	17	P—Kt 5
2	Kt—K B 3	2	P—K 3	18	P×P
3	P—K 3	3	Kt—Q B 3	19	B×R
4	B—K 2	4	Kt—B 3	20	B—B 3
5	Castles	5	B—K 2	21	Q—R 2
6	P—Q Kt 3	6	Castles	22	Q—R 7
7	B—Kt 2	7	Kt—K 5	23	P—B 6
8	P—B 4	8	P—B 4	24	Q—Kt 8
9	Q Kt—Q 2	9	Kt×Kt	25	Q×P
10	Q×Kt	10	R—B 3	26	Q—R 5
11	P—B 5	11	B—Q 2	27	B—K sq
12	P—Q Kt 4	12	P—Q R 3	28	P×P
13	P—Q R 4	13	Q—K sq	29	Kt×B
14	K R—Kt sq	14	Kt—Q sq	30	Q—Q 8
				31	Resigns

GAME No. 4,053.

Played on 14th April, 1914. in round III. of the Kent Congress Open Championship.

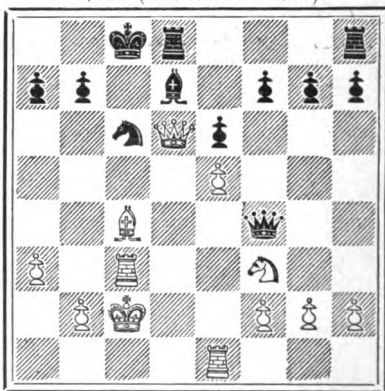
Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
Mr. A. WEST.		Mr. I. GUNSBERG.		16	K—Q 2
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4	17	R—K sq
2	P—Q B 4	2	P—Q B 3	18	K—B 2
3	Kt—Q B 3			16	B—Q 2
				17	Q—B 5 ch
				18	Castles Q R

Position after Black's 18th move :—

Castles Q R

BLACK (MR. I. GUNSBERG).



WHITE (MR. A. WEST).

4	P—K 4	3	P—K 3
5	P—K 5	4	B—Kt 5
6	Kt—B 3	5	P—Q B 4
7	B—K 3	6	Kt—Q B 3
8	B×P	7	B P×P
9	P—Q R 3	8	K Kt—K 2
10	Q×Kt	9	Kt×B
11	Q—Q 2	10	Kt—B 3
12	R—B sq	11	Q—R 4
13	R×B	12	B×Kt
		13	P×P

.....If 13..., Castles, White obtains a strong game by 14 P—Q Kt 4, Q—Q sq; 15 P—Kt 5, &c.

14	Q—Q 6	14	Q—Q 5
15	B×P	15	Q—K 5 ch

.....Not good, although the exchange of Queens also would leave Black with poor prospects owing to his lack of development.

19 B—Kt 5

A poor move made under time pressure. 19 R—Q sq would seem to leave Black helpless against the threatened advance of the Q side Pawns.

20 Q—B 4
21 R—Q sq
22 B—Q 3

If 22 R (Q sq)—Q 3, then 23...
R—Q 4 goes far to raise the siege.

23 B—Kt 5
24 B—Q 3
25 B—Kt 5
26 B—Q 3

19 B—K sq
20 K—Kt sq
21 Q—B 4 ch
22 Q—Kt 5
23 Q—K 5 ch
24 Q—Kt 5
25 Q—Kt 3 ch
26 Q×P

.....If 26... Q—Kt 5, White
intended 27 R—B 4.

27 B—K 4
28 K×R
29 K—Q 2

27 R×R
28 Q—B 8 ch
29 B—Q 2

30 Q—Q 6 ch
31 B×Kt

31 R—Q 3 does not appear to
win, e.g., 31... Q×P ch; 32 K—
B sq, R—Q sq; 33 B×Kt, P×B;
34 R—Kt 3, Q—B 8 ch, &c. If,
in order to escape the checks,
White moves his K to Q sq, then
Black plays Q×Kt ch, followed
by B—K sq, winning White's
Queen. White therefore winds up
the game to a draw.

31 Q×P ch
32 K—B sq
33 R×B ch
34 Q×P and draws by perpetual
check.

GAME No. 4 054.

Played on April 4th, 1913, at the City of London Chess Club, in a
London Chess League match.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. R. SAVAGE	Mr. N. PARLEY
(Toynbee).	(South London).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4	

Kt×P is the best; the text
move allows Black to equalise
very soon.

3 Kt×P

.....P×P should be played,
then if 4 P—K 5, Kt—K 5, and
against any move, Black should
soon get an even game.

4 Q—K 2	4 P—Q 4
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 Kt×Kt
6 Q×P ch	6 B—K 2
7 B×Kt	7 Castles
8 B—Q 3	8 P—K B 4
9 Castles	9 K—R sq

.....The two last moves of
Black weakens his game; it
would have been better to have
developed the Queen's side.

10 Q—Kt 3	10 Kt—Q 2
11 Kt—K 5	

White had somewhat the better
game here owing to Black's 8th

and 9th moves. And he ought to
have kept his advantage with
11 B—K B 4, P—B 3 best; 12
B—B 7, Q—K sq; 13 K R—K sq,
Q—B 2; 14 R×B, Q×R; 15
B—Q 6, Q—B 2; 16 Kt—Kt 5,
and White's attack is very strong.

	11 Kt×Kt
12 P×Kt	12 B—R 5
13 Q—B 4	

Q—R 3 is much with the inten-
tion of P—K B 4, making the
passed Pawn very strong, and if
P—B 5; 14 P—K 6, followed
with K R—K sq.

	13 B—Q 3
14 Q R—Q sq	14 P—B 4
15 P—Q B 3	

Weak; B—B sq best, intending
B—Q B 4, &c.

	15 B—K 2
16 Q—Q R 4	16 P—Q B 5
17 B—K 2	17 P—K B 5

.....Very good. Black plays
a fine and brilliant game from this
move. The rest of the play is
very interesting.

18 K R—K sq	18 B—Q B 4
19 P—Q Kt 4	19 B—Kt 3

- 20 B—K B 3 20 Q—R 5 23 Q—Kt 5 23 P—Kt 5 !
 21 R—K 2 21 P—K Kt 4 24 B×P 24 P—Kt 6 !
 22 B—K sq 22 Q R—Q sq 25 P—K R 3 25 P—B 6 !
 P—Kt 5 can be played
 at once. Then if 23 B×P, P—
 Kt 6; 24 P—R 3, B×R P and
 wins. 26 P×B P 26 Q×R P
 27 R (K 2)—Q 2 27 P—Kt 7 and
 mates next move.

GAME No. 4,055.

Played at Board No. 1, in County Match, Middlesex v. Somersetshire, May 23rd, 1914.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY E. LASKER.

WHITE.

A. WEST.

BLACK.

J. DU MONT.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
 2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 P—Q B 4
 4 PQ×P 4 K P×P
 5 Kt—B 3 5 Kt—Q B 3
 6 P—K Kt 3 6 Kt—B 3
 7 B—Kt 2 7 B—K 3
 8 Castles 8 P×P
 Here 8..., Kt—K 5 seems
 to be a good move. The intention
 being to change off White's Q Kt
 in order to relieve some of the
 pressure on Q 4. The text move
 improves White's position, because
 it opens the diagonal for the Bishop
 on Kt 2.
 9 K Kt×P 9 B—Q B 4
 10 Kt—Kt 3 10 B—K 2
 11 B—Kt 5

This is not the best line. If White plays B×Kt he can win Black's Q P, but develops Black's Bishop to a better diagonal, and afterwards loses his Kt P. A strong line is 11 B—K 3, preventing P—Q 5, and also threatening to play Kt—B 5 with powerful effect.

11 Castles

12 P—K 3

Better is 12 R—B sq. He need not fear P—Q 5, as the Pawn would remain weak, although it cannot be won immediately. For instance, 12 R—B sq, P—Q 5; 13 B×Kt, B×B; 14 Kt—K 4,

B—Kt 4! The text move allows Black to force the exchange of White's Q B.

- 12 P—K R 3 !
 13 B×Kt 13 B×B
 14 Kt×P 14 B×P
 15 R—Kt sq 15 B—Q R 6

.....Now Black gradually obtains the superior game because of the power of his two Bishops.

- 16 Kt—B 4 16 B—B 5
 17 Q×Q 17 Q R×Q
 18 R—K sq ?

Slightly better is Q R—Q sq. But even against this move Black obtains a winning position with B—B 7.

- 18 P—K Kt 4 !
 19 B×Kt ch 19 P×B
 20 Kt—Kt 2

White's game is hopeless. If 20 Kt—K 2, then 20..., B—Kt 5; 21 R—Q sq, B—B 6; 22 K Kt—B sq, B—B 5, etc. Black's play has been conducted with excellent judgment and accumulation of slight advantages.

- 20 B—Q 6
 21 Q R—Q sq 21 B—Kt 5
 22 R×B 22 R×R
 23 R—Q B sq 23 K R—Q sq
 24 K—B sq 24 R—Q 8 ch
 25 R×R 25 R×R ch
 26 K—K 2 26 R—Q Kt 8
 27 P—K 4 27 R—Kt 7 ch
 28 K—B 3 28 R×R P
 29 Kt—Q 4 29 B—B 5
 30 Resigns

GAME No. 4,056.

Game played by correspondence between Messrs. Velissariadi, of Madras, and W. R. James, of Bangalore.

Evan's Gambit.

WHITE. MR. VELISSARIADI.	BLACK. MR. W. R. JAMES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B×P
5 P—Q B 3	5 B—R 4

.....Considered best, as it gives Black more choice in the defence.

6 P—Q 4	6 P×P
7 Castles	7 P×P

.....The compromised defence which is not so good as ..., P—Q 3, followed by B—Kt 3, the normal defence.

8 B—R 3

A weak move. 8 Q—Kt 3 was the correct play.

	8 P—Q 3
9 Q—Kt 3	9 Kt—R 3

.....The Bishop having moved to R 3, Black can now defend himself with Kt—R 3, and then Castle, getting the better game.

10 Kt×P	10 Castles
11 Kt—K 2	11 Q—B 3

.....In this kind of opening it is always necessary to get rid of one of White's Bishops, even at the cost of a Pawn. He ought to have played B—K 3; 12 B×B, P×B; 13 Kt (K 2)—Q 4. If (13 Q×Kt P, Q—Q 2; 14 Q R—B sq, Kt—Kt 5; 15 B×Kt,

K R—Kt sq, and Black should win) Kt×Kt; 14 Kt×Kt, Q—R 5; 15 Kt×P, R B 2, and Black gets a very strong attack.

12 Q R—Q sq	12 B—Kt 3
13 B—Kt 2	13 Q—Kt 3
14 R—Q 5	

Threatening 15 B×Kt P and R—K Kt 5.

	14 Kt—K 4
15 Kt—B 4	15 Q×K P
16 Kt×Kt	16 P×Kt
17 B×P	17 Kt—Kt 5

.....Black should have only been able to draw after the text again B K 3 was the proper move. 17..., B—K 3; 18 B—Q 3; if (18 Kt×B, P×Kt; 19 R—Q Kt 5, R×B P wins) B×R; 19 Q×B, Q×Q wins.

18 Kt—Q 3

18 B—Q 3 was good enough to draw. 18 B—Q 3, B×P ch; 19 R×B, Q—K 8 ch; 20 R—B sq, Q—K 6 ch; 21 K—R sq, Kt—B 7 ch; 22 R×Kt, Q×R; 23 Q—Kt sq.

	18 P—Q B 3
19 B×P	19 K×B
20 Q—B 3 ch	20 P—B 3
21 R—K Kt 5	21 K—R 3
22 R—Kt 8	22 R×R
23 B×R	23 Q B—B 4
24 B—B 4	24 R—Q sq
25 K—R sq	25 Q—K 7
26 Q—B 3 ch	26 K—Kt 2
27 P—B 3	27 B×Kt
28 Resigns	



GAME No. 4,057.

As a curiosity, we give our readers a new opening. It is taken from the *Capablanca Magazine*, and is known in Mexico as the "Gama Gambit," from the name of its discoverer, Manuel Gama.—*Magyar Sakkulaj*.

Played in consultation at Centio Asturiano, Mexico, 1913.

Gama Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.	
Mr. G. JIMENEZ & Mr. F. LUZURIAGA.	Mr. J. ASIAIN & Mr. N. OREILLES.	Naturally not 16 R×P, or 16... B—B 4 follows.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	16 P—K R 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	17 R—K sq 17 B—B 4
3 P—K Kt 3	3 P×P	.....The proper continuation would be 17... P—K Kt 4, and eventually B—B 4; after which the Pawns on the King's side might have moved forward with great force. As it is the move given costs the loss of a piece.
4 Kt—K B 3	4 P×P	18 P—K 6 18 B×P
.....This is the new gambit which resembles the Cunningham, except that in the latter White has already Castled. The sacrifice of three Pawns on the King's side cannot be correct. Nothing is said of the resulting attack permitted to Black by the manœuvre.		19 R×B 19 P—K Kt 4
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 3	.....Better would be 19... K—Kt sq first, in which case Black would have had a good game with the three free Pawns.
If 5... B—K 2, then 6 R×P.		20 Kt×P 20 K R—Kt sq
6 P—K 5	6 B—K Kt 5	.....Or 20... B×Kt; 21 B —R 3, K—Kt sq; 22 R—Kt 6, Q—K 2; 23 R—K 2, Q—R 2; 24 B—B 5, &c.
7 R×P	7 Q—Q 2	21 B—R 3 21 K—Kt sq
.....Black is trying to Castle prematurely? (or "first"). 7... B—K 2 seems worth considering.		22 Kt—B 7 22 R—Kt 8 ch
8 Q—Q 3	8 Kt—Q B 3	23 K—B 2 23 R—Kt sq
9 P—Q B 3	9 Castles Q R	24 R—K 2 24 Kt—Kt 5 ch
10 B—K B 4	10 K Kt—K 2	
11 Q Kt—Q 2	11 Kt—Kt 3	
12 B—Kt 3	12 P—K B 4	
.....Better would have been 12... B—K 2.		.....A last attempt. Black's combination, however, comes to grief against White's Counter- attack.
13 Castles Q R	13 P—B 5	25 P×Kt 25 K R—Kt 3
14 B—R 4	14 Kt×B	26 R×B 26 Q—B 3 ch
15 R×Kt	15 B—K 2	27 Q—B 4 !! 27 Resigns.
16 R—R 2		

One of our American subscribers, Mr. M. B. L. Bradford, of Concord, Massachusetts, in sending us the following game writes as follows:—

Your Magazine has been one of my pleasantest entertainers for several years; and its bound volumes make a *heavy* addition to my library. Of chess books there are perhaps already plenty, but among them all I miss one; and so I suggest that if you offered its title to chess analysts it might be forthcoming.

The Why's of Chess: or its ! and ?'s elaborated.

There are so many of these punctuation marks, as for example P—B 5 !, or Kt × B ?, scattered about in chess literature—simply heading off the student, that a book giving the reasons would be a welcome assistance to his imagination or a time saver.

May I respond through your pages to Messrs. Griffith and White's invitations for suggestions on their *Modern Chess Openings* ?

In its foot-notes would not a difference in type indicating the winning player help one in choosing which line to follow ?

GAME No. 4,058.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
Mr. J. W. AMES Mr. M. B. L. BRADFORD
(Cambridge, U.S.A.). (Concord, U.S.A.)

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt × P |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 P × P | 8 Kt—K 2 |

.....In preference to B—K 3.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 9 Kt—Kt 5 | 9 Kt × Kt |
| 10 B × Kt | 10 Q—Q 2 |
| 11 Q—B 3 | 11 B—Kt 2 |
| 12 Kt—B 3 | |

White claims this is a winning play (?) B.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 13 Kt—K 4 | 12 P—Q B 4 |
| 14 Kt—Q 6 ch | 13 Kt—B 4 |
| | 14 Kt × Kt |

.....Laying a too obvious trap:—15 P × Kt, B × P; 16 B × P, B × B; 17 Q × B, B × P ch; 18 any, Q × Q. Why not? 14..., B × Kt; 15 P × P, Castles; with quite a good playable game.—R.C.G.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 15 P × Kt | 15 B × P |
| 16 K R—K sq ch | 16 K—B sq |
| 17 P—B 3 | 17 P—B 5 |
| 18 B—B 2 | 18 P—Q 5 |
| 19 B—K 4 | 19 B × B |
| 20 R × B | 20 P—Q 6 |
| 21 R—K 7 | 21 B × R |
| 22 Q × R ch | 22 Q—K sq |
| 23 B × B ch | 23 K × B |
| 24 R—K sq ch | 24 K—Q 2 |
| 25 R × Q | 25 R × R |

.....Black expects to draw.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 26 Q—Q 5 ch | 26 K—B sq |
|-------------|-----------|

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 27 K—B sq | 27 R—K 7 |
| 28 Q—Q B 5 ch | |

After this White should certainly win. We, however, give the rest of the play as some of our readers might like to see the concluding play, and to demonstrate affirmative replies to Black's concluding question. 28 P—Q Kt 3 seems to us to lead to a much quicker victory than the text move of Q—B 5 ch.

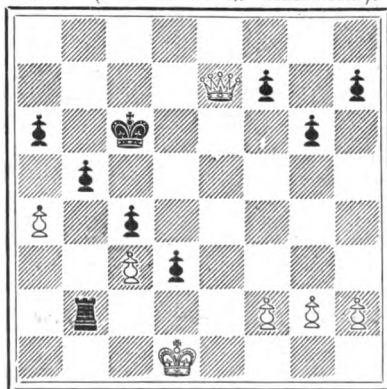
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 29 Q—Kt 4 ? | 28 K—Q 2 |
| 30 P—Q R 4 | 29 P—Kt 3 |
| 31 P—Q Kt 3 ? | 30 K—B 3 ! |
| 32 K—K sq | 31 R—Kt 7 |
| 33 Q—K 7 | 32 R × Kt P |
| 34 K—Q 2 | 33 R—Kt 8 ch |
| 35 K—Q sq | 34 R—Kt 7 ch |

Position after White's 35th move:—

K—Q sq

Is there any hope for Black ?

BLACK (MR. M. B. L. BRADFORD).



WHITE (MR. J. W. AMES).

- | |
|----------|
| 35 R—R 7 |
|----------|

36 Q—B 6 ch	36 K—B 4	46 K—K 3	46 R—K 3 ch
37 Q×B P	37 R×P	47 K—Q 2	47 R—K 7 ch
38 Q×R P	38 R—R 8 ch	48 K—Q sq	48 R—K 3
39 K—Q 2	39 R—R 7 ch	49 P—K B 4 !	49 R—Q 3
40 K—K 3	40 R—K 7 ch	50 P—Kt 4	50 R—Q B 3
41 K—B 3	41 R—K 3	51 Q—Q 4 ch	51 K—K 3 forc'd
42 Q—Q B 7 ch	42 K—Q 4	52 Q—K 5 ch	52 K—Q 2 „
43 Q—Q 7 ch	43 R—Q 3	53 P—B 5	53 Resigns
44 Q—Q Kt 7 ch	44 K—B 4	..... Could Black have drawn ?	
45 Q—R 7 ch	45 K—Q 4	Or at any time won ?	

We submitted the game and letter to Mr. R. C. Griffith, who says :—
 “ There is doubtless quite a number of players who would welcome a book with the title of

THE WHY'S OF CHESS ; OR ITS !'S AND ?'S ELABORATED,
 but it requires a genius to write down to the requirements and perception of every standard of player, whilst those who possess a higher gift of analysis would resent too much elaboration ; therefore the suggestion as regards *Modern Chess Openings* does not meet with favour.”

Played in the correspondence tourney of the *Swiss Schachzeitung*.

GAME No. 4,059.

Centre Counter.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Pastor A. RHODE	Lieut. v. ZITZEWITZ	9 P×Kt	9 B—B 4 dis. ch !
(Schildberg).	(Kiel).	10 Q—Q 5	10 Kt—Kt 5
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4	11 Q×Q	11 R×Q ch
2 P×P	2 Kt—K B 3	12 K—B 3	12 Kt—B 7
3 P—Q 4	3 Kt×P	13 B—B 4	13 P—K 4 !
4 P—Q B 4	4 Kt—Kt 5	14 B×P	14 B—Kt 5 ch
5 Q—R 4 ch	5 Q Kt—B 3	15 K—Kt 3	15 R—Q Kt sq
6 P—Q 5 ?	6 P—Q Kt 4	16 B×B P	16 Castles
7 Q×P	7 Kt—B 7 ch	17 B×R	17 R×B
8 K—Q 2	8 B—Q 2	18 P—Q R 3	18 Black mated in 7 moves.

Score and Notes from *Bohemia*. Played by correspondence.

GAME No. 4,060.

Centre Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Herr R. HAUSER.	Herr O. SEELENMAYE	9 B—Q 5	9 Kt×P ?
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 R×Kt	10 P—Q B 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P×P	11 B×P ch !	11 Q×B
3 Kt—K B 3	3 B—Kt 5 ch	12 Kt×P	12 Q—Q 4
4 B—Q 2	4 B—B 4	13 P—Q B 3	13 P—Q 3
5 B—Q B 4	5 Kt—K B 3	14 P×P	14 B×P
6 P—K 5	6 Q—K 2	15 P—Q B 4 !	15 Q×B P
7 Castles	7 Kt—K 5	16 P—Q Kt 3	16 Q—Kt sq
8 B—B sq	8 P—Q Kt 3 ?	17 R—K 2 ch	17 K—Q sq
		18 Kt—K 6 ch	18 Resigns

There might follow : 18., B×Kt ; 19 Q×B ch, B—Q 2 ; 20 B—B 4 !

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to
Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

"BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE" SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL.

We are now in a position to present the Judges' Award. We think we should mention that they consulted through the post, but so nearly did they agree in the placings of the problems, only slight modifications or adjustments were found necessary to arrive at an agreement.

AWARD.

The number of entries and their quality are very disappointing, as there is only one composition which reaches the standard of a high-class production. Possibly some composers contributed their small efforts out of respect to the late Mr. E. N. Frankenstein, and for that purpose alone.

Of the 64 three-movers received no fewer than 22 proved to be faulty—more than a third. The Nos. are 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 18, 19, 25, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 54, 55, and 57.

There seems to be no serviceable object in reviewing more than the positions which are entitled to the prizes offered, and as Mr. P. H. Williams kindly offered a copy to each of the first two honourable mentions, these are included. There are eight of such compositions, and they are dealt with in their order of merit,

1st prize, No. 59, "Petulengro."—White: K at Q R 5; Q at Q Kt sq; R at Q B 5; B at Q 5; Kts at K Kt 2 and K B sq; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 5, K 5, Q 6 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at Q 5; Rs at K 2 and Q B sq; Kts at K sq and 3; Ps at K B 4, Q 2, Q Kt 6, and Q R 2. Mate in three. (Key 1 Kt—Q 2).

This is indubitably the finest entry. The weakest feature is the aggressive tameness of the key. There are seven White second move responses, and in the "threat" there is a "model" mate after 1... Kt at K 3 to (say) Q sq. There is a capital and subtle retort to 1... Kt×Kt P, which leads to a beautiful finish when the Bishop is captured. When K×P the following play is crisp and quite unexpected. The variations following 1... Kt×R and R×R are bright, all leading to mates of the best. It is to be observed that the Black King has play and is mated on White and Black squares. It is a fine composition. The duals are trifling.

2nd and 3rd prizes (*ex æquo*), No. 30, "Queen of Hearts."—White: K at K 7; Q at Q Kt 8; R at Q R 8; B at Q B 5; Kt at Q B 6; Ps at K B 6, Q 6 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q Kt 4; Ps at K B 2 and Q Kt 2. Mate in three. (Key, 1 R—R 4).

Were it not for the fact it is patent the Black King must never make way to Q B 5, this position would have been far more acceptable than it is, notwithstanding the White Rook goes *en prise*. There are four economically clean mates, and the play is as interesting as one could expect seeing that K and P are the only moving characters in the manoeuvres.

2nd and 3rd prizes (*ex æquo*), No. 47, "The tender grace of a day that is dead."—White: K at Q R 5; Q at K B sq; B at Q 4; Kts at K Kt 4 and K B 5; Ps at K R 6, Q 6, Q B 7, Q Kt 5 and Q R 6. Black: K at K 5; R at K Kt sq; B at Q Kt 2; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 2, K B 2, K 3, and Q B 6. Mate in three. (Key 1 B—R 7).

A capital problem in its combinative design, but sadly weak in the posing. It is not difficult to see that the Bishop makes the start—the reason that it goes to Q R 7 is a little obscure; its purport is shown in the play (the threat), which brings about an economical mirror mate, *vidt.*, 1... R—Q R sq; 2 Kt×R P, R×B; 3 Q—Q B 4. The move of the Bishop has the disadvantage of rendering nugatory Black King's only flight square. On the other hand, there are clever variations, followed by excellent mates, namely after 1... P×Kt and P×P. The duals following 1... P—R 6 and P—Kt 3 are not serious.

4th prize, No. 49, "Tyrfinf."—White: K at Q Kt 7; Q at K B 6; B at K B sq; Kts at K Kt 3 and Q B 6; Ps at K Kt 6, Q B 2 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q 4; Rs at K 2 and Q B 5; B at Q sq; Ps at Q 3, 7, Q B 2, 4 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three. (Key 1 Kt—K 2).

This is an intellectual piece of work. The key is in first rate form, and the resultant play is a trifle bewildering. It is a bit of a study. White has to manipulate the paralysis of the Rooks, and this is cleverly managed. There are only three second moves of White, though in solving the problem there appears to be more, but the final touches are in some cases surprising. It is a good three-mover of its kind, but cannot have aspirations for sterling recognition.

5th prize, No. 46, "Per aspera ad astra."—White: K at K 8; Q at K R 4; B at K R 3; Kt at Q Kt 4; Ps at K R 2, K B 2 and Q B 2. Black: K at K 4; R at K B 8; B at Q R 8; Kt at Q Kt 4; Ps at K Kt 6, Q 3, Q B 2 and Q R 6. Mate in three. (Key 1 B—Q 7).

An innocuous key without point. The subsequent play has some interest. There is a nice feature in 1... R—K 8; 2 R P×P, R—K 5; 3 Q—R 8 mate. This line shows one of the purposes of the position of the White King. The threat leads to a neat finale, but all the other play is only ordinary. The duals 1... P—Q 4 and P—Q B 4 are fairly harmless.

6th prize, No. 48, "Balkan."—White: K at K B 8; Bs at K 4 and Q R 5; Kt at Q B 5; Ps at K Kt 2 and Q 5. Black: K at K Kt 4; Rs at K R 4 and Q R 8; B at K R 5; Kt at Q B 8; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 5, 6, K 6, Q Kt 4 and Q R 7. Mate in three. (Key 1 B—R 7).

Although the key—and not a bad one—threatens two lines, Black cannot help thwarting one of them. The Queen's Bishop makes all the second moves, and plays to four different squares, and the Kt gives all the mates. It is not an ambitious composition, but is cleverly arranged. The Black K R is a latent factor in this composition.

First Honourable Mention, No. 9, "Brave swords all."—White: K at K R 3; Q at K Kt sq; R at K B 2; Kts at K B 6 and Q sq; Ps at K B 5, Q 6, Q B 2, Q Kt 4, 5, and 7. Black: K at Q 5; Rs at Q 2, Q R 4; Bs at Q B sq and Q Kt 3; Ps at K R 5, Q 5, Q B 2, Q R 5 and 7. Mate in three. (Key 1 Kt—K 3).

A crude rendering of what might have been a respectable three-mover under artistic treatment. The chief feature seems to be the play after 1... R—Kt 2, but as this necessitates a heavy capture the virtue of the play is lost, seeing the defence threatens a check at Kt 6 (g 3). The board is "spotted" with a lot of material, which indicates indifference or inability to master successfully a promising device. The key—a give and take—is quite passable, seeing that it destroys any hope of discovered check from the Queen.

Second Honourable Mention, No. 21, "Solver's delight."—White: K at Q R 7; Q at K R 6; Bs at Q 6 and Q B 4; Kt at Q 2; Ps at K Kt 7, K 4, Q B 6 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 5; Rs at K Kt 6 and Q sq; B at Q R sq; Kt at K Kt 8; Ps at K R 6, K B 6, Q 2, Q Kt 5 and 6. Mate in three. (Key 1 B—R 6).

The threat is interesting, and the play 1... R—Kt 3; 2 Q—B 4, R×B fairly good, but there is nothing else noticeable. The White Pawn is surely an intruder, as it is not necessary, and indeed worse since it permits a dual continuation after 1... R—R sq. Perhaps its presence is due to inadvertence. The Black Knight seems to be required only to prevent a cook by 1 B—B sq.

C. PLANCK.

B. G. LAWS.

If we find it desirable we will give further criticisms of some of the other problems.

Next month we will give diagrams of the leading problems, with the names of the competitors, and if no sustainable objection comes to our hands by the end of August, the prizes will be despatched.

Through a printer's jumble the first two positions on page 275 should have immediately followed the problems at page 277.

It will be noticed we have not given the solution to the three-mover by Dr. Schumer, which we gave at page 276 in our "Solutions" section. We quoted the problem from the *London Morning Post*, who copied it from the City of London C.C. annual report. When we came to write out the solution we discovered 1 Q—R 6 (the author's intention) fails, as 1...., B—Q 3 is a damaging defence. It is very curious that the *Morning Post* correspondents and our own, up to date of writing, overlooked this fatal flaw.

At page 245 (July) we suggested that the problem by A. M. Sparke could be corrected by transferring the White King to K Kt 3. Mr. C. Nicholson, of Harrogate, points out that this permits of a cook by 1 Q—Q sq ch. A Black Pawn at K Kt 5 sets this right and the change is certainly a proper one, as the problem suffers considerably by the existence of such a damaging dual as that which occurs in a principal variation. All eight of the solvers of this problem in *The Four-Leaved Shamrock* who furnished criticisms allude to this dual as a disfigurement, yet curiously enough the judges, Messrs. P. H. Williams and T. R. Dawson, argue that it is a blemish of minor import. We are astonished at this. Truly it is remarkable how opinions vary in chess problems, and how sticklers for accuracy are so strangely tolerant.

We casually noticed the following two-mover in the June *La Strategie*, by A. Ellermann, marked as not previously published :—

White : K at K 2 ; Q at K B sq ; R at Q B sq ; Bs at Q B 2 and Q R 5 ; Kts at Q R 3 and Q Kt 8 ; Ps at K R 4, K 3 and Q Kt 3. Black : K at Q B 4 ; R at K R 3 ; Bs at K R sq and Q R sq ; Kt at K R 8 ; Ps at K Kt 6, Q 3, 4 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

It occurs to us that this is a remarkable coincidence, seeing the peculiar play and construction, when compared with the following, published in *Brighton Society*, 1903, by B. G. Laws :—

White : K at K 2 ; Q at K B sq ; Rs at K Kt 4 and Q B sq ; B at Q B 2 ; Kt at Q Kt 8 ; Ps at K B 2 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q B 4 ; R at K R 3 ; Bs at K R sq and Q R sq ; Ps at K Kt 6, K 3, Q 3, 4, Q Kt 3 and 5. Mate in two.

We note with some interest our valued contemporary, the Chess Editor of the *Yorkshire Observer* (Mr. J. A. Woollard) reprinted quite recently two old classics. This idea might with advantage be copied by other conductors of chess columns, as it is not always the younger student of problem composition can study the gems of the older masters, and it is only right that their best works should be occasionally displayed in order that comparisons can be made, and further, some measure of appreciation be bestowed on genuine strokes of problem

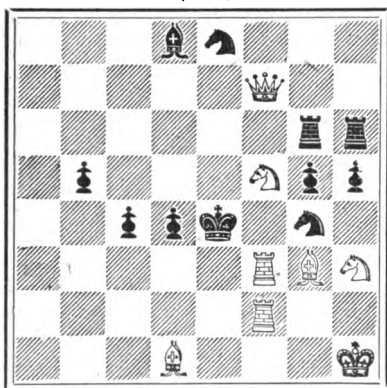
strategy, though they fail in conforming to the ideals of later generations. A most clever five-mover by Lieut. G. Szabo is quoted which most will enjoy. We do not know where it originally appeared, but it is worth repeating with its solution.

White: K at K R 7; R at K 3; B at K 2; Kts at Q 5 and Q B 4; Ps at K Kt 3 and Q 2. Black: K at K R 4; Q at Q R 8; Rs at K R 7 and K B 8; B at Q sq; Kts at K Kt 5 and Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 4, K B 3, 7, Q 5, Q B 2, 7 and Q R 7. Mate in five. 1 R—K 5, P×R; 2 Kt (B 4)—K 3, P×Kt; 3 Kt—B 6 ch, B×Kt; 4 B—B4, &c.

Many of our readers will remember that some years back we had a series of problems, with short observations, entitled "Random Selections from the Old Masters."

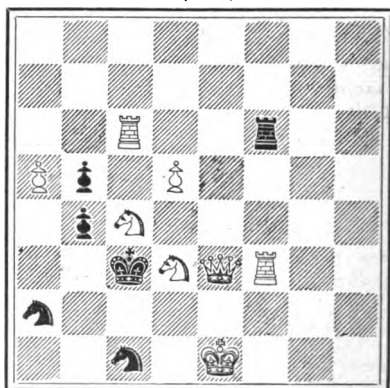
The *Manchester Weekly Times* has concluded its thirteenth problem tourney (for two-movers). The result is: 1st, P. F. Blake, Liverpool; 2nd, Godfrey Heathcote, Arnside; 3rd (*ex æquo*), G. C. Alvey and Percy Healey, both London. We give the positions by the first mentioned composers. Messrs. Max J. Meyer and Albert Waterhouse adjudicated:—

1st Prize. by P. F. BLAKE.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

2nd Prize. GODFREY HEATHCOTE.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

We cannot but think a good many will prefer the second prize two-mover, especially when the judges point out there are traces of previous problems in it. Both positions have eight mates, but 19 men are used in the first and only 14 in the other. It must be conceded that on the score of originality Heathcote's is far superior and is most uncommon with its two lateral flights; it certainly compares favourably under the economy test.

The other two prize-winners are worthy of attention:—

Third prize (*ex æquo*), by G. C. Alvey.—White: K at Q R 7; Q at Q Kt 7; R at Q B 7; Bs at K 8 and Q Kt 4; Kts at Q 3 and Q B 5; P at K 4. Black: K at Q B 5; Rs at K B 7 and Q B 3; B at K 8; Kts at Q R 5 and Q R 8; Ps at Q 3 and 5. Mate in two.

Third prize (*ex æquo*), by Percy Healey.—White: K at Q Kt 8; Q at Q B 2; Rs at Q 7 and Q R 5; Bs at Q B 6 and Q R 3; Kt at K R 5; P at K Kt 6. Black: K at K 3; Bs at Q B 6 and Q Kt 8; Kts at K Kt sq and K 7; Ps at Q B 2 and 5. Mate in two.

“Continuous discovered checks.”—We overlooked, in referring to this subject last month, the three following positions contributed by the Rev. A. W. Baxter, of Rochdale. Those who take an interest will be amused at the ingenuity shown:—

White: K at K 4; Q at K 8; Rs at K R 6 and Q B 8; Bs at K R sq and Q B 7; Kt at Q 7; P at K Kt 6. Black: K at Q B 3; Q at Q R 2; Rs at K Kt 2 and Q sq; Bs at K R sq and 2; Kts at K B 4 and Q Kt 3; P at K B 2. Modus: 1 P×P dis ch, Kt—Q 3 dis ch; 2 K—Q 4 dis ch, R—Kt 7 dis ch; 3 Kt—B 6 dis ch, Kt×Q dis ch; 4 B×R dis ch, Kt×R dis ch.

White: K at K 4; Q at K Kt 4; Rs at K B 8 and Q Kt 4; Bs at K B 2 and Q R 6; Kt at K B 3; P at Q B 2. Black: K at K 7; Q at K 8; Rs at K 2 and Q R 5; Bs at K R 2 and K 4; Kts at K Kt 3 and Q 5; P at Q R 4. Modus: 1 R—Kt 2 dis ch, Kt—Kt 4 dis ch; 2 P—B 4 dis ch, B×R dis ch; 3 Kt—K 5 dis ch, K—B 8 dis ch; 4 B—K 3 dis ch, Kt×R dis ch.

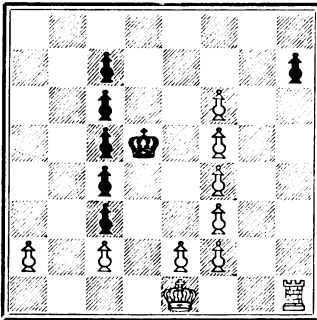
White: K at K B 4; Q at Q R 7; Rs at K R 4 and Q R 4; B at K R 8; Kt at Q B 4; Ps at K Kt 7 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 5; Q at Q B 8; Rs at K Kt 7 and K B sq; Bs at K R 8 and Q Kt sq; Kts at K B 3 and K 6; P at Q B 2. Modus: 1 P—Kt 7 dis ch, P—B 4 dis ch; 2 Kt—Q 6 dis ch, Kt—B 5 dis ch; 3 K—B 3 dis ch, Kt (B 6)—K 4 dis ch; 4 P×R dis ch, R—Kt 2 dis ch.

CHESS ECCENTRICITIES.

Wherever the emblem of the chequers is displayed throughout the universe on acres of journalistic sheets, the name of T. R. Dawson must be in evidence. Mr. Dawson has given attention to the elaboration of heterodox compositions eschewing the rigour of severe precedents. In the extraordinary enthusiasm of his creed his fecundity is remarkable. As Shinkman and others have been celebrated for prolificacy in constructions of varied natures, Dawson, specialising in the unorthodox, has shown marvellous energy. He is not content to indulge in the amusement of creating fantasies, but is bold enough to startle the problem world with an astonishing suggestion that the “art in the eccentricity” of chess is deserving of being placed on a plane with problem construction in its acknowledged form. In the *Hampshire Telegraph and Post* he contributes a most readable article and cleverly claims there are features in the twisting of the game of chess not only remarkable and puzzling, but have all the elements of art one finds in the other sections of chess. There is no doubt there is some reason in his argument, but it is all important to note that only the advanced student can be persuaded to be attuned to such appreciation as to abandon the legitimate forms of the game to seek fresh incentives to interest in schemes which are so artificial and require so much presuming or reasoning which does not advance general skill in chess. Many of these puzzles are delightfully smart,

dangerously misleading and charmingly analytical. Such difficult problems as are presented by the puzzle expert can only be tackled by adepts at chess, and remind one rather of freak hands at cards. We have always found pleasure in worming out and even concocting propositions which require logical argument to get to the Q.E.D., but we fear the day is not near when such devices will catch on as a popular diversion.

By T. R. DAWSON, Leeds.



Mate in two.

In concluding these observations, we should like to do so by quoting an excellent specimen of Mr. Dawson's work, taken from *The Problem* (13th June last). In all these chess eccentricities, unlike the well moulded direct and self mates, Castling is considered to be quite *comme il faut*; with this licence granted, one may be enticed to grapple with the subjoined whimsical conception.

Remove Black P at R 2 to K Kt 2 and again mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 274).—1 Kt—B 3, K×R; 2 P—B 4 ch, &c. If 2..., R—K 3; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 3; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., B—K Kt 2; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others, 2 R—Q 4 ch, &c.

By Dr. G. Dobbs (p. 274).—1 P—B 5, &c.

By H. M. Prideaux (p. 275).—1 Kt×P (B 4) dis. ch, R—Q 5 dis. ch; 2 Kt—Q 6 dis ch, Kt×R dis ch; 3 Kt—Q 7 mate.

By D. M. Timbar (p. 275).—1 Kt—R 7 dis ch, P—B 4 dis ch; 2 B—B 4 dis ch, B—Q 6 dis. ch; 3 Kt—Kt 5 or 7 mate.

These last two problems should have appeared after the two diagrams on page 277.

By J. C. J. Wainwright (p. 275).—1 B—B 8, &c.

By R. B. Wormald (p. 277).—1 Kt—B 5, Kt×K P dis. ch; 2 P—B 4 ch, Kt×P ch; 3 Kt—K 3 ch, Kt×Kt dis. ch; 4 P—B 4 ch, Kt×P dis. ch; 5 Q—K 4 mate.

By H. F. L. Meyer (p. 277).—1 Kt—R 4 ch, K—K 4 dis ch; 2 Kt (R 2)—B 3 ch, Kt×Kt dis. ch; 3 P—Q 4 ch, Kt×P dis. ch; 4 Kt—B 3 ch, Kt×Kt dis. ch; 5 P—Q 4 ch, Kt×P dis. ch; 6 B—B 4 mate.

✓ No. 2,779 (by J. C. Evans).—The Black Rook should be White. 1 Kt—K 3, &c.

✓ No. 2,780 (by C. Hill).—1 B—Q 4, P×R or P—B 5; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 R—K 3, &c.

✓ No. 2,781 (by C. Palmer).—1 Q—R 8, P—B 4; 2 R—Kt 7, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 R—K 7, &c. Solved also by 1 P—B 3. As a matter of fact the Queen could be substituted for a Bishop, when the cook would not occur.

✓ No. 2,782 (by C. A. L. Bull).—1 B—K Kt 8, Q×P or Kt 2; 2 R—Q 8 ch, Q—Q 2; 3 K×P, Q×R; 4 Q—Q 7 ch, Q×Q; 5 Kt—Kt 3 dis ch, &c. If 1..., Q×B; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, Q—Q 4; 3 Q—Q 4, P—B 4; 4 R—K 3 or K B sq, P—B 5; 5 R—K B 3, &c.

✓ No. 2,783 (by Dr G. Dobbs).—1 R—B 6, &c.

✓ No. 2,784 (by F. Janet).—1 R—Kt 4.

✓ No. 2,785 (by T. W. Geary). 1 P—K 7, K—Q 4; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., R×B P; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 6; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 Q×B ch, &c.

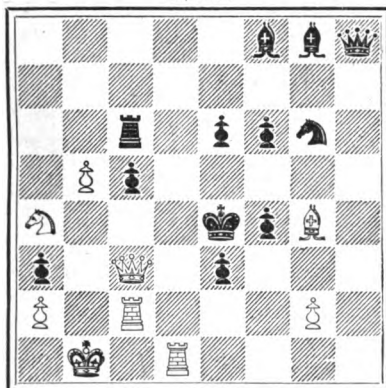
✓ No. 2,786 (by T. R. Dawson).—1 B—Kt 5, P×B ch; 2 K×P, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B×B P, &c.

PROBLEMS.

N. 2,787.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

BLACK.



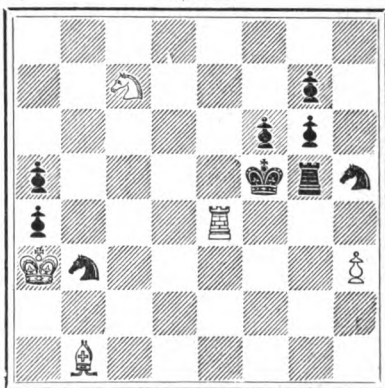
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,788.

By T. R. DAWSON,
Leeds.

BLACK.



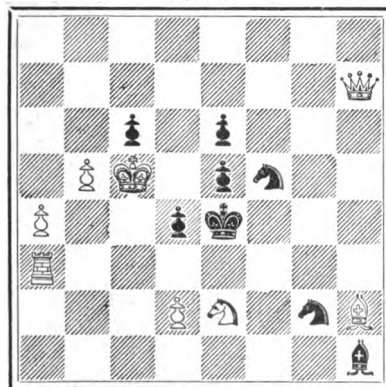
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,789.

By Jos. C. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Boston, Mass.

BLACK.



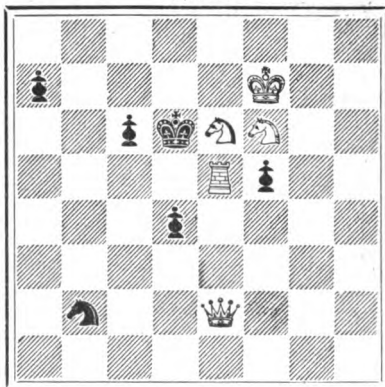
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,790.

By C. HILL,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

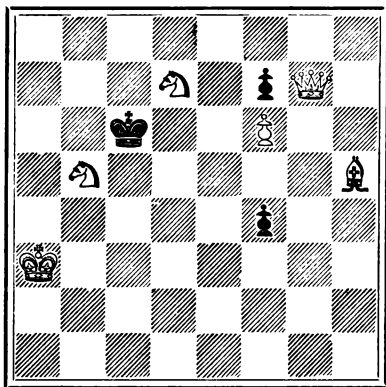
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,791.

By Dr. GILBERT DOBBS,
Commerce, Georgia.

BLACK.



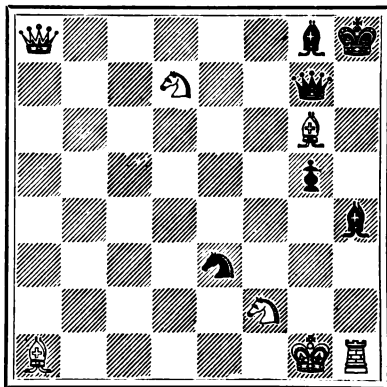
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,792.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



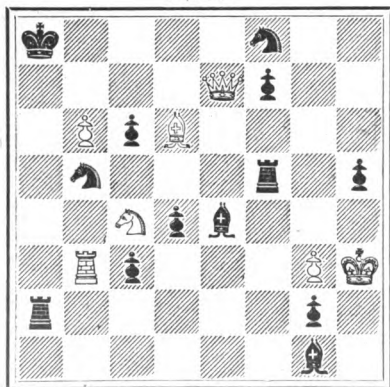
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,793.

By T. W. GEARY,
Bournemouth.

BLACK.



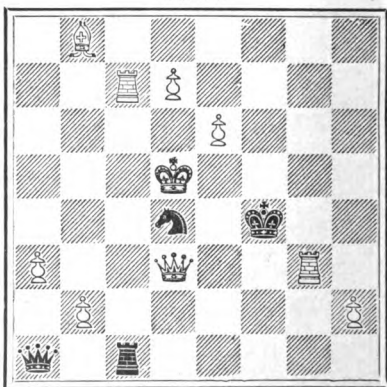
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,794.

By JOS. C. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Boston, Mass.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate
in four moves.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

1914

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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

THE WAR.

EUROPE is lamentably embroiled in a mighty conflict, the parallel of which is unknown to history. Steeped so suddenly in horrifying collisions of opposing national interests and ambitions, the dread thought of everyone is focussed in forebodings which may have interpretations prognostic of evil to the welfare of mankind. Obviously no words can sculpture the monument of distress this continental conflagration will create, and under the deep shadow of the grim spectre of Mars the whole universe, belligerent or unturbulent, must bend in some measure to suffering. It is a common phrase in sport, "Let the best man win." In the present terrifying convulsions it should be, May the right hold its right. Naturally we write from a *pro patriâ* point of view, but nevertheless are imbued with solicitous feelings for a general satisfactory *denouement*.

Chess has ever been associated with war, and there must be in its connection many interesting anecdotes. It is romantic to recall the reputed incident of Charles XII. of Sweden at Bender (Russia), 1709, who was playing chess whilst bullets picked off men and chess "men" from the board. Later the Earl of Chatham, in connection with the American troubles, stated in the House of Lords, 20th January, 1775, three years before his death, "The hour of danger must arrive "in all its horrors; and then these boastful ministers, spite of all "their confidence, and all their manœuvres, shall be forced to hide "their heads. They shall be forced to a disgraceful abandonment "of their present measures and principles; principles which they "avow, but cannot defend; measures which they presume to attempt, "but cannot hope to effectuate. They cannot, my lords, they cannot "stir a step; they have not a *move* left; they are *checkmated*." This quotation must not be regarded as sinister or prophetic, but as chess players are generally unaffected by national prejudices or feelings, we must all patiently await the destiny which Fate will ordain. This sad eruption has broken up many chess functions, and in face of all the troublous times it shows the imperturbation, a characteristic of our race, which promethean-like gave determination to the Executive of the British Chess Federation to carry out its scheduled programme, though the ranks were sadly reduced.

In the fervent hope that this awful tribulation will prove a blessing in disguise, and with aching commiseration for those who have sacrificed and are sacrificing so much, we cannot help, even from a chess purview, quoting: *Omne solum forti patriâ.*

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solutions of Positions 170 and 171, which appeared in the August number.

Position 170, by Sselesniew.—♔ at K B 2, ♚ at K Kt 8, ♙ at Q B 4, K Kt 6, ♖ at K R 7, ♜ at Q 2, ♗ at Q R 5, Q B 3, K B 3 and K R 2. White to play and win.

Solution: 1 R—K R 8, R—Q 7 ch; 2 K—B sq! (the only move to win, for otherwise Black can play R—K Kt 7 and K—Kt 8), R—Q 8 ch; 3 K—K 2, R—K Kt 8; 4 R×P ch, K—Kt 6; 5 R—R sq! (again the only move; of course if the sacrifice is accepted White gets a Queen and wins easily against the scattered Pawns), R—Kt 7 ch; 6 K—K 3, K—Kt 5 (or 6...., P—K B 4; 7 P—Kt 7, P—B 5 ch; 8 K—K 4, K—B 7; 9 R—R 7 and wins); 7 R—R 2! R—Kt 6 ch (R—Kt 8 has the same reply); 8 K—B 2, R—B 6 ch; 9 K—Kt sq, R—Kt 6; 10 R—Kt 2 ch, K—B 5; 11 P—Kt 7, R—Kt 8 ch; 12 K—R 2, R—Kt sq; 13 P—Kt 8 (Q), R×Q; 14 R×R and wins easily.

Mr. Sselesniew is a young Russian composer of whom other masterpieces are to be expected.

Position 171, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—♔ at K R 4, ♚ at Q B 7, ♙ at K Kt 7, ♖ at K R 3, ♜ at K B 5, ♗ at K Kt 6 and K Kt 7. White to play and draw.

Solution: 1 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 2 R—Kt 7 ch, K×Kt; 3 R×P, B×R ch; 4 K—R 3! and the game is drawn whatever piece Black chooses for his promoted Pawn. If 2...., K—B 3; then 3 Kt×P, K×R! (or White wins); 4 Kt—K 2 and draws easily.

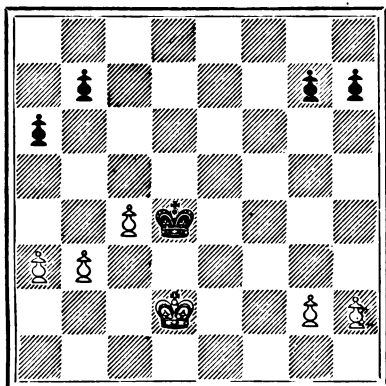
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 170.	No. 171.	Total.
Rev. A. Baker (Jersey)	27	0	4	31
Mrs. Moseley (Oxford)	22	—	—	22
Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth)	20	—	—	20
Mr. A. L. Nestor (Trinidad)	19	—	—	19
M. J. Duhem (Paris)	18	—	—	18
Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery)	6	—	—	6
Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake)	1	0	4	5

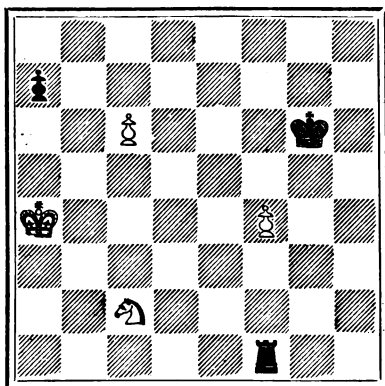
The Rev. A. Baker is accordingly the winner for the month.

Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than September 19th. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until a month later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 172.



Position 173.



White to play. What result ?

White to play and win.

Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall writes us :—

The best solution of the game ending that appeared on page 293 was that sent by the Rev. A. Baker, who shows that White should win. The analysis now given is substantially the same as his. The points of the position are :—

(1) Black cannot afford to win the K R P by an exchange of Bishops, as his King would be too far off to draw the resulting Pawn ending. Accordingly his King must stay near the K R P.

(2) If White is left with one Pawn on the Queen's side, the Bishops still being on the board, he will win, as the Black King is so far off. (This is the point overlooked by several solvers).

(3) If Black cannot draw by 1...., B×P, he has no chance by any other first move.

Thus the play will be somewhat as follows :—

1...., B×P; 2 K—K 5, B—K sq; 3 K—Q 6, P—B 5; (if 3...., P—R 5, then still 4 B—Q 5 and 5 B—B 6); 4 B—Q 5, K×P; 5 B—B 6, B—Kt 3; 6 K—B 7, and all the Black Pawns will fall.

Or Black may vary on his second move thus :—

1...., B×P; 2 K—K 5, P—Kt 4; 3 K—Q 5! (3 P—Kt 3 just fails on account of 3...., B×P; 4 B×B, P—B 5; 5 B×P, P—Kt 5!), P—B 5; 4 K—B 5, K—R sq; 5 B—Q 5 (threatening B—B 6, which will win all the Black Pawns), P—Kt 5; 6 P×P, P×P; 7 K×Kt P, B—B 7; 8 B—Kt 8, B—Q 6; 9 K—B 5, K—Kt 2; 10 K—Q 5, B—B 8; 11 K—Q 4, B—Q 6; 12 K—B 5, K—R sq; 13 B×P, B×P; 14 P—Kt 4 and wins. Or 3...., P—Kt 5; 4 P—B 4! P—Kt 6; 5 K×P, B—Q 2; 6 K—Kt 6, P—R 5; 7 P—B 5! B—B 4; 8 P—B 6, B×P (if P—R 6, then 9 P×P, P—Kt 7; 10 B—R 2, P—Kt 8 (Q); 11 B×Q, B×B; 12 P—B 7, and the Pawns beat the Bishop); 9 B×B, P—R 6; 10 P—B 7, P—R 7; 11 P—B 8 (Q), P—R 8 (Q); 12 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—B 3! 13 Q×P, Q—Kt 8 ch; 14 K—R 6, Q—R 8 ch; 15 Q—R 3, Q—B 8 ch; 16 B—Q 3 and wins.

The next best solutions were by Messrs. R. G. Thomson and "A. Wynoski."

REVIEWS.

SCHACHJARBUCH, 1914. Vol. I. By Von Ludwig Bachmann. C. Brugel & Son, Ansbach. Price: Three marks.

PILLSBURY-CHAROUSEK. By Von Ludwig Bachmann. C. Brugel & Son, Ansbach. Price: Five marks.

We shall always regard these two volumes with special interest, as they reached us practically at the moment of the severance of friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany. However present hostilities may eventually affect our respective countries, we shall always regard Herr Bachmann with kindly feelings, because of his unselfish and unceasing work in the field of chess literature, and his persistent efforts to promote the best interests of Caïssa.

The *Schachjarbuch* contains 120 excellently annotated games, taken chiefly from Russian sources—Wilna, Hauptturnier, 1913; St. Petersburg Masters' Tourney, January 4th to February 5th, 1914; Capablanca in Russia, 1913-14; St. Petersburg International Tournament, April 21st to May 22nd, 1914.

The Gambit Tournament at Baden-bei-Vienna, April 6th to 20th, 1914, is represented by games 102-120. Want of space prevents us from now quoting some of the games in this interesting volume, but later we will reproduce some examples of play from the various competitions which Herr Bachmann has dealt with.

Pillsbury-Charousek.—This delightful volume of 294 pages opens with portraits of the respective players. The greater portion of the space (222 pages) is devoted to the famous American, whose skill, as a player of the highest rank, is illustrated by 174 games, all excellently annotated.

From the tabulated record presented we learn that Pillsbury competed in 14 international tournaments, winning 152 games, losing 56, and drawing 74. He contested four matches—Englisch, Showalter (2) and Max Judd, winning 21 games, losing 12, and drawing 10.

Charousek's efforts as a player are shown in 52 examples, some of which we hope to reproduce in the near future, together with extracts from the biographical details, which add materially to the interest of this delightful volume.

OBITUARY.

Hanover has just lost one of its most effective players in the death of Herr Carl Schultz, at Lugano, on June 21st.

On July 18th occurred the death of Dr. Robert Wültke, at Dresden, at the age of 58. He was one of the most enthusiastic members of the Dresden Chess Union, and in him and Kockelkorn that institution loses two honorary members.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. H. Gundry, hon. secretary of the Exeter Chess Club, who died at Burnham (Somerset) on July 31st.

Mr. Gundry, who was a bachelor, and of very reserved disposition, broke down in health last February. He filled the office of hon. secretary of the Exeter Chess Club for the past 13 or 14 years. From October, 1909, to May, 1910, he was hon. secretary of the Devonshire County Association. He frequently competed at the congresses of the British Chess Federation.

Carl Kockelkorn.—We learn with deep sorrow that this eminent composer passed away unexpectedly last month at the age of 71. In the *Deutsches Wochensach* of 26th July, 1914, there is a brief but touching appreciation by his collaborator in composition, J. Kohtz. This death breaks a dual-authorship of something like half a century. As long back as 1875 Kohtz and Kockelkorn published at Braunschweig a volume of 101 of their compositions. Since then the partnership have been intermittently active in the construction of problems, and further, have made an intelligent survey of the early problems, especially of the English school, which will have quite a historical value.

The deceased was a man who enjoyed modesty and devoted all his leisure to chess. He was a professor or private teacher in connection with education, and had a private clientele which engaged his time usually till 9 p.m. He appears to have been a great admirer and student of English literature. Though he possessed no degrees he was regarded by eminent citizens as being a practical teacher well versed in the subjects he taught—a man always anxious to impart what knowledge he possessed to his willing students. He was buried in Cologne.

His labours in chess matters cannot now be calculated. Herr Kohtz has lost a friend of 55 years' standing, and the problem world have no longer an accomplished composer, who proved himself broad-minded and threw off that bigotry as to schools which obsessed so many of his own compatriots. His labour in the cause of chess problems was that of love, since, though capable of excellent work, it is many years since either he or Herr Kohtz entered a problem tourney.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION CONGRESS.

THE Annual Congress of the British Chess Federation took place in the Town Hall, Chester, from August 10th to 22nd, but the withdrawal of nearly fifty competitors, owing to the outbreak of the war, reduced the original entry of 112 to quite the smallest of the eleven congresses which have been held.

The programme was opened in the Council Chamber by the Deputy Mayor of Chester (Mr. H. B. Dutton) who gave the assembled players and members of the Federation a hearty civic welcome, which the Northern Counties Union president (Mr. J. Burgess, Manchester) acknowledged.

In the contest for the British championship the original entry was altered considerably owing to the withdrawal of Messrs. J. Mahood, R. P. Michell, O. C. Muller, A. J. Mackenzie, and Herbert Jacobs, whose places were filled by Messrs. Louis, Schumer, Sparkes, Wilkes,

and Wardhough, but as the last named did not compete the contest was reduced to one of ten rounds.

From the early stages to the finish the contest resolved into a race for chief honours between the veteran master, Mr. J. H. Blackburne, now in his 72nd year, and Mr. F. D. Yates, holder of the title. At the close of the seventh round Yates was leading by half a point, having won all his games, whereas Blackburne had drawn against Scott. In the next round Scott defeated Yates in an excellently played ending, while Blackburne defeated Schumer and secured the lead. In the penultimate round Blackburne drew with Gunsberg, and Yates defeated Viner, thus making the title depend upon the result of the personal encounter between Blackburne and Yates. The game provided some excitement, with interesting complications. Yates sacrificed a Pawn for what promised to give a strong attack. Blackburne, however, had plenty of resource, and Yates had some difficulty in equalising the positions and securing the draw. A match to decide the tie will be contested at some later date to be approved by the Federation executive. The full score of the contest, with the omission of Mr. Wardhaugh's name, is appended. The official record shows that all games were scored against Mr. Wardhaugh by default.

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
1 J. H. Blackburne	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	I	I	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 F. D. Yates	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	I	0	I	I	I	I	I	I	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 I. Gunsberg	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	I	I	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 A. Louis	0	0	0	—	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	6
5 R. H. V. Scott	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	0	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Dr. J. Schumer	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	I	I	I	I	I	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 W. S. Viner	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	5
8 R. E. Lean	0	0	I	0	I	0	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 W. H. Sparkes	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
10 J. E. Parry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	2
11 G. Wilkes	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1

British Ladies' Championship.—Miss Price and Mrs. Michell were the chief withdrawals. Of the ladies who took part Mrs. Houlding and Mrs. R. H. S. Stevenson were regarded as the probable winners of the chief prizes, and they finished first and second respectively. The full scores were :—Mrs. Houlding, 10 ; Mrs. Stevenson, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mrs. Roe, 8 ; Miss Crum and Mrs. Holloway, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mrs. Banting, 6 ; Mrs. Joughin, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Miss Watson, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Miss Hooke, 4 ; Mrs. Kershaw, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mrs. Wheeler, 1 ; Mrs. McDouall, 0

The Major Open Tournament proved an easy task for Mr. G. Shories (Bradford), who scored 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ points. The second prize was taken by Mr. G. Barron (Hull), 9 ; third, Mr. W. H. Watts (London), 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. The remaining scores were Messrs. Dixon, Addej and Macalister, 6 ; Palmer, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bogdanor and Spencer, 4 ; Frank Brown and Goulding-Brown, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; O'Hanlon, 3 ; and S. W. Billings, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the First-Class Tournament Mr. A. Waterhouse (Manchester) won first prize. Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson (Dartford) and G. W. Moses (Sheffield) divided second and third prizes with equal scores.

The first prize in the Second-Class Tournament was won by Mr. J. W. Broadbent (Nottingham), late of Sheffield.

Two Lightning Tourneys were played. Mr. G. Shories won the first and Mr. B. G. Goulding-Brown the second.

The first prize in the Problem Solving Competition was won by Mr. J. Keeble (Norwich). Second, Mr. A. Waterhouse.

The Retractor Solving Contest resulted as follows: 1st, Mr. J. W. Dixon (Hanley); 2nd, Mr. A. Waterhouse (Manchester); 3rd Mr. G. M. Norman (Bury).

The farewell meeting took place on Saturday, August 22nd, when the prizes were presented by Mr. J. Burgess.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games were played at the Chester Congress of the British Chess Federation:—

GAME No. 4,061.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. VINER.	BLACK SPARKES.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	24 Q×Q	24 B×Q
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	25 Kt—Q 5	25 B—Q sq
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	26 Kt—K 7 ch	26 B×Kt
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	27 R×B	27 R—Q B sq
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3	28 B—B 6	28 B—Q 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P	29 B×P	29 B—K 3
7 Kt×P	7 B—Q 2	30 B—B 6	30 P—B 5
8 Kt—Q B 3	8 B—K 2	31 K—R 2	31 P×P
9 B×Kt	9 P×B	32 R P×P	32 K—R 2
10 P—Q Kt 3	10 Castles	33 P—K Kt 4	33 K—Kt 3
11 B—Kt 2	11 R—K sq	34 B—B 3	34 P—Q 4
12 Q—Q 3	12 B—K B sq	35 K—Kt 3	35 P—Q B 4
13 Q R—K sq	13 P—Kt 3	36 B—K 5	36 P—Q 5
14 P—B 4	14 B—Kt 2	37 P—R 4	37 P—B 5
15 P—K R 3	15 P—B 4	38 B×P	38 P×P
16 Kt—B 3	16 B—B 3	39 P×P	39 R—Q sq
17 Kt—Kt 5	17 P—R 3	40 B—K 5	40 B×P
18 P—K 5	18 P×Kt	41 P—R 5 ch	41 K—Kt 4
19 P×Kt	19 R×R	42 B—B 4 ch	42 K—B 3
20 R×R	20 B×P	43 R—Kt 7	43 B—K 3
21 P—B 5	21 B—Q 5 ch	44 R—Kt 4	44 R—Q B sq
22 K—R sq	22 P×P	45 R—Q R 4	45 R—B 6 ch
23 Q×P	23 Q—B 3	46 K—R 4	46 R—B 5
		47 P—Kt 5 ch	47 K—Kt 2
			Drawn

GAME No. 4,062.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY F. D. YATES

Yorkshire Weekly Post.

WHITE.

BLACK.

J. E. PARRY.

F. D. YATES.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 R—K sq | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P×P |
| 7 Kt×P | 7 B—Q 2 |
| 8 Kt—Q B 3 | 8 Castles |
| 9 B×Kt | 9 P×B |
| 10 B—Kt 5 | 10 P—K R 3 |

.....This is an important move in the defence, as it provides a good retreat for the Kt at K R 2.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 11 B—R 4 | 11 R—K sq |
| 12 P—K 5 | 12 P×P |

.....Kt—R 2 is much better. A probable reply would be B×B, Q×B, and White is in danger of losing the K P.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 13 R×P | 13 R—Kt sq |
| 14 Kt—Kt 3 | 14 R—Kt 5 |

.....With this move Black obtains an exchange of Kt for B, remaining with the minute advantage of two Bishops against two Kts.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 15 B×Kt | 15 B×B |
| 16 R×R ch | 16 Q×R |
| 17 Q—Q 3 | 17 B—K 4 |

.....So as to rake the White King's position with the two Bishops.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 18 P—Q R 3 | 18 R—Kt sq |
| 19 R—Kt sq | 19 Q—K 2 |
| 20 R—Q sq | 20 B—K 3 |
| 21 Kt—Q 4 | 21 R×P |
| 22 Kt×P | 22 Q—Q 3 |
| 23 Kt×B | |

Q—B 3 was correct.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| | 23 Q×Kt |
| 24 P—K R 3 | 24 P—Q B 3 |
| 25 Kt—R 4 | 25 R—Kt sq |
| 26 Q—R 6 | 26 B—Q 4 |

.....Black seeing that the position tends towards a draw, boldly decides to allow White to win a Pawn, at the same time taking the Queen temporarily out of play.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 27 Q×P | 27 R—K sq |
| 28 Q—Q 4 | 28 Q—Kt 4 |
| 29 P—Kt 3 | |

Q—Kt 4 was better, though after Q—B 8 Black would probably recover the Pawn.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| | 29 R—K 5 |
| 30 Q—R 7 | 30 Q—R 4 |

.....The surface brilliancy Q—Q 7 is unsound on account of Q—Kt 8 ch, followed by Q—Kt sq. After Q—R 4 White's position is untenable owing to the threats Q—B 6 and Q×R P, followed by Q—R 8 ch and R discovers check.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 31 R×B | 31 R—K 8 ch |
| 32 K—R 2 | 32 Q×R |
| 33 Q—Kt 8 ch | 33 K—R 2 |
| 34 P—Kt 4 | 34 Q—B 6 |
| 35 Resigns | |

GAME No. 4,063.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY F. D. YATES

—Yorkshire Weekly Post.

WHITE.

BLACK.

F. D. YATES.

A. LOUIS.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 Kt—Q 5 |
|----------|----------|

.....Bird's defence. An attacking player may make a good game of it, but in spite of that it is generally considered an inferior defence.

4 Kt×Kt

4 P×Kt

17 B×Kt

17 P×B

5 Castles

5 P—Q B 3

18 Q—Q R 5

18 Castles

6 B—K 2

If B—R 4 Black may make a diversion by advancing the Queen's side Pawns.

6 P—K Kt 3

19 B—Q 2

19 P—Q Kt 3

7 P—Q 3

7 B—Kt 2

20 Q—R 4

20 Q—Q 3

8 P—K B 4

8 P—Q 4

21 Q R—K sq

Now White takes command of the open King's file. If in reply Q R—K sq; B—Kt 4 would win the exchange.

9 Kt—Q 2

Better than P×P. White is playing to retain the Pawn at K 4 so as to be ready at a fitting opportunity to break up the position by P—B 5.

6 P—K Kt 3

22 R—K 2

22 K—R sq

10 Q—K sq

10 Q—B 2

23 K R—K sq

23 R—Kt sq

11 Kt—B 3

11 B—K 3

24 Q×R P

24 R—R 3

12 Kt—R 4

12 P×P

.....R—Kt 3 was a better move. The Rook is afterwards forced to go to Kt 3 with the consequent loss of a move.

25 Q—K B 7

25 P—Q 6

26 R—K 8

26 B—Q 5 ch

27 K—B sq

If K—R sq, R×P ch, and mate in two moves.

13 P×P

13 P—K B 4

27 R (R 3)—Kt 3

14 P×P

14 B×P

28 R (K sq)—K 7

28 Q×R

.....Kt×P or P×P would have been inferior on account of B—B 4 or B—R 5 ch.

.....The only move. R—Kt 2 is no defence on account of R×R ch.

15 Kt×B

15 Kt×B

29 R×R ch

29 R×R

16 B—Q 3 dis. ch

16 Q—K 2

30 Q×Q

30 P×P

31 Q—Kt 4

31 Resigns

GAME No. 4,064.

*Vienna Opening.*WHITE.
DR. SCHUMER.BLACK.
GUNSBERG.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

14 B—R 3

14 Kt—Q 2

2 Kt—Q B 3

2 Kt—K B 3

15 P×P

15 R—K sq

3 P—B 4

3 P—Q 4

16 Kt—Kt 5

16 Q—K Kt 3

4 B P×P

4 Kt×P

17 Kt×B P

17 R—B sq

5 Kt—B 3

5 B—Q Kt 5

18 P—B 6

18 R×Kt

6 B—K 2

6 P—Q B 3

19 Q×R ch

19 Q×Q

7 Castles

7 Q—Kt 3 ch

20 R×Q

20 K×R

8 P—Q 4

8 B×Kt

21 P×Kt

21 B×P

9 P×B

9 Kt×P

22 R—Kt sq

22 P—Q Kt 3

10 Q—K sq

10 Kt×B ch

23 P—R 5

23 P—Q Kt 4

11 Q×Kt

11 Q—R 3

24 R—B sq ch

24 K—K 3

12 Q—B 2

12 Castles

25 R—B 8

25 R×R

13 P—Q R 4

13 P—Q B 4

26 B×R

26 K×P

27 B×P ch

27 K—K 5

28 K—B 2	28 P—Q 5	32 K—Q 2	32 K—B 5
29 K—K 2	29 P—R 4	33 P—B 3	33 P—Q 6
30 P—Kt 3	30 P—R 3	34 B—B 8	34 B—B 4
31 P—R 4	31 K—Q 4	Drawn	

GAME No. 4,065.

Scotch Game.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN
—*The Field*.

WHITE.
BLACKBURNE.

BLACK.
VINER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 P—Q 4 | |

The Scotch game has always been one of Blackburne's favourite openings, and he has won many fine games with it.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| | 3 P×P |
| 4 Kt×P | 4 B—B 4 |

.....Kt—K B 3 is now generally preferred as simplifying the position and yielding a satisfactory defence. The text-move leads to a more complicated game.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 5 B—K 3 | 5 Q—B 3 |
| 6 P—Q B 3 | 6 K Kt—K 2 |
| 7 Kt—B 2 | 7 B—Kt 3 |

.....Loss of time. He exchanges Bishops on his next move, and might as well have done so at once.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 8 Q Kt—R 3 | 8 B×B |
| 9 Kt×B | 9 P—Q R 3 |

.....Kt—Kt 5 was threatened

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 10 B—Q 3 | 10 P—Q 3 |
| 11 Castles | 11 B—Q 2 |
| 12 P—K B 4 | 12 Castles (K R) |
| 13 Q—B 2 | 13 Q—R 3 |
| 14 Q R—K sq | |

This is all played in Blackburne's best style.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 14 Q R—K sq |
| 15 P—K Kt 4 | 15 Kt—Q sq |
| 16 Q—Kt 2 | 16 Q—R 5 |

.....Preparing for the retreat of his Queen to K 2 or Q sq.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 17 Q Kt—B 2 | 17 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 18 R—B 3 | |

Not 18 Kt—Q 4, because of 18 ... Kt×P.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| | 18 Kt—K 3 |
| 19 Q R—K B sq | 19 Kt—B 4 |
| 20 Kt—B 5 | 20 Q—Q sq |
| 21 Q—K 2 | 21 Kt—K R 5 |
| 22 R—K 3 | 22 Kt×Kt |
| 23 Kt P×Kt | 23 Kt×B |
| 24 Q×Kt | 24 Q—B 3 |
| 25 R—Kt 3 | 25 B—Kt 4 |

.....To force White to advance his Queen's Bishop's Pawn, and thus loosen his Pawns on the Queen's side.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 26 P—B 4 | 26 B—B 3 |
| 27 R—K sq | 27 Q×Kt P |

.....A dangerous capture as it leads to his Queen being cut off from the defence of the King.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 28 Kt—Q 4 | 28 Q×Q R P |
|-----------|------------|

.....And now instead of capturing the second Pawn, he should have played Q—Kt 3, putting his Queen into safety and at the same time restraining the movements of the hostile Knight.

- | |
|------------|
| 29 Q—Q B 3 |
|------------|

Black has no resource after this move, which not only threatens to capture the Bishop for nothing, but also to win the Queen for a Rook by R—R sq.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| | 29 P—B 3 |
| 30 R—R sq | 30 Q×R ch |
| 31 Q×Q | 31 R×P |

32 Kt—K 6
33 Q—Q B sq
34 P×P
35 R—Q B 3

32 R—B 2
33 P—Q Kt 4
34 B×P
35 P—B 3

36 R×P
36 Resigns
.....A game played with
youthful vigour by the English
veteran.

GAME No. 4,066.

Queen's-Pawn Opening.

WHITE. SCOTT.	BLACK. LOUIS.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	22 B×Kt	22 P×B
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3	23 P×B	23 Q×P
3 P—Q B 4	3 Kt—K B 3	24 Q×Kt P	24 Q×Q ch
4 Kt—B 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2	25 K×Q	25 R—Q sq
5 B—Kt 5	5 B—K 2	26 B—K 4	26 B—K 3
6 P—K 3	6 Castles	27 P—K R 4	27 R—Q 2
7 Q—B 2	7 P—B 3	28 P—R 5	28 K—Kt 2
8 P—Q R 3	8 B—Q 3	29 P—K Kt 4	29 Q R—Q sq
9 B—Q 3	9 P—K 4	30 P—Kt 5	30 P×P
10 B×P ch	10 K—R sq	31 Kt×P	31 R×P
11 B—B 5	11 P×Q P	32 R—K Kt sq	32 K—B 3
12 Castles (Q R)	12 P×Kt	33 P—R 6	33 B—B 4
13 R—Q 4	13 P×P ch	34 B×B	34 K×B
14 K—Kt sq	14 R—K sq	35 Kt×P	35 R—Q 8
15 R—R 4 ch	15 K—Kt sq	36 R—Kt 3	36 R (Q sq) Q7ch
16 B—R 7 ch	16 K—B sq	37 K—B 3	37 R—Q 6 ch
17 P—K 4	17 Kt—K 4	38 K×P	38 R×R
18 K P×P	18 P×P	39 P×R	39 K—Kt 3
19 P—B 5	19 Kt—B 5	40 Kt—K 5 ch	40 K×P
20 R×Kt	20 P×R	41 K—Kt 4	41 R—Q 4
21 R—Q sq	21 Q—R 4	42 Kt—B 4	42 R—Q 5
		43 K—B 5	43 R×Kt ch
		44 Resigns	.

Played in the Major Open Tournament :—

GAME No. 4,067.

Centre Counter Game.

WHITE. SHORIES.	BLACK. GOULDING-BROWN.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4	13 B×Kt P	13 R—Kt sq
2 P×P	2 Kt—K B 3	14 B×Kt	14 B×B
3 P—Q 4	3 Q×P	15 B—R 5	15 K—K 2
4 Kt—Q B 3	4 Q—Q R 4	16 Kt—K 4	16 R—Kt 2
5 B—Q 2	5 Q—Kt 3	17 K R—K sq	17 Q—B 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—Kt 5	18 Q—K B 3	18 B×P
7 B—K 2	7 P—B 3	19 P—B 3	19 Q—K 4
8 Castles	8 B×Kt	20 R—Kt sq	20 P—K B 4
9 B×B	9 Q×Q P	21 Kt—Kt 3	21 Q×B P
10 Q—K 2	10 P—K 3	22 Kt×P ch	22 K—B 3
11 Q R—Q sq	11 B—K 2	23 Kt×R ch	23 Q×Q
12 B—R 6	12 Q—Kt 3	24 Kt—K 8 ch	24 K—K 2
		25 P×Q	25 Resigns

The following game was played in the master tournament of the German Chess Federation at Mannheim. It is interesting as exemplifying a new line in the exchange variation recently again brought into prominent notice by having been adopted by the world's champion, Dr. Lasker, against Capablanca in the St. Petersburg masters' tournament.—*Stratford Express*.

GAME No. 4,068.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

P. JOHN.

BLACK.

DR. TARRASCH.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 B×Kt
5 P—Q 4

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q R 3
4 Q P×B
5 B×K Kt 5

- 10 R×P
11 R—K 3
12 B—Q 3
13 Kt—B 3

.....In an interesting analysis in the August *British Chess Magazine* Mr. Eduard Lasker, who recently won the City of London championship, claims to have introduced this move, and maintains for it that Black obtains a very good game, and that White has to play with the utmost care to equalise the position. He contends that White does not obtain any advantage by playing as John did in this game 6 P×P.—*Stratford Express*.

- 6 P×P
7 K×Q
8 K—K 2
9 P—K R 3
10 K×B

- 6 Q×Q ch
7 Castles ch
8 R—K sq
9 B×Kt ch

All this is the play recommended by Mr. Eduard Lasker as the most obvious continuation for White, whose plan is to keep the Pawn, or, if this is impossible, to change off as many pieces as practicable, remaining with a favourable end game, White having four fighting Pawns to three in the King's side, while Black's four on the Queen's wing (two doubled) are balanced by White's three Pawns. Here Mr. Lasker gives for Black P—B 3; 11 B—K 3, P×P; 12 Q Kt—Q 2, Kt—B 3; leaving the game with the remark that things are approximately equal, but that Black has slight attacking chances on the King's side.—*Stratford Express*.

.....Black underrates the following sacrifice of the exchange. He ought to exchange first the Bishops. Even then, however, White obtains gradually the advantage through the majority of the Pawns of the K side. Black has no chance of starting a successful attack, White being already well developed.—*Eduard Lasker*.

- 14 P—K 5
14 K R—K sq

.....Dr. Tarrasch allowed the Pawn fork, relying on this move, which, as the play shows, is inadequate.—*Stratford Express*.

.....If Kt—Q 4, then 15 P×B, R—B 3; 16 P—K Kt 3, P—K Kt 4; 17 Kt—K 4, etc.—*Eduard Lasker*.

- 15 P×Kt
16 R×R
17 P×P
18 B×B
19 Kt—K 4
20 Kt×P ch
21 Kt—B 5

- 15 R×R
16 R×R
17 R—K sq
18 P×B
19 R—Kt sq
20 K—Q 2

The Rook must now ultimately be given up for Kt and P.—*Stratford Express*.

- 22 K—B 4
23 P—K Kt 4
24 P—K R 4
25 K—K 4

- 21 K—K 3
22 K—B 3
23 P—K R 3
24 K—K 3
25 K—B 3

Shorter is 25 P—R 5, P—B 3;
26 K—K 4, and P—K B 4, P—
Kt 5, etc.—*Eduard Lasker.*

26 P—K B 3	26 R—K sq ch
27 K—B 4	27 R—K Kt sq
28 P—R 5	28 P—B 4
29 P—Kt 5 ch	29 P×P ch
30 K—Kt 4	30 R×P

.....There is no other move.
—*Eduard Lasker.*

31 Kt×R	31 K×Kt
32 K×P	32 P—Kt 4
33 P—K B 4	33 P—R 4
34 P—R 4	34 P—B 5
35 P×P	35 P—B 6
36 P—Kt 3	36 Resigns

Played by correspondence, from February 5th to October 25th,
1913:—

GAME No. 4,069.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY DR. OLLAND
—*Utrecht Dagblad.*

WHITE. UTRECHT.	BLACK. GENEVA.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Castles	5 Kt×P
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 4
8 P×P	8 B—K 3
9 P—B 3	9 B—Q B 4

.....Better is 9... B—K 2.
Dr. Tarrasch thinks, although he
also considers B—Q B 4 as good,
that after the so-called Breslau
variation the "Spanish Game"
is frustrated by 9... B—K 2.

Meanwhile it is not yet absolutely certain that, after 10 R—K sq, Castles; 11 Kt—Q 4, Kt×K P; 12 P—K B 3, B—Q 3! (the "Breslau" move), Black obtains a sufficient attack for the sacrificed piece. True there are three serious games in which Teichmann and John played this opening at the Anderssen Club, Breslau, and in these the advantage was with Black. But J. Malkin, the well-known analyst, soon announced that Teichmann, who lost as White, could have improved on his play thus: 13 P×Kt, B—K Kt 5; 14 Q—Q 2, Q—K R 5; 15 P—K R 3, P—Q B 4; 16 Q—K B 2, Q—R 4; 17 B—K B 4! (Teichmann here

played R—K 3), P×Kt; 18 P×Q P, Kt—Q 6; 19 R P×B, Q×Kt P; 20 B×B, Kt×Q; 21 K×Kt, K R—Q sq; 22 B—Q B 5, P×K P; 23 Kt—Q B 3, R—K sq; 24 B—Q 5, Q R—Q sq; 25 R×K P, R×R; 26 B×R, Q—R 5 ch; 27 K—K 2, Q—R 4 ch; 28 B—B 3, R—K sq ch; 29 K—Q 3, Q—Kt 3 ch; 30 Kt—K 4, etc., with a better game for White.

Also after 15... Q R—K sq; 16 R—K 3 gives White, according to Malkin, the best game, thus: 16... R—K 3; 17 P×B, Kt×P; 18 R—K R 3, B—R 7 ch; 19 K—B sq, Q—B 3 ch; 20 R—K B 3, etc., with an excellent game for White. Whether 9... B—K 2 secures Black a satisfactory defence is as yet not quite certain.

10 Q—Q 3

According to Marco in the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, this move is an invention of Franz Motzko, of Teschen. Marco thinks that the move is "of perfectly diabolical power." The reader must remember that it was by this move that Dr. Olland, of Stockholm, obtained his win against Spielmann. Tarrasch says in *Die Moderne Schachpartie* that this move is not good, and allows Black the initiative and the attack, but he fails to adduce satisfactory proofs in support of this assertion.

10 B—Q Kt 3

.....As played by Spielmann at Stockholm. Dr. Tarrasch considers 10., Castles, as stronger; whereupon, however, according to Schlechter (*Deutsche Schachzeitung*, October, 1912), White gets the advantage by 11 Q Kt—Q 2, P—K B 4; 12 P×P *en pass.*, Kt×P; 13 Kt—Kt 5 (? Q—Q 7; 14 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 15 Kt—K 5).

11 B—K 3 11 Kt—Q B 4

.....Or 11., B×B; then follows 12 Q×B and Kt—Q 4.

12 B×Kt 12 B×B
13 Q Kt—Q 2

In the Olland-Spielmann game P—Q R 4 occurred first. K Kt—Q 2 at once, however, seems stronger.

13 Castles

14 Q R—K sq

According to Marco, an ideal position for White. Especially is it fatal for Black, that in the White game no weak point happens to be discoverable. Even Spielmann is convinced that the Black position is untenable.

14 Kt—K 2

.....Spielmann played in this position R—K sq, which, according to Schlechter, is very good, but from another point of view is open to censure. Indeed we think it no longer possible to find a satisfactory move for Black.

15 Kt—Q 4 15 B—Kt 3

.....Black is trying to assail the Queen's wing, but White's attack on the King's side is much swifter.

16 K—R sq 16 P—Q B 4
17 B—B 2 17 P—Kt 3
18 Kt×B 18 P×Kt
19 P—K B 4 19 Q—K sq

.....19., Q—Q 2 would be followed by 20 Kt—K 4.

20 P—K Kt 4 20 R—R 2
21 Q—Kt 3

Threatens P—Kt 5.

21 K—R sq
22 Kt—B 3 22 Kt—B 3
23 Kt—Kt 5 23 B—Q sq
24 P—K R 4 24 B×Kt
25 B P×B

Much better than 25 R P×B. Here White surrenders his advantage by not observing the rule to capture with the Pawns near the centre.

25 Q R—K B 2
26 R—B 6 26 Kt—K 2
27 P—R 5!

The storming of the Pawns now decides the issue. Naturally 27 R×K P would not be good, for 27., R—B 6; 28 Q—Kt 2, R—B 7, etc., or 28 Q—Kt sq, R—R 6 ch; 29 K—Kt 2, R—B 6, etc.

27 P×P

.....No rescue is possible for Black.

28 Q—R 2! 28 P×P

.....Black might have held out longer by 28., R—Kt 2; 29 Q R—K B sq, R—Kt sq; 30 R—R 6, etc.

29 R—R 6 29 Resigns

Played in the Scottish Championship tournament at Dundee :—

GAME No. 4,070.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. HEATH.	Mr. GIBSON.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 3

4 P—Q B 3 4 Kt—K B 3
.....B—K Kt 5 is an excellent move here, then if 5 P—Q 4, B×Kt; 6 P×B, Q—R 5 ch; 7 K—K 2, B—Kt 3, and Black has a fine game.

5 P—Q 4
6 P×P
7 P—K 5
7 Kt—B 3 here; this advance weakens the centre Pawns.

8 B P×P
9 Kt—B 3
10 P×Kt
11 B—Q B 4
12 B—K Kt 5
13 Q—K 2
14 P—K R 3
15 P×B
7 P×P
8 Kt—K 5
9 Kt×Kt
10 Castles
11 Kt—B 3
12 Q—K sq
13 B—Kt 5
14 B×Kt
15 K—R sq

.....Instead of this defensive move Black might have tried B×P; 16 P×B, Kt×Q P; 17 Q—K 4, Q×P; 18 Q×Q, Kt×P ch; 19 K—B 2, Kt×Q.

16 Q—K 4
17 P×P
18 B—K 3
16 P—B 3
17 P×P
18 Q—R 4

.....It would have been better to take the Queen. This avoiding of the exchange leaves Black a lost game.

19 Q—Kt 4
20 B—Q 2
21 K—Q sq
22 B—Kt 3
19 Q—R 4
20 Q R—K sq ch
21 Q—R 5 ch
22 Q—R 3

23 K R—K Kt sq
24 K—B 2
25 Q R—K sq
26 P×Kt
27 P×P
23 Q—K 7 ch
24 Q—K 2
25 Kt—K 4
26 B×R

27 R×B was better, then if P×P; 28 B—R 6, R—B 2; 29 B×R, Q×B; 30 B—Kt 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 31 B×P dis. ch, wins.

27 Q×P
28 R×B
29 P—Q B 4
28 P—B 4

This move makes the win difficult. 29 P—Q R 4, P—Q R 3; 30 P—R 5 wins.

30 Q—Kt 5
31 R—Kt 4
32 P—B 4
29 R—K 7
30 Q—Q 5
31 Q—R 8

There is no win after this move. R—K 4 was the correct play.

32 R×B ch
33 K×R
34 B—B 2
35 K—B sq
36 K—Q 2
37 K—B sq
38 K—Q 2
39 B—Q 3
32 Q—Kt 7 ch
34 Q—Q 5 ch
35 Q—R 8 ch
36 Q—Q 5 ch
37 Q—R 8 ch
38 Q—Q 5 ch
39 Q—Kt 7 ch

Drawn by perpetual check.

The following game was contested in the recent tournament for the championship of Victoria :—

GAME No. 4,071.

Centre Counter Game.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN
—*Liverpool Courier*.

WHITE. BLACK.
H. E. GRANT. C. G. WATSON.
1 P—K 4 1 P—Q 4?

.....Not a good move, as Black, on re-taking the Pawn after the capture, has to lose time in retreating his Queen.

2 P×P
3 Kt—Q B 3
2 Q×P
3 Q—Q R 4

.....Better than retreating to Q sq, as it gives Black a chance of counter-attack if his opponent does not play with circumspection.

4 P—Q 4?

And White already makes a doubtful move. His best continuation was B—B 4, followed by P—Q 3, as Black's plan is to develop his Queen's side pieces and Castle on that side, with an attack on the Queen's Pawn if advanced two squares.

4 Kt—K B 3

5 B—Q 2?

A useless move, as the Queen is doing no harm at Q R 4, and should be left there undisturbed as long as possible. Better would have been B—Q 3, followed by Kt—K 2.

5 B—Kt 5?

.....He should have played Q—Kt 3 now, reserving the text-move for pinning the Knight in case White played Kt—K B 3.

6 B—K 2

6 B×B

7 Q×B

7 P—B 3

8 Kt—B 3

8 Q Kt—Q 2

9 Castles (KR) 9 P—K 3

10 Kt—K 4?

The Queen should still have been left undisturbed and a developing move made; K R—K sq. for instance.

10 Q—B 2

.....The Queen is now better posted than before.

11 P—B 4

11 Kt×Kt

12 Q×Kt

12 Kt—B 3

13 Q—K 2

13 Castles?

.....It was over-bold to castle on the Queen's side with the White Pawns so well prepared to advance to the attack on that side. He should have played B—K 2 and castled on the King's side.

14 P—Q Kt 4! 14 P—K R 3

15 P—Q R 4 15 P—K Kt 4

16 B—B 3

To guard the Queen's Pawn in case of Black dislodging the Knight by P—Kt 5.

16 Kt—R 4

17 P—Q 5

17 R—Kt sq

18 B—K 5!

18 B—Q 3

19 P×B P

19 P×P

.....Black was now almost forced to retake with the Pawn. If, instead, 19 Q×P, then 20 Kt—Q 4, Q—Q 2; 21 Kt—Kt 5, and White should win; for if B×B, then Q×B, threatening Kt×P mate, and also Q R—Q sq.

20 P—Kt 5

20 P—B 3

21 B×B

21 R×B

.....It might have been better to retake with the Queen, followed if 22 K R—Q sq, by 22 Kt—B 5. The text-move enables White to play P—B 5.

22 P—B 5

22 Kt—B 5

23 Q—Kt 2

23 R—Q 6

24 Q×P

P—Kt 6 would have been more forcible; but the text-move was also good, and should have won.

24 P—Kt 5

25 Kt—K 5

25 R—Q 4

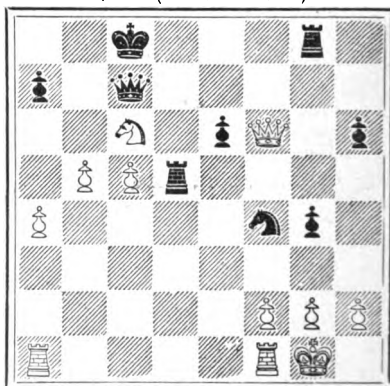
26 Kt×B P?

A hasty move by which White throws away a won game. K R—K sq instead, preventing Kt—K 7 ch and threatening both Q×Kt and Kt×P, would have left Black without resource.

Position after White's 26th move:—

Kt×B P?

BLACK (C. G. WATSON).



WHITE (H. E. GRANT).

26 Kt—K 7 ch!

27 K—R sq

27 Q×P ch

28 K×Q

28 R—R 4 ch

29 Q—R 4

29 R×Q mate

A pretty finish.

An instructive game played in the St. Petersburg tournament.—
Liverpool Courier.

GAME No. 4,072.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY AMOS BURN.

WHITE.
TARRASCH.

BLACK.
MARSHALL.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P—Q B 4 |

..... Marshall plays Tarrasch's own defence to the Queen's Pawn Opening. It is inferior to the old-fashioned defence of 3 Kt—K B 3.

- 4 P—K 3

Better is 4 P×Q P, followed by Kt—K B 3, P—K Kt 3, and B—Kt 2, known as Rubinstein's attack.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B×B P | 6 Q P×P |
| 8 Castles! | 7 P—Q R 3 |

P—Q R 4 is sometimes played here to prevent Black from attacking the Bishop by P—Q Kt 4; but the text-move is preferable.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 9 B—Q 3 | 8 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 10 P—Q R 4! | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 11 B—B 2 | 10 P—B 5 |

He should have exchanged Pawns and Rooks, and then retreated the Bishop to K 2, after which Black's Pawns on the Queen's side would have been weak, *e.g.*, 11 P×P, P×P; 12 R×R, B×R; 13 B—K 2.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 12 Kt—K 4 | 11 P—Kt 5 |
| 13 Q—K 2 | 12 B—K 2 |
| | 13 Q Kt—R 4 |

..... It is now evident that it would have been better for White on his 11th move to exchange Pawns, followed by the exchange of Rooks. Black has the advantage on the Queen's side, and his Queen's Rook comes into play sooner than White's.

- 14 Kt×Kt ch 14 P×Kt!

..... Opening the Knight's file for his Rooks, and also preventing White from posting his Knight at K 5.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 15 P—K 4 | 15 R—K Kt sq |
| 16 B—B 4 | 16 P—Kt 6 |
| 17 B—Kt sq | 17 R—Q B sq |

..... Black has now much the superior position.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 18 B—Q 2 | 18 Q—Kt 3 |
| 19 R—B sq | 19 B—Kt 5! |
| 20 B—B 3 | 20 K—B sq |
| 21 Q—Q 2 | 21 B×B |
| 22 Q—R 6 ch! | |

An ill-judged check, which only helps Black to develop his pieces.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 23 R×B | 22 K—K 2 |
| 24 Q—R 5 | 23 R—Kt 3 |
| 25 P—Kt 3 | 24 Q R—KKtsq |
| | 25 R—Kt 5! |

..... An ingenious move, the object being to induce White to play P—K R 3, and thus weaken his Pawn position on the King's side.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 26 P—R 3 | 26 R (Kt 5)—Kt 2 |
| 27 Q—R 4 | 27 P—K 4! |
| 28 P×P | 28 R×P ch |
| 29 K—B sq | 29 R (Kt 6)—Kt 3 |
| 30 Q×P ch | 30 Q×P |
| 31 Q×Q ch | 31 R×Q |
| 32 Kt—Q 2 | 32 B—B sq |
| 33 P—K 5 | 33 R—R 3 |
| 34 B—K 4 | 34 B×P ch |
| 35 K—K 2 | 35 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 36 K—K 3 | 36 R—R 6 ch |
| 37 Kt—B 3 | 37 B×Kt |
| 38 B×B | 38 Kt—B 3! |
| 39 R—R sq | |

Of course not 39 R×P, because of 39 R×B ch; 40 K×R, Kt×P ch, winning a piece.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 40 B×R | 39 R×R |
| 41 B—Q 5 | 40 Kt×P |
| | 41 R—Kt 5 |

42 P—B 4
43 B—K 4

42 K—Q 3

63 K—R 4

63 Kt—Q 5

64 R—B 7

64 R—Q sq !

If 43 B×Q B P, then 43 Kt×B ; 44 R×Kt, R—Kt 7 ; winning the Knight's Pawn.

.....Threatening mate.

44 R×P

43 Kt—Q 6

65 K—R 5

65 R—K R sq

45 K—Q 4

44 R—Kt 6 ch

66 R—K 7 ch

66 K—Q 4

46 R—B 6 ch

45 Kt×B P

67 R—Q 7 ch

67 K—B 6 !

47 R×P

46 K—K 2

.....Again threatening mate.

48 K—B 4

47 Kt—Kt 3 ch

68 R—Q R 7

68 P—R 5

49 R—R 7 ch

48 R—Kt 5

69 R—R 6 ch

69 K—Q 4

70 R—K B 6

70 P—R 6

71 R—B sq

71 P—R 7

72 R—K R sq

72 K—K 5

73 Resigns

The Bishop could not be saved, and White therefore tries to obtain as many Pawns for it as possible.

A finely-played game by Marshall.

50 K×P

49 K—Q 3

Position after White's 54th move :—

51 R×P

50 R×B

R—B 4

52 K—B 2

51 Kt—B 4 ch

53 K—Q sq

52 R—K 7 ch

54 R—B 4

53 R—K 2 !

BLACK (MARSHALL).

(See Diagram.)

54 R—R 2 !

.....Winning one of the Pawns. Black's victory is now assured, and White might as well have resigned.

55 P—R 5

55 R×P

56 P—Kt 4

56 Kt—K 3

57 R—R 4

57 R—Q 4 ch

58 K—B 2

58 P—R 4

59 K—Kt 3

59 Kt—B 2

60 R—K B 4

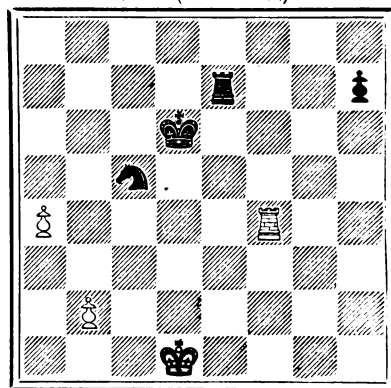
60 K—K 4

61 R—B 7

61 Kt—Kt 4

62 R—B 8

62 K—K 5



WHITE (TARRASCH).

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

The Mannheim Congress of the German Chess Association was probably interrupted by the declaration of war. We have seen no account of the proceedings after the tenth round, when the scores were reported as follows :—Alechin, 8½ ; Spielmann, 7½ ; Vidmar, 6½ (with one adjourned game) ; Breyer, Janowski, and Reti, 6½ ; Marshall, 6 ; Tarrasch, 5 ; Bogoljuboff, Duras, and Tartakover, 4½ ; John, 4 ; Fahni and Carls, 3½ ; Kruger, 3 ; Post, 3 ; Flamberg, 2½ ; Mises, 2.

The tocsin of war is deafening all ears and dulling interest in our recognised war game. The Chess Megiddo has ever been a delightful seat of friendly antagonism, but to-day Armageddon is horrible to contemplate. The most exciting chess news, the most astonishing feats of champions and the most interesting of chess discoveries pale before the world-reaching alarming current incidents. We must all beseech that international strife will not shackle or embarrass seriously the continuity of chess fraternal feelings engendered by a brotherhood enjoyed during a long span of years. May this discord cease before its stages reach a degree of permanency, and that our cosmopolitan pastime may smoothly pursue its course of honoured progress.

Amen!

Hampstead and Highgate Express announce their 13th problem tournament for original and unpublished three-movers. Three entries allowed from each composer; joint compositions allowed, but such will be considered an entry from each of the composers concerned. Entries on diagrams, with full solutions, to be received by January 1st, 1915. Address: Chess Editor, *Express* Office, Hampstead, London, N.W. No mottoes required. The prizes will be as follows: 1st, £1; 2nd, 15s.; 3rd, 10s.; 4th, 7s. 6d. A special prize of 7s. 6d. will be awarded to the best problem illustrating "unpinning," such problem will also compete in the general competition. One or two additional prizes of chess books or magazines will be given should the judges so recommend. Messrs. Max J. Meyer and Godfrey Heathcote will act as judges. A solution competition will be started with the publication of the first published entry, with the object of testing the accuracy of the problems.

On August 15th the usual solving over the board took place at the B.C.F. Congress at Chester. There were four problems, two two-movers by P. H. Williams and E. J. Winter-Wood, and two three-movers by A. Waterhouse and A. Sheldon submitted. Both three-movers were unsound. The first prize was won by J. Keeble (51 points), and the second by J. W. Dixon (49 points). Both have been successful in the previous competitions of the Federation. The two-movers are as follows:—

By P. H. Williams.—White: K at Q 8; Q at Q R 3; Bs at K R 7 and K B 6; Kts at Q 4 and Q B 4; P at K B 3. Black: K at Q 4; Q at K Kt 8; R at Q B 7; B at K Kt sq; Ps at Q B 3 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

By E. J. Winter-Wood.—White: K at Q R 8; Q at K B 8; R at K R 2; Bs at K Kt sq and K 4; Kts at K Kt 4 and Q 5; Ps at Q 3, Q B 2 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q 5; Q at Q Kt 6; B at K R sq; Kts at K 6 and Q 8; Ps at Q Kt 2 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

The chess column in the *Western Daily Mercury*, so excellently conducted by Messrs. Mears and Blanshard, has suffered a loss by the retirement of the latter gentleman from English chess. In the issue of the *Western Daily Mercury* of 24th July last, there is a full appreciation of the work in the cause of chess for which Mr. C. T. Blanshard,

M.A., is responsible. We learn that he is going to live abroad, but doubtless he will not sever his attachment from the game. Mr. Blanshard was born in Leeds in 1852, and is responsible for two or three published works on the game. He is a capable linguist, and everyone must recognise what a valuable "asset" he has been in the conduct of a department dealing with such a catholic subject as chess. His interest in problems is keen, though he has never greatly distinguished himself as a composer. The *Western Daily Mercury* reproduces his first effort in construction, composed after six months' acquaintance with problems. It appeared originally in the *Field*, and is distinctly above the average for a first attempt. We quote it here.

By C. T. Blanshard, M.A.—White: K at Q Kt 3; Q at K R 2; R at Q Kt 6; Bs at K Kt 8 and K B 2; Kts at K 2 and Q 5. Black: K at Q B 4; B at Q 5; Kts at K sq and 3; Ps at Q 2 and 3. Mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

By A. Ellermann (p. 315).—1 K—B 3, &c.

By B. G. Laws (P. 315).—1 K—B 3, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 316).—1 R—B 3, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 316).—1 Q—K 4, &c.

By G. C. Alvey (p. 316).—1 B—Q 2, &c.

By Percy Healey (p. 317).—1 R—Q 3, &c.

By T. R. Dawson.—1st proposition: 1 Castles K R, &c. 2nd proposition (Black P at K Kt 2 instead of at K R 2): 1 R—R 8, &c. The subtlety of this arrangement is that while the Black Pawn stands at K R 2, Castling is the only effective method of mating in two, but when this Pawn is transferred to K Kt 2, by analysis it can be proved that White cannot Castle! This means that it can be demonstrated that the Rook (or perhaps the King) must have made a move to arrive at the position. It will be seen that the Black Pawns show six captures, and there are ten men left—that accounts for White's full contingent of 16 pieces. White has by Pawn captures annexed nine Black men, in fact all the men missing from the diagram. Black's K Kt P could obviously not have been captured *qua* Pawn, and consequently must have been promoted at K Kt 8 (g1) to a piece which moved to be conveniently taken by a White P (say at f6). Now this does not interfere with White's possible right to Castle. If, however, one takes the second proposition, viz., the Black P on R's file now standing at K Kt 2, it will be seen that the absent K R P must have received its promotion at K R 8 (h1), which clearly means that the White Rook must have vacated that square to allow this. The key in this case is therefore 1 R—R 8.

✓ No. 2,787 (by A. M. Sparke).—1 Q—R sq, &c.

✓ No. 2,788 (by T. R. Dawson).—1 Kt—K 6, &c.

✓ No. 2,789 (by J. C. J. Wainwright).—1 Q—K B 7, &c.

✓ No. 2,790 (by C. Hill).—1 R—K 4, &c.

✓ No. 2,791 (by Dr. G. Dobbs).—1 Q—B 8, K—Kt 2, Q 4 or P—B 6; 2 Q—Q R 8 ch, &c. If 1... K×Kt (Q 7); 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1... K×Kt (Kt 5); 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,792 (by W. Greenwood).—1 Kt—Q B 5, Kt—Q B 5, Q 4, Kt 5 or Q 8; 2 Kts×Kt acc., &c. If 1... Kt—Kt 7 or B 8; 2 K×Kt, &c. If 1... Kt—B 4 or B 7; 2 B×Kt, &c.

✓ No. 2,793 (by T. W. Geary).—1 Kt—R 3, R×Kt; 2 R×R ch, &c. If 1... Kt—B 2 or Kt—Q 2; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1... P—B 4; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q—R 7 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,794 (by J. C. J. Wainwright).—1 R—B 8 dis ch, R—B 2; 2 R—B 8 ch, Kt—B 5; 3 P—Q 8 (becomes Q), Q moves; 3 Queens check accordingly, &c. Mr. Wainwright calls this a record so far as that the Black Queen is forced to mate from ten different squares.

B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL.

Mr. J. A. Woollard, who kindly received all the entries for this competition, and forwarded us from time to time copies of the problems, has sent us the following list of the competitors. We thank him most heartily for the work he has so usefully carried out. It will be remembered the Problem Editor was one of the judges, and consequently it was considered desirable that he should not have a sight of the original MSS. We have also to tender our best thanks to Dr. Planck for officiating as a judge. We felt that in securing his services the problem world would be assured of a conscientious decision. We must further acknowledge with appreciation to the band of solvers whose analyses reduced considerably the work of adjudication. Lastly, we must congratulate the successful contributors and solvers.

There were 64 positions entered in the tourney, and had they all been sound, each 3-er could occupy a square of the Chess-board, which would have been most interesting.

To Mrs. Frankenstein, who enabled us to carry out these "In Memoriam" competitions, all concerned are indebted, whilst being grieved at the event which has caused their institution.

(1) "Mazereon, No. 1," (2) "Mezereon No. 2," G. Browne, Belfast; (3) "Dubbel Echo," Dr. Palkoska, Prague; (4) "A Stray Thought," A. W. Daniel, Bridgend; (5) "Fighting Parson," (6) "Black King," G. W. Laws, Newcastle; (7) "In Memoriam," Dr. Palkoska; (8) "Abece," T. R. Dawson, Leeds; (9) "Brave Swords All," E. Westbury, Birmingham; (10) "Catch as Catch Can," R. G. Thomson, Aberdeen; (11) "Ambition," A. Korchmaras, Budapest; (12) "Momo," T. R. Dawson, Leeds; (13) "Pippa," A. W. Daniel, London; (14) "The First Step," (15) "The Queen's Game," B. G. A. Menzel, Moscow; (16) "Kinderspiel," F. Janet, New York; (17) "Cœlitus datum," W. Finlayson, Edinburgh; (18) "Sch," Schor Laszlo Arad, Hungary; (19) "Why Not?" Arthur Moseley, Brisbane; (20) "Boadicea," T. W. Geary, Bournemouth; (21) "Solver's Delight," A. J. Fink, San Francisco; (22) "Pax," Leon Löwenton, Braila, Roumania; (23) "Yentonces?" W. Geary, London; (24) "Addio a Napoli," N. C. Malachoff, Russia; (25) "Estella," F. E. Purchas, Brighton; (26) "Eundo," Rev. W. E. Bolland, Harleston; (27) "Alcove," P. Fenton, Walthamstow; (28) "Oxford," (29) "Cambridge," W. J. Wood, London; (30) "Queen of Hearts," H. A. Adamson, Falmouth; (31) "Boadicea No. 2," F. C. Betts, Bexhill; (32) "I slumber," P. G. L. F., Staines; (33) "Ourasowo," (34) "Oskol," M. N. Komolr, Russia; (35) "New Zealander," (36) "New Zealander No. 2," F. C. Leggett, Auckland, N.Z.; (37) "Veni, vidi, vici (a)," (38) "Veni, vidi, vici," (b), Pataki Gryözö, Budapest; (39) "Salamander," (40) "Tanchnitz," Rev. A. H. L. Hastling, Derby; (41) "Boadicea No. 3," F. C. Betts, Bexhill; (42) *Sublimi feriam*, &c., (a) (43) *Sublimi feriam*, &c., (b), Prof. Auguste Meschick, Rio de Janeiro; (44) "Dies," (45) "Nox," Rev. J. Jespersen, Denmark; (46) "Per aspera ad astra," H. Vetter, Dresden; (47) "The tender grace," &c., C. A. L. Bull, Durban; (48) "Balkan," L. Cimburek, Bohemia; (49) "Tyrfring," J. Möller, Copenhagen; (50) "Werelaff," Hy. Tate, East Melbourne, Australia; (51) "God save the Queen," (52) "Ein Mahrehen," &c., (53) "A matter of question," all apparently by same author, who failed to send name, &c.; (54) "Ars," L. B. Salkind, Moscow; (55) "Essere o non essere," (56) "Alba," G. Pacchiarina, Mantova; (57) "Boheme," S. Steiner, Vienna; (58) "Adele," Leonard E. Owen, Russia; (59) "Pehilengro," G. Heathcote, Arnside; (60) "Oh, I say," (61) "There now," &c., Rev. R. J. Wright, Worthing; (62) "Harmony," Jas. Bland, Bradford; (63) "Larboard Watch," (64) "The Taskmaster," Rev. G. Dobbs, D.D., U.S.A.

B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

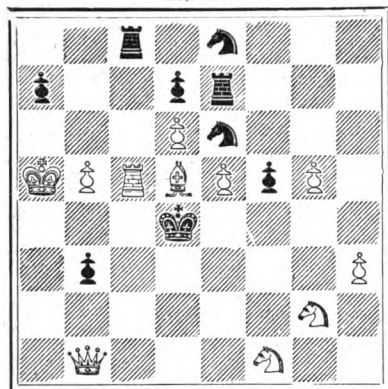
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Arnside.

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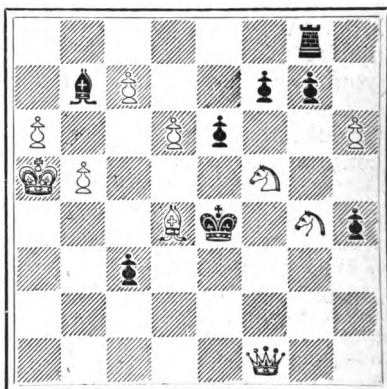
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,796.

Second and Third Prizes (*ex æquo*).By C. A. L. BULL,
Durban.

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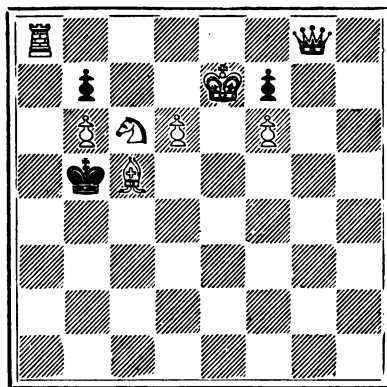
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,797.

Second and Third Prizes (*ex æquo*).By H. A. ADAMSON,
Falmouth.

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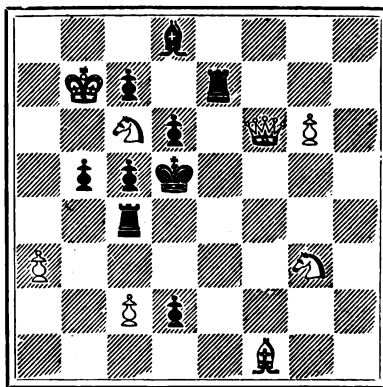
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,798.

Fourth Prize.
By J. MÖLLER,
Copenhagen.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

B.C.M. SIXTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

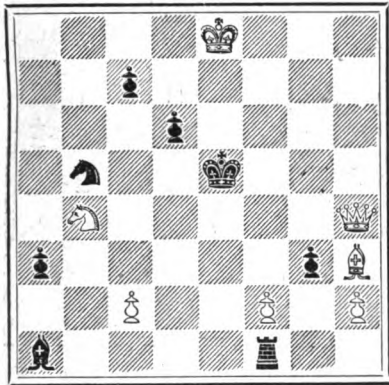
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No. 2,800.

Fifth Prize.

By H. VETTER,
Dresden.

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WHITE.

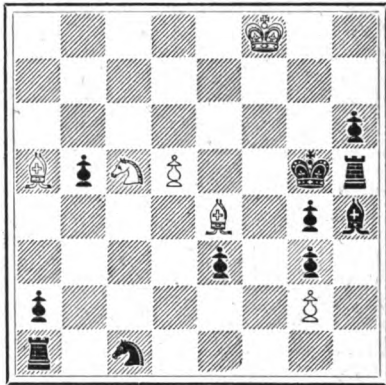
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,801.

Sixth Prize.

By LADISLAV CIMBUREK,
Bohemia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

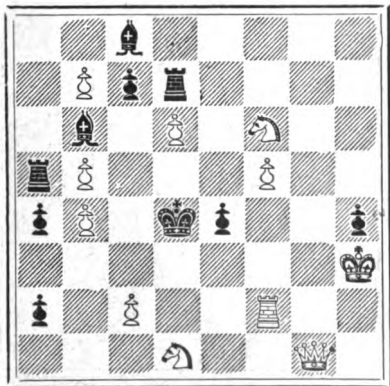
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,802.

First Honourable Mention.

By ERIC WESTBURY,
Birmingham.

BLACK.



WHITE.

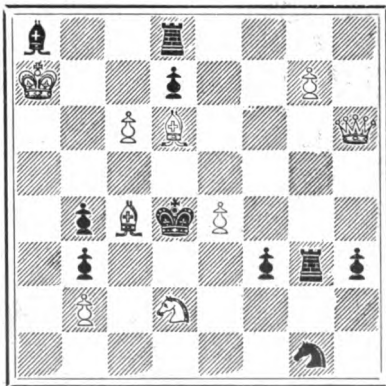
White mates in three moves.

No. 2,803.

Second Honourable Mention.

By ADOLPH J. FINK,
San Francisco.

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WHITE.

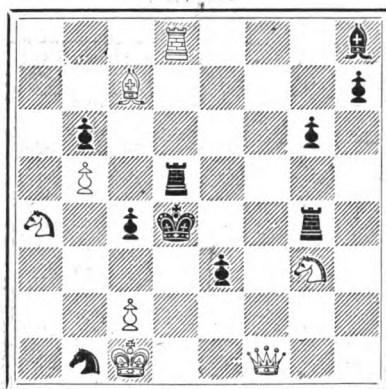
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,804.

By J. C. EVANS,
Esher.

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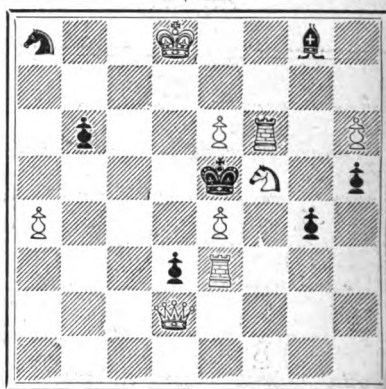
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,805.

By C. HILL,
London.

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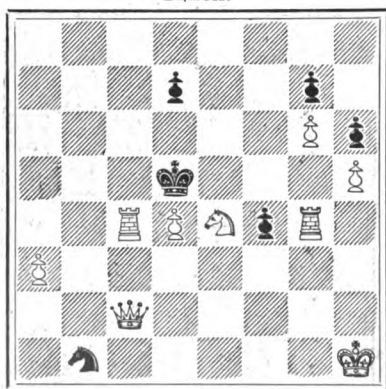
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,806.

By B. PALMER,
Wimbledon.

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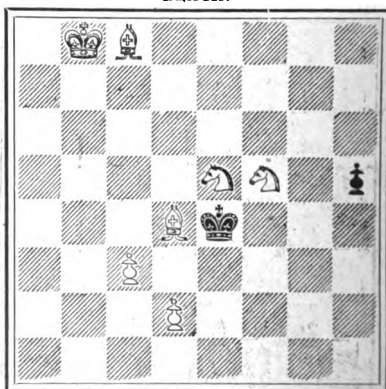
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,807.

By E. V. TANNER,
London.

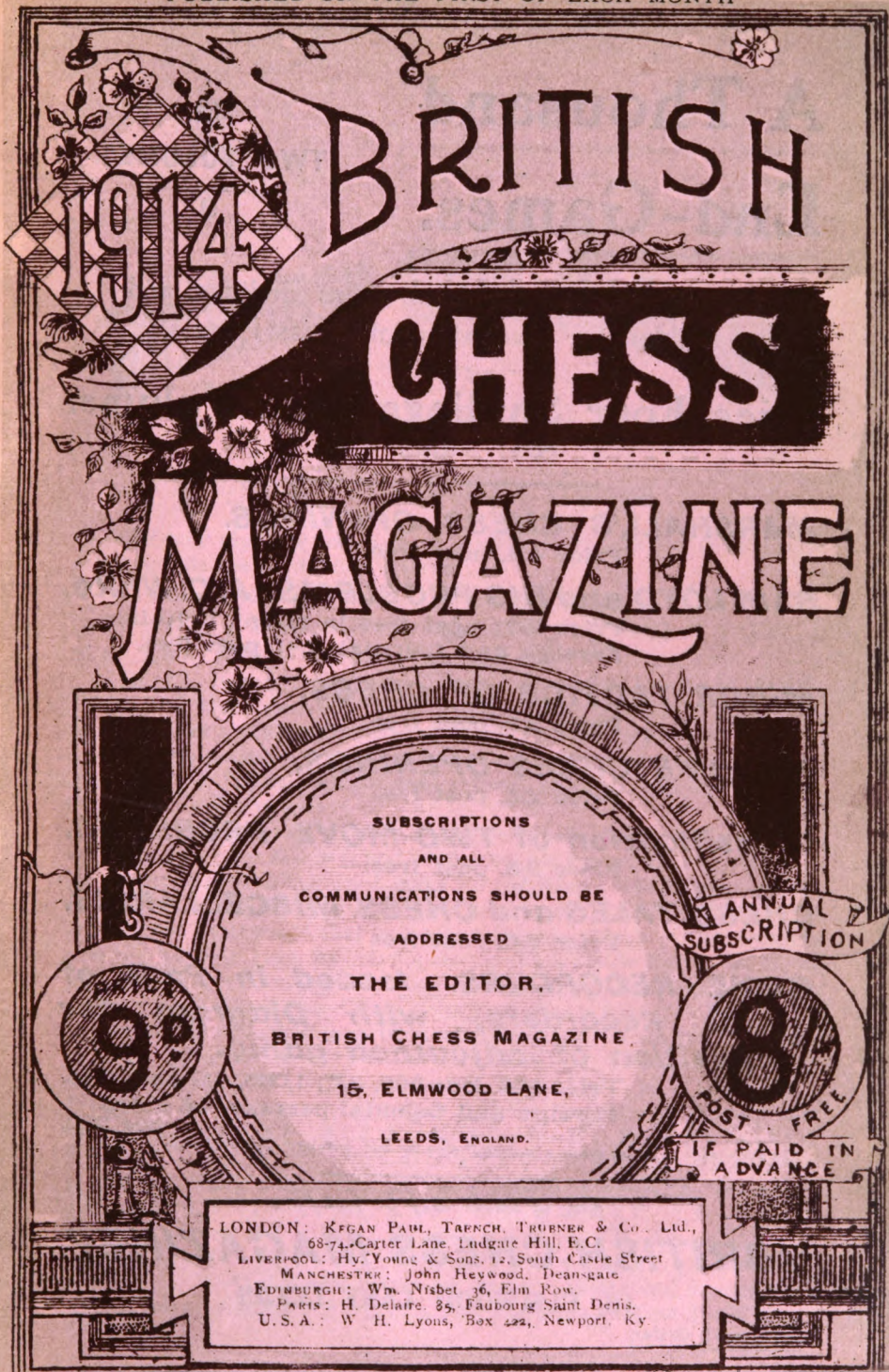
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WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

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SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solutions of Positions 172 and 173, which were published in the September number.

Position 172, from actual play. ♔ at Q 2, ♚ at Q R 3, Q Kt 3, Q B 4, K Kt 2, K R 2, ♔ at Q 5, ♚ at Q R 3, Q Kt 2, K Kt 2, and K R 2. White to play and win.

In this Pawn ending, which was contributed by Mr. G. Smith, White has the advantage of a Pawn, which is usually sufficient; but he is very awkwardly situated. He appears to have no move to improve his position, while Black is always threatening a raid on the King's side. The following considerations, however, will lead the way to a winning line of play.

If the Black King stays on the Queen's side, he must allow White eventually to play K—B 3, and to play on his Pawns with an easy win. So sooner or later Black must make for the King's side Pawns. When he does so, White must advance his Queen's side Pawns, and the game will be won by the side that first gets a Queen. Black will accordingly attempt to gain time by advancing his King's side Pawns as far as possible, before moving his King and allowing White to start his advance. This being so, White's simplest plan is to play 1 P—K Kt 4 to prevent the Black Pawns from advancing far. Thus the play may be, 1 P—Kt 4, K—K 5; 2 P—R 3, P—K Kt 4; 3 P—Q R 4! (White cannot play P—Kt 4 or P—B 5 on account of 3... K—Q 5 and 4... P—Q R 4, but this move (P—Q R 4) helps the general advance just as well) K—B 5; 4 P—Kt 4, K—Kt 6; 5 P—B 5, K×P; 6 P—Kt 5, P×P; 7 P×P, K×P; 8 P—B 6, P×P; 9 P×P, and wins easily. If instead Black plays 2... K—B 5; then 3 P—Kt 4, K—Kt 6; 4 P—Q Kt 5, P×P; 5 P×P, K×P; 6 P—R 4, K×P; 7 P—R 5, &c. Or if, 3... P—Q R 4; then 4 K—B 3, K—B 5; 5 P—Kt 4, P×P ch; 6 K×P, K—Kt 6; 7 P—B 5, K×P; 8 P—R 5, K×P; 9 P—R 6, &c. Nor is 1... P—Q R 4 any better for Black. White can answer with (among other things) 2 P—Q R 4, and there may follow P—K Kt 4;

K 1

3 K—B 2, K—K 5; 4 P—Kt 4, P×P; 5 K—Kt 3, K—B 5; 6 P—B 5, K×P; 7 P—R 5, &c. There is no way of escape for Black.

Position 173, by W. and M. Platoff. ♔ at Q R 4, ♚ at Q B 2, ♙ at Q B 6, K B 4, ♖ at K Kt 3, ♜ at K B 8, ♗ at Q R 2, White to play and win.

1 P—B 7, R×P ch; 2 Kt—Q 4! R×Kt ch (or A); 3 K—Kt 3, R—Q 3 ch; 4 K—B 2, and wins. (A) 2... R—B 1; 3 Kt—B 6! P—R 3; 4 Kt—Q 8, R—B 5 ch; 5 K—Kt 3! R—B 6 ch; 6 K—B 2, R—B 7 ch; K—Q 3, R—B 6 ch; 8 K—Q 4, R—B 5 ch; 9 K—Q 5, R—B 4 ch; 10 K—Q 6, R—B 3 ch; 11 K—Q 7, and wins. Or 3... R—K R 1; 4 Kt—Q 8, R—R 5 ch; 5 K—Kt 3! and wins.

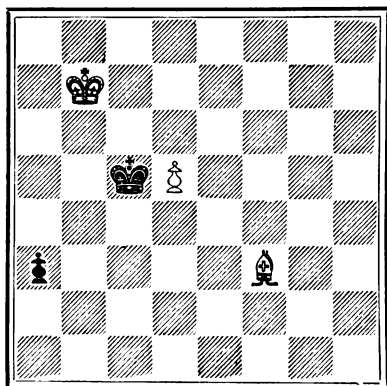
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 172.	No. 173.	Total.
Mr. A. L. Nestor (Trinida)	26	—	—	26
Mrs. Moseley (Oxford)	22	—	—	22
Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth) ..	20	—	—	20
Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery) ..	14	0	4	18
Mr. J. Duham (Paris)	18	—	—	18
Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake)	5	4	4	13
Rev. A. Baker (Jersey)	Cancelled	4	5	9
Mr. G. E. Smith (London)	—	4	4	8
Mr. L. Illingworth (Brentwood)	—	4	4	8
Mr. R. Garby (Redruth)	—	—	4	4
Mr. C. B. Dyar (Berlin)	4	—	—	4

Mr. Nestor is the prize-winner of the month. His score of 19 as shown in the last number has been augmented by the scores of 3 and 4 for solutions of Nos. 169 and 170.

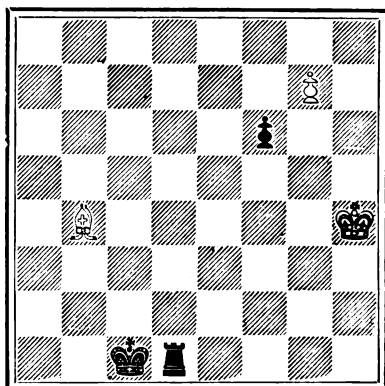
Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than October 19th, 1914. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 174.



White to play. What result?

Position 175.



White to play. What result?

OBITUARY.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of the Rev. W. C. Palmer, the well known Lancashire player, who passed away on September 1st at the Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain, Trinidad, after an attack of typhoid fever.

The death of Mr. Palmer at the early age of 41—he was born on July 1st, 1873—will come as a great shock to his many friends in both Lancashire and Yorkshire. Shortly after his marriage some five years ago, Mr. Palmer was appointed by the Bishop of Trinidad (Rev. J. F. Welch), Rector of Couva, Trinidad, and he had endeared himself to all by his splendid work in a large and difficult parish.

His first knowledge of chess was acquired at school, at Wallasey, Cheshire. He learnt the moves of the game in order to compete in the school tournament, but what measure of success attended his efforts we cannot say.

In 1884 he was entered as a student at the Manchester Grammar School, and in 1889 he joined the School Chess Club. In 1891 he became a member of the Manchester Chess Club, and won first prize in the fourth class with a record of 11 wins and 2 draws. In 1892 he won first prize in the third class with 11 wins and 1 draw. In 1893, he won first prize in the second class with 11 wins, 1 draw, and 1 loss. In 1894 he won the club championship with 7 wins, 1 loss, and 1 draw. From 1894 to his departure from England for Trinidad, Mr. Palmer took a very high position in the Lancashire County matches, and also rendered excellent service on the executive committee of the Lancashire County Association, of which he was treasurer for several years. He also won the county championship competition on several occasions.

In 1906 Mr. Palmer was elected president of the Northern Counties Chess Union, and in 1908 he competed at Blackpool in the Northern championship competition, which was won by Mr. V. L. Wahlbruch.

Prior to his departure for Trinidad Mr. Palmer was the recipient of two presentations, one from the members of the Manchester Club—a canteen of cutlery; the other—a case of cutlery—from the Lancashire Chess Association.

Mr. Palmer competed for the British championship several times, the last occasion being at Glasgow in 1906, when he was at home on furlough. He finished third (Atkins and Yates tied for first with 8½ each), with a score of 7½ points, losing to Yates and J. H. Blake, and drawing against Atkins. He played in the Cable Match of 1908 against America, losing to E. Libaire.

In sending us the sad news our esteemed friend the Bishop of Trinidad says, "the death of Mr. Palmer is a great loss to me both as Bishop and friend." These sentiments will be echoed by many northern chess players. We particularly recall the happy days Mr. and Mrs. Palmer spent with us as guests on the occasion of a short match he played in Bradford against Mr. Yates after the Glasgow Congress.

It is with deep regret that we record the death, in his 77th year, of Mr. Geo. S. Carr, M.A., who contributed through the medium of

our pages in 1906 a series of theoretical articles on the 4. ., *P—K B 4* defence to the Ruy Lopez, which were greatly appreciated by serious chess students throughout the world.

Mr. Carr, who died at Bracknell, Berkshire, on August 29th, was a Devonshire man ; he was born at Teignmouth in 1837. Intended for a professional career in mining engineering, he was compelled by a severe attack of " atony of the retina " to suspend hard study for six years, during which period he revived a previously acquired interest in chess, but he was always more of the theorist than player. He came of a stock well acquainted with chess—his uncle, Dr. Jabez Carr, of Leamington, founded the Birmingham Chess Club, in co-operation with the late Alderman Avery, and both were opponents of Paul Morphy in the famous blindfold exhibition given by the celebrated American chess matador in Birmingham in 1858.

In 1865 Mr. Carr co-operated in the foundation of a chess club at Wednesbury, Staffordshire, and about this period he erected three semaphores on Barr Beacon, near Birmingham, and with the aid of a telescope played three games with an opponent five miles distant.

Although handicapped by weakness left in the eyes, Mr. Carr graduated with mathematical honours from Caius College, Cambridge. Subsequently he took up the profession of mathematical tutor. His *magnum opus* was " A Synopsis of Pure Mathematics," the production of which extended over some ten years.

About the time of the Franco-German war, 1870, Mr. Carr settled in London and joined the St. George's Chess Club. About 1884 he became prominent in London chess circles, and finished fourth in a field of 14 competitors who took part in the contest for the Surrey County Cup. In 1885 he joined the City of London Chess Club. From 1892-7 he maintained an active connection with several of the Metropolitan suburban clubs. In 1894 he won first prize in a handicap at the Nightingale Lane Club, scoring 16½ points out of 17. During 1896-7 he was hon. secretary of the North Kensington Club, for which he played at first or second board in the London League matches.

During the later years of his life Mr. Carr's mental activities found scope in literary efforts. We recall with pleasure one volume of exceptional interest, " Social Evolution, and the Evolution of Socialism " (London : W. Stewart & Co., 41, Farringdon Street.)

The toll of war has to be met, but when that toll is paid near home its effect is acute. Doubtless many ardent chess enthusiasts of various nationalities have sacrificed their all at the call to arms ; they are embued with the spirit of compatriotism, and whatever the cause which enforces them in some cases and prompts them in others, there is the outstanding feature that with the Englishman he cherishes his birthright's integrity as much or more than any nation in the world. Our defenders are voluntary, and we regret to record the death of a capable chess problemist, Lieut.-Col. Ansell, who elected to engage his future for the benefit of the Empire. Colonel Ansell, when we knew him some twenty years back, then a Lieutenant in the Inniskilling

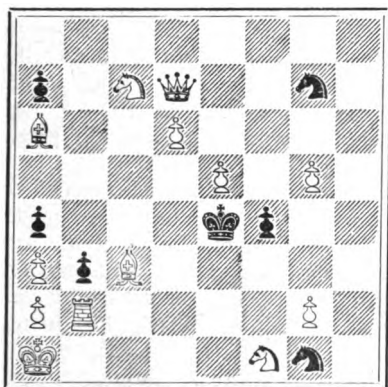
Dragoons, was most unassuming, but always bright and cheery—one would almost think he was fitted or suited for naval service. His family have now another honoured name in their pedigree—Lieut.-Col. G. K. Ansell's father was an officer, and our hero entered the Regular Army through the ranks of the Militia.

The following excellent tribute is from *The Morning Post* :—

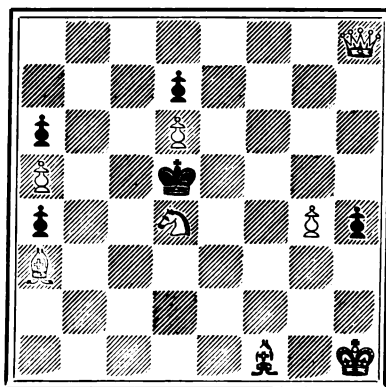
"The Roll of Honour includes among the names of those killed in action that of Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Ansell, commanding the 5th Dragoon Guards. This distinguished officer, whose valuable services in South Africa led to his rapid promotion, was an enthusiastic and skilful problem composer. A correspondent, who knew him well when he joined the Army, writes : 'When he spent an evening with me we discussed two themes—problem construction and Army prospects—and these were, no doubt, his main interests at the time, though he took up polo and other military sports, and played at Hurlingham in the Inter-Regimental Cup Competition. Afterwards his absorption in his profession caused neglect of chess.' The writer proceeds : 'If the opportunity occurs he may prove himself quite as capable a commander of real forces as he proved himself to be in the mimic battles of the chess-board,' a forecast amply fulfilled. The cutting off of Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell's brilliant career will be much regretted by chess players."

It would be hard if, even in the eyes of our military and naval antagonists, we should refrain from passing comments of appreciative nature to an English soldier. We ought not to do this according to a missive we have received from an alien correspondent. We are, however, bold enough to present our readers with specimens of Lieut.-Col. Ansell's work.

By the late Lieut.-Col. G. K. ANSELL.



Mate in two.



Mate in three.

White : K at Q 4 ; Q at Q Kt 7 ; Rs at K R 6 and Q 2 ; Bs at K R 2 and 3 ; Kts at K Kt 8 and Q R 3 ; P at Q B 3. Black : K at Q 3 ; Q at K Kt 3 ; B at Q R 7 ; Kt at Q Kt 8 ; Ps at K B 5, Q 2, Q B 5, Q Kt 3 and 4. White compels Black to mate in two moves.

K 2

THE WAR: It is distant from our perceptions that as chroniclers of the chess-world doings we should express personal feelings outside the scope of our self-ordained sphere. It will surprise our readers, as it astonished us, that our temperate allusion to the war last month has lost us a subscriber. The latter has written: "It is a libel on chess players of *all* nationalities" and a disgrace to a magazine which calls itself 'British.' Shall we add the gentleman in question has a surname distinctly German? Be that as it may, we bow to defeat in understanding our correspondent's complaint. Surely cosmopolitan as chess is, the conductors of a British Magazine must have national feelings, if not instincts, and it were mockery to feign an *insouciant* attitude. Apart from this present expression, we must sturdily resent such an insinuation. The utmost we have to say to our Teutonic grumbler is that we are proud to reiterate what we wrote from a *pro patria* point of view. Can either enemy or friend quarrel with this?

Cornwall County Chess Association.—The annual meeting took place at Redruth on September 18th. Mr. F. D. Bain presided, and the hon. secretary (Mr. J. M. Bear) presented a very favourable report.

The financial surplus now stands at £19 12s. 9d., although the membership had declined during the year from 137 to 132—24 new members has joined and 29 ceased to be affiliated.

The County Shield was won by the Camborne Club. The Emigrant Cup was again won by Mr. H. A. Adamson, making his third continuous success. In the county match against Devonshire, Cornwall lost by 4 games, the scores being 10½ to 6½. Mr. F. D. Bain was elected president and Mr. Treloar hon. secretary.

The Mannheim Congress.—Mr. Gunderson, of Melbourne, who was competing in the Haupt Tourney sends to the *Field* an interesting account of the abrupt termination of the meeting. It appears that when the players assembled on Saturday, August 1st, for the eleventh round, it was announced that the congress would stop and the prizes be distributed on the Monday.

"There is much speculation as to what afterwards happened to those of the competitors who are not German or Austrian subjects. It has been reported that the Russians—Alechin, Bogoljuboff, and Janowski—were arrested, but of this there is as yet no confirmation. The only definite information to hand at present is regarding Mr. Gundersen and Marshall, the American champion. Marshall appeared in London, worn and weary, about five days after leaving Mannheim, and took ship straightway for the United States. Gundersen left Mannheim for Christiania on Monday, August 3rd. The ordinary duration of the journey is only thirty-six hours, but owing to numerous stoppages at both large and small stations to allow military trains to pass, he was six days on the way, during which time he only obtained not ten hours' sleep and two meals, and was in frequent danger of arrest."

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION TOURNAMENT AT CHESTER.

WE append full tabulated records of some of the chief competitions. Last month we were only able to publish the details of the competition for the British championship, in which the prizes were won as follows:—First, £20, second, £15, J. H. Blackburne and F. D. Yates, *ex æquo*; third, £10, I. Gunsberg; fourth, £8, A. Louis; fifth, £6, and sixth, £4, R. H. V. Scott and Dr. J. Schumer, *ex æquo*.

British Ladies'.—Mrs. Houlding, first, £8; second, Mrs. Stevenson, £6; third, Mrs. Roe, £4; fourth and fifth, £3 and £2, Mrs. Holloway and Miss Crum, *ex æquo*; sixth, Mrs. Banting, £1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
1 Mrs. Houlding	—	I	0	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	10
2 Mrs. Stevenson	0	—	I	0	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	I	I	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Mrs. Roe	I	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	8
4 Mrs. Holloway	0	I	I	—	0	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	I	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 Miss Crum	0	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 Mrs. Banting	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	I	I	0	I	I	6
7 Mrs. Joughin	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	0	—	I	0	I	I	I	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Miss Watson	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	—	I	I	I	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 Miss Hooke	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	0	—	I	I	I	4
10 Mrs. Kershaw	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	0	0	—	I	I	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 Mrs. Wheeler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	I	1
12 Mrs. McDouall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Major Open Tournament.—First prize, £12, G. Shories; second prize, £10, G. Barron; third prize, £8, W. H. Watts; fourth prize, £6, and fifth prize, £4, divided between R. G. Dixon-Addey and J. Macalister; sixth prize, £3, E. D. Palmer.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
1 G. Shories	—	I	I	I	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	I	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 G. Barron	0	—	0	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	9
3 W. H. Watts	0	I	—	I	I	I	I	0	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 R. G. Dixon-Addey ..	0	0	0	—	0	0	I	I	I	I	I	I	6
5 J. Macalister	0	0	0	0	I	—	0	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	6
6 E. D. Palmer	0	0	0	0	I	I	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	I	I	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 H. Bogdanor	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	4
8 A. J. Spencer	0	0	I	0	0	I	0	—	I	0	0	I	4
9 F. Brown	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 B. Goulding-Brown ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 J. J. O'Hanlon	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	I	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
12 S. W. Billings	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. Shories hails from Bradford, Mr. Barron from Hull, Mr. W. H. Watts, London, and Mr. Dixon-Addey from Ireland.

First-class Amateur Tournament.—First, A. Waterhouse, £6; second, £5, and third, £3, G. W. Moses and R. H. S. Stevenson, *ex æquo*.

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
1 A. Waterhouse	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 R. H. S. Stevenson ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	7
3 G. W. Moses	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	7
4 J. D. Chambers	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	I	I	I	I	0	I	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 G. M. Norman	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	0	I	I	I	I	I	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 F. U. Beamish	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	I	—	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	5
7 Rev. C. F. Bolland ..	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	I	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	I	5
8 Major Rawlins	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	I	I	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 S. G. Howell-Smith ..	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 R. F. L. Burton	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 A. H. Owen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	I	—	2

Second-class Amateur.—First prize, £5, J. W. Broadbent; second prize, £3, O. Stuchbery; third prize, £2, H. G. Bockett-Pugh.

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
1 J. W. Broadbent	—	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	10
2 O. Stuchbery	0	—	I	0	0	I	I	I	I	I	I	7
3 H. J. Bockett-Pugh ..	0	0	—	I	I	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 F. J. Hingley	0	I	0	—	I	I	0	0	I	I	I	6
5 P. Sullivan	0	I	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	6
6 Rev. M. Hooppell	0	0	I	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 Rev. W. E. Evill	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 F. W. Forrest	0	0	0	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 J. Fish	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	I	I	3
10 Prof. Genese	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	I	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
11 Prof. John Cox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	I	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Second-class Amateur.—First prize, £5, W. Webster; second prize, £3, J. U. James; third prize, £2, W. M. Brown, who is unfortunately blind.

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
1 W. Webster	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	I	8
2 J. U. James	0	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	I	I	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 W. M. Brown	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	I	0	I	I	I	I	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 G. H. Wheeler	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	0	I	5
5 S. J. Holloway	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	I	I	5
6 F. R. Pickering	0	0	0	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 H. Schumer	0	0	0	I	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	I	I	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 A. Hindle	0	0	0	0	0	I	0	—	I	I	3
9 G. V. Strugnell	0	0	0	0	I	0	0	0	—	I	2
10 Miss Cooke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

GAME DEPARTMENT.

We give a further selection of games played at Chester in the tournament for the British Championship.

GAME No. 4,073.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
W. S. VINER.	J. E. PARRY.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 P—K Kt 3

Queen might find an opportunity of acting on the B file, whilst on Q sq she has little prospects.

12 Q—Q 2	12 B—Q 2
13 Kt—B 3	13 Kt—K sq
14 P—B 4	14 R—B sq

.....It is usual to play first Kt—B 3, in order to provoke White's Kt—Q B 3, and thus to retard White's Q B P. The text move allows the White's Q B P to be pushed on, so that Black has not the opportunity of playing P—Q 4 the only move which can effectively counteract White's superiority in the centre. However even after 4... Kt—B 3, Black has to overcome great difficulties before he can post his K B on Kt 2. For instance, 5 Kt—Q B 3, P—K Kt 3; 6 Kt×Kt, Kt P×Kt; 7 P—K 5; or 5... P—Q 3; 6 B—Q B 4, P—K Kt 3? 7 Kt×Kt, Kt P×Kt; 8 P—K 5, Kt—Kt 5 (P×P? 9 B×P ch); 9 P—K 6 (Match game Schlechter—Em. Lasker).

5 P—Q B 4	5 B—Kt 2
6 B—K 3	6 Kt—B 3
7 Kt—Q B 3	7 Q—R 4
8 P—B 3	8 Castles
9 B—K 2	9 P—Q 3
10 Castles	10 Q—Kt 3

.....There are some undeveloped pieces left, therefore the Queen should not start an attacking manoeuvre. The natural continuation was Kt×Kt, followed by B—K 3 and R—B sq.

11 Kt—R 4

Not P—Q Kt 3 or Q—Q 2 because of Kt×P, etc.

11 Q—Q sq

.....When choosing between B 2 and Q sq preference should be given to the former square, as the

.....Black could here play P—B 4, which also seems to have been the object of his last move, and which is now prevented by White.

15 Q R—Q sq 15 B—K 3

.....A mistake, which renders Black's position hopeless, apart from the fact that he now loses a Pawn. Presumably he intended to exchange Knights and then play B—K 3 a manoeuvre which would have given him some relief from the strong pressure he has to bear from the superior mobility of White's pieces. For instance, Kt×Kt; 16 B×Kt, B—K 3; 17 P—Q Kt 3, B×B; 18 Q×B, Q—R 4, followed by Kt—B 3. 15... B—P 4 could not now be played because of Kt×Kt and P—K 5.

16 Kt×B	16 P×Kt
17 B—Kt 4	17 K—R sq

.....Black cannot defend the Pawn by Q—Q 2 or K—B 2 or R—B 3, as White would obtain a winning attack by P—K 5. Neither is Kt—B 2 effective because of Kt—Kt 5.

18 B×K P	18 R—R sq
19 R—B 3	19 Kt—B 2
20 B—Kt 4	20 Q—K sq
21 Kt—Q 5	21 Kt×Kt

.....This exchange opens the K file for White's Rooks, and it is obvious that the K P will fall very soon.

The rest needs no further explanation. The game is well played throughout by White, and

it supplies a good example of the difficulties which arise if the mobility of the pieces is limited by a strong opposing Pawn centre. This probably is the reason why the Sicilian Defence is seldom played in modern tournaments.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 22 K P×Kt | 22 Kt—Q sq |
| 23 R—K sq | 23 Kt—B 2 |
| 24 B—Q 4 | 24 R—K Kt sq |
| 25 R (B 3)—K 3 | 25 P—K 4 |
| 26 P×P <i>c.p.</i> | 26 Kt—R 3 |

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 27 B—R 3 | 27 Q—K 2 |
| 28 B×B ch | 28 R×B |
| 29 R—Q 3 | 29 Kt—B 4 |
| 30 B×Kt | 30 P×B |
| 31 R×P | 31 R—K sq |
| 32 R—Q 7 | 32 Q—B 4 ch |
| 33 Q—Q 4 | 33 Q×Q ch |
| 34 R×Q | 34 K R—K 2 |
| 35 R—Q 5 | 35 R×P |
| 36 R×R | 36 R×R |
| 37 R×P | 37 Resigns |

GAME No. 4,074.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE. BLACK.
Dr. SCHUMER. R. H. V. SCOTT.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 B—B 4 |

.....This move has proved unsatisfactory in serious tournaments, because in order to protect the Q Kt P, which White can attack by Q—Kt 3, Black, later, on, must weaken his Pawn position. In the present game Black gives up the Pawn in order to obtain a quicker development than White. But against correct play the sacrifice should not succeed.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 3 Q—Kt 3 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 Kt—Q B 3 | |

It is better to wait with this move until the King's side is developed, as Black threatens Kt—Q B 3—Kt 5, which can then be answered by Q Kt—R 3.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 P×P | 5 P×P |
| 6 Q×Kt P | 6 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 7 Kt×P | |

White neglects his development. P—K 3 was the only move to be considered.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| | 7 Kt×Kt |
| 8 Q×Kt | 8 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 9 B—Q 2 | 9 B—K 3 |
| 10 Q—B 3 | |

White probably overlooked the strong move which Black has now at his disposal. He would have saved one move by playing Q—

B 6, and thus have had a better chance to complete his development, which Black now hinders by a forceful attack.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| | 10 Kt—K 4 |
| 11 Q—K 4 | 11 B×B ch |
| 12 K×B | 12 Kt—B 5 ch |
| 13 K—B sq | 13 Castles |
| 14 P—K 3 | 14 Kt—Q 3 |
| 15 Q—B 6 | |

Again loss of time. The Queen ought to be played to a square from which she cannot soon be driven away. Q—B 2 was feasible.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 15 R—Kt sq |
| 16 Kt—B 3 | 16 R—Kt 3 |
| 17 Q—B 2 | 17 Q—R sq |

.....Threatening R—B 3. White's position is hopeless.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 18 K—Q sq | 18 K R—Kt sq |
| 19 P—Q Kt 3 | 19 R×P |
| 20 Kt—Kt 5 | 20 B—B 4 |
| 21 Q×R | 21 R×Q |
| 22 P×R | 22 Q—Kt 2 |
| 23 R—B sq | |

If B—B 4, then Kt×B; 24 P×Kt, P—K R 3; 25 Kt—B 3, Q—Kt 7; 26 R—Q B sq, B—Q 6; 27 Kt—Q 2, P—Q R 4, 5—6—7—8.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| | 23 Q×P ch |
| 24 K—K sq | 24 P—K R 3 |
| 25 Kt—B 3 | 25 Q—Kt 5 ch |
| 26 Resigns | |

GAME No. 4,075.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R. E. LEAN.	DR. J. SCHUMER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4

.....This defence, which for many years was supposed to refute the King's Gambit, proved totally inadequate in the recent tournament at Baden-bei-Vienna, White winning $6\frac{1}{2}$ out of 7 games. This, however, was probably due to Black following a wrong line of play later on, as the Bishop's move develops a piece and counteracts the main object of White, *e.g.*, early Castling King's side. In the *accepted* King's Gambit Black won most of the games in the above tournament, playing P—Q 4 on the third or fourth move.

3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—Q B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—B 4	5 Kt—B 3
6 P—Q 3	6 B—K Kt 5
7 P—K R 3	

A bad move, as it produces a "hole" on K Kt 3. The most promising continuation seems to be 7 Kt—Q R 4, in order to take off the B, which prevents White's Castling.

8 Q×B	7 B×Kt
	8 Q—K 2

.....A very good move, as it continues the development. The strongest line, however, on account of which this variation has been abandoned, is 8... Kt—Q 5; 9 Q—Kt 3, Q—K 2! followed by Castles Q side.

9 P—B 5

The drawback against most Pawn advances on the flank is that they give an opportunity to the opponent of breaking through in the centre. The present game is a very instructive example. Pushing on the Bishop's Pawn White relieves the pressure from Black's King's Pawn, so that Black is free to advance his Queen's Pawn, thereby opening

the Queen's file for his Rooks. Instead of the text move White could have tried 9 B—K 3. This move does something for the development and enables Castling K side. In addition, White keeps the option of opening the K B file by P×P. After missing this chance White's game is almost certainly lost.

	9 Kt—Q 5
10 Q—Q sq	10 P—B 3!
11 B—K Kt 5	11 Castles Q R

.....Here Black could have entirely demolished White's Pawn skeleton by playing P—Q Kt 4; 12 B—Kt 3, P—Q R 4; 13 P—Q R 3, Kt×B. White therefore should have played 11 P—Q R 3.

12 Q—Q 2	12 K R—K sq
13 Castles Q R	

White should endeavour to hold back Black's Q Pawn as long as ever possible. Therefore again P—R 3 should be played in order to prevent B—Kt 5.

	13 B—Kt 5!
14 K R—K sq	

This loses a piece, but the game could not be saved. For instance, 14 Q—B 2, P—Q 4! 15 P×P, B×Kt; 16 P×B, Q—R 6 ch; 17 K—Kt sq, P×P; 18 B—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 4, etc. Other variations also lead to an overwhelming attack for Black, as can easily be verified.

	14 P—Q 4
15 P×P	15 P×P
16 B—Kt 3	16 Kt×B
17 B P×Kt	17 P—Q 5
18 Q—K B 2	18 P×Kt
19 Q×P	19 R—Q 3
20 R—K 4	20 R—B 3
21 P×P	21 B×P
22 R—B 4	22 R×R
23 Kt P×R	23 Q—Kt 5
24 R—B sq	24 R—Q sq
25 R—B 2	25 B—Q 5
26 Resigns	

GAME No. 4,076.

Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE.

F. D. YATES.

BLACK.

J. H. BLACKBURN.

1 P—K 4

1 P—Q B 3

2 P—Q 4

2 P—Q 4

3 P×P

3 P×P

4 Kt—K B 3

4 Kt—Q B 3

5 P—B 4

This position can also be arrived at in the Queen's Gambit, viz., 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—Q B 4; 3 P—K 3, Kt—Q B 3; 4 P—Q B 4, P×Q P; 5 K P×P. If 5 P—B 3 instead of the text move, then Black can reply Q—Kt 3, thereby obtaining an advantageous position compared with the following development of the Q P opening: 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 B—B 4, P—Q B 4; 3 P—K 3, Kt—Q B 3; 4 P—B 3, P×P; 5 K P×P, Q—Kt 3; 6 Q—B sq! Here White's Q B is already developed, and the Queen can protect the Kt P from B sq, whilst in the case indicated above White must play Q—B 2. Now experience has shown that later on the Queen is much more useful on the diagonal from B sq to R 6 than on that from B 2 to R 7. Some interesting details on this subject are given in Vidmar's annotations of the games of the Carlsbad Tournament, 1911 (published by A. Stein, Potsdam).

5 Kt—B 3

6 Kt—B 3

6 P—K 3

7 P×P

7 K Kt×P

.....P×P is probably preferable, as then Black has also a Pawn centre and thus makes two important squares (White's Q B 4 and K 4) inaccessible for White's pieces. In addition the Q B obtains an open file. The intention of the text move is to play against White's isolated Q P. It is, however, doubtful whether the creation of this weakness in White's camp outweighs the disadvantage of the Q B remaining shut in.

8 B—Q 3

8 B—K 2

9 Castles

9 B—B 3

10 R—K sq

If Black now takes the Q P, he loses a piece: 10... B×P; 11 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 12 B—K 4, etc.

10 Castles

11 Q—K 2

Here, it seems, White could have obtained a very good game by playing P—Q R 3, preventing Kt—Kt 5. It would then have been bad for Black to take the Q P, as after the exchange of pieces he remains with an entirely undeveloped Queen's wing (B×P; 12 Kt×B, Kt×Kt; 13 B×P ch, K×B; 14 Q×Kt). On the other hand, he finds it very difficult to develop the Q B. For instance, he cannot play 12... P—Q Kt 3, as 13 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 14 Q—B 2 or 13... Q×Kt; 14 B—K 4 and Q—B 2 would follow. In short, White has a good chance of starting an attack on the K side, with almost all his pieces, without Black being able to concentrate in time adequate defending forces. As White plays, Black wins the Q P at once, thereby enabling the advance of his K P and freeing his Q B.

11 K Kt—Kt 5

12 B—Kt sq

12 Kt×Q P

13 Kt×Kt

13 B×Kt

.....Much better than Q×Kt, which is answered by 14 B—K 3, with many threats. For instance, 14... Q—Q sq; 15 B—Q B 5, B—K 2; 16 B×Kt, B×B; 17 Q—K 4, etc.; or 14... Q—K 4; 15 P—K B 4, followed by Kt—K 4. After the text move White cannot do more than regain his Pawn, whereafter a clear draw results.

14 R—Q sq

14 P—K 4

15 B—K 3

15 Kt—B 3

16 Kt—Kt 5

16 R—K sq

17 B—K 4

17 B—Q 2

18 Kt—Q 6

18 B—Kt 5

19 Q×B

19 Q×Kt

20 B×Kt

20 Q×B

21 B×B

21 P×B

22 Q×Q P

22 R—K 5

Drawn.

GAME No. 4,077.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.
I. GUNSBERG.	R. E. LEAN.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 B—B 4	

A fatal slip through which White loses four moves, whilst Black is speedily developing. The game demonstrates in an instructive manner how difficult it is—if not altogether impossible—to recover from such a loss of time in the opening. If White intends developing his B to B 4, he must protect his Q P first by Kt—B 3. The usual line is 4 Kt—B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 P×Q P, K P×P; 6 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 7 P—K 3. This position involves a trap for Black, *e.g.*, P×P; 8 Kt×P Q 4, B—Q 3? 9 B×B, Q×B; 10 K Kt—K 5, followed by Kt×Q P.

4 B P×P
5 Q×P
Not Kt—Kt 5 because of P—K 4; 6 B×P? B—Kt 5 ch.

5 Kt—Q B 3
6 Q—Q 3
7 Kt—Kt sq
6 P—Q 5

If Kt—K 4, then Black would soon win another move by P—B 4.

7 Kt—B 3
8 Kt—B 3
9 B—Kt 5
8 P—K 4

He cannot take the Pawn because of the threatening check on R 4.

9 Q—R 4 ch
10 B—Q 2
11 P—K 4
12 P—Q R 3
10 B—Q Kt 5
11 Castles

It is extremely difficult for White to find a satisfactory way of development. If he simply plays B—K 2 and Castles, then Black obtains an overwhelming attack in the centre: 12 B—K 2,

Kt—Q 2; 13 Castles, Kt—B 4; 14 Q—B 2, P—B 4, etc. (P—Q 6 is not so good, viz., 15 B×P, B×B; 16 Kt×B, Kt—Kt 5; 17 Q—B 3, K Kt×B; 18 P—Q R 3). White cannot play either 12 Q—B 2, Kt—Q 2; 13 B—Q 3, Kt—B 4; 14 Castles, without losing at least a Pawn (B×B; 15 Kt×B, Kt—Kt 5; 16 Q—Kt sq, K Kt×B; 17 P—Q R 3, P—B 4; 18 P—Q Kt 4, Q—B 2, etc.). This was, however, perhaps the best line, considering the trouble which White now encounters.

12 Kt—Q 2

.....Very strong! It enables P—B 4 opening a file for the Rook and threatening to make a sweeping Pawn advance in the centre. White cannot reply 13 B×B, Kt×B; 14 Q—Q 2 on account of Kt—B 7 ch.

13 Q—B 2
13 P—B 4

.....Of course not Kt—B 4 because of P×B.

14 B—Q 3
15 Q×B
14 B×B ch

Q Kt×B did not help either. For instance, Kt—Kt 5; 16 Q—Kt sq, Kt×B; 17 Q×Kt, Kt—B 4; 18 Q—B 2, P×P; 19 P—Q Kt 4, Q—B 2; 20 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 21 Q×Kt, Q×P, etc.

15 Kt—B 4
16 B—B 2
17 B—Q sq
18 P×P
19 Kt—Kt sq
20 Q—B 3
21 P—Q Kt 4
16 P—Q 6
17 Q—Q sq
18 P—K 5
19 Kt—Q 5
20 B×P
21 Kt—B 7 ch

Very neat. If 22 B×Kt, P×B; 23 Q×P, then P—K 6; or 23 Kt—Q 2, Kt—Q 6 ch.

22 K—B sq
23 B×Kt
24 Kt—Q 2
25 P—Kt 5
22 Kt—K 3
23 P×B
24 P—Q R 4
25 Kt—Q 5

26 R—K sq 26 R—B sq
Again very well played.
 A diabolic combination waits for
 White in case he dares take the
 K P. He does it all the same,
 probably seeing that any other
 move would only prolong the

difficulties which now beset his
 path.

27 Kt×P 27 B×Kt
 28 R×B 28 Q—Q 4
 29 R—K sq 29 R×P
 30 Q—Kt 2 30 P Queens
 31 Resigns

GAME No. 4,078.

Four Knights' Game.

WHITE. BLACK.
 J. H. BLACKBURNE. Dr. J. SCHUMER.
 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—K B 3
 3 Kt—B 3 3 Kt—B 3
 4 B—K 2 4 B—Kt 5

.....If B—B 4 Black loses
 his Pawn centre and the pair of
 Bishops: 5 Kt×P, Kt×Kt;
 6 P—Q 4, B×P; 7 Q×B; or
 6... B—Q 3; 7 P—B 4. The
 text move leads to a kind of Ruy
 Lopez, White playing the defence
 with one move ahead.

5 Castles 5 P—Q 3

.....Not B×Kt; 6 Q P×B,
 Kt×P, as White easily regains
 the Pawn (exactly like Black in
 the corresponding variation of the
 Ruy Lopez); 7 Kt×P, Kt×Kt;
 8 Q—Q 5. But he might have
 followed up the Ruy Lopez by
 6 P—Q 4.

6 P—Q 3 6 Kt—K 2
 7 B—Kt 5 7 P—B 3
 8 Kt—K sq 8 Kt—Kt 3
 9 P—K Kt 3 9 B—R 6
 10 Kt—Kt 2 10 P—K R 3

.....Up to the 9th move
 Black has developed his pieces in
 a well judged manner. But now
 he misses the best continuation.
 The text move is only useful if
 White plays P—B 4, blocking the
 retreat of the B. But if White
 withdraws the B before playing
 P—B 4, Black need not make the
 Pawn move at all. For instance,
 10... Castles; 11 P—B 4, P×P;
 12 P×P, P—K R 3; or 11 B—
 K 3, Q—Q 2; 12 P—B 4, P×P;
 13 P×P, Kt—Kt 5; 14 B×Kt,
 B×B; 15 Q—K sq, P—K B 4.
 10... Q—Q 2, followed by Castles.
 Q R is also worthy of consideration.

11 B—Q 2 11 Castles
 12 P—B 4 12 P×P
 13 P×P 13 R—K sq

.....It is the Bishop's file
 which he should try to open for
 the Rook. He had now a good
 chance to do this by playing Kt—
 Q 2 (threatening Kt—R 5); for
 instance, 14 B—Kt 4, B×Kt;
 15 K×B, P—K B 4!

14 Q—K sq 14 Q—Q 2
 15 P—B 5 15 Q B×Kt
 16 K×B 16 Kt—K 2

.....Better is Kt—K 4, for
 if 17 P—Q 4, Q Kt—Kt 5; 18
 P—K R 3? B×Kt; 19 P×B,
 R×P! After the text move
 White's attack is irresistible.

17 Q—Kt 3 17 K—R 2
 18 K—R sq 18 P—Q 4

.....Comparatively the best
 move was B—B 4, preventing
 White's R—K Kt sq or R—B 2.
 But in any case he could not have
 held out for long, as he cannot
 bring his Rooks into play. As
 played White demolishes the
 position in a few moves.

19 P—K 5 19 B×Kt
 20 B×B 20 Kt×P
 21 R×Kt 21 Q×R
 22 P×Kt 22 P—K Kt 3
 23 R—K B sq 23 Q—Q 2
 24 B—K Kt 4 24 Q—Q sq
 25 B—Q 2! 25 R—R sq

.....He could not protect
 the R P.

26 B×P 26 K—Kt sq
 27 B—Kt 7 27 R—R 2
 28 R—K sq 28 Q—Kt sq
 29 Q×Q ch 29 R×Q
 30 R—K 7 30 Resigns

GAME No. 4,079.

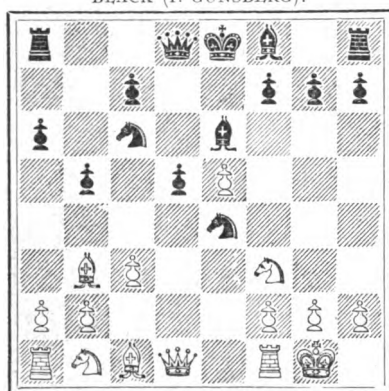
Ruy Lopez.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------|--------------|
| F. D. YATES. | I. GUNSBURG. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt×P |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 P×P | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 P—Q B 3 | |

Position after White's 9th move :—

P—Q B 3.

BLACK (I. GUNSBURG).



WHITE (F. D. YATES).

This is the critical position of one of the most important opening variations of modern tournament play. In the recent St. Petersburg tournament additional light has been thrown on the problem, but it cannot be said that a definite solution has been found. Rubinstein played against Lasker the older defence 9... B—Q B 4, but this game only verified again the general opinion, that White obtains a clearly superior game. Some very instructive notes on this variation are given by Dr. Olland in the *B.C.M.* of September, 1914 (game No. 4,069).

In the defence mainly adopted 9... B—K 2; 10 Q Kt—Q 2, Castles; 11 R—K sq, Kt—B 4; 12 B—B 2, a new move proposed by the analyst, Malkin, has been

tried at St. Petersburg. This is the immediate advance of the Q P, 12... P—Q 5 instead of the preparatory move 12... B—Kt 5, which had been introduced by Lasker in St. Petersburg, 1909. The latter line was lately believed to result in White's favour. (Compare Janowski-Lasker, Paris, 1910: 13 Kt—Kt 3, Kt—K 3; 14 Q—Q 3, P—K Kt 3; and Aljechin-Niemzowitsch, St. Petersburg, 1914: 13 Kt—K 3, Kt—K 5; 14 B—B 4, P—B 4).

The new move (P—Q 5) was played by Tarrasch against Lasker (12... P—Q 5; 13 P×P, Kt×P; 14 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 15 Kt—Kt 3, Kt×Kt; 16 P×Kt, Q×Q, in favour of Black), and by Lasker against Capablanca (9 Q Kt—Q 2, Kt—B 4; 10 P—Q B 3, P—Q 5; 11 P×P, Kt×P; 12 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 13 B×B, Kt×B; 14 Q—B 3, R—Q sq; 15 P—Q R 4, Q—Q 4, equal games).

Alapin thinks that in the game Lasker-Tarrasch 13 Kt—K 4 would have given White the advantage; for instance, 13... P—Q 6; 14 Kt×Kt, P×B; 15 Q×Q, Q R×Q; 16 Kt×B, P×Kt; 17 B—K 3 (or Kt 5); or 13... P×P; 14 Q—K 2, B—B 5; 15 Q—K 3, P×P; 16 B×P, Kt—K 3; 17 Kt—B 6 ch. In order to avoid these difficulties Black could probably play Kt—B 4 on the 9th move instead of the usual B—K 2, viz., 9... Kt—B 4; 10 B—B 2, B—Kt 5; 11 R—K sq, P—Q 5. The difference against Alapin's variation is that the advance of the Q P is already prepared by B—Kt 5, which has been played instead of Castling. Before judging definitely, this line will, of course, have to be tried in serious tournament play.

9 B—K 2

10 B—K 3

In order to take off Black's Knight should he play to B 4.

10 Castles

11 Q Kt—Q 2

If Q—Q 3, then Kt—R 4; 12 Q Kt—Q 2, P—Q B 4! (given by Griffith and White).

II Kt×Kt

....This aids White's development, and should therefore only be played if no other moves are feasible. To be considered are P—B 4 and B—K Kt 5.

An argument against P—B 4 is that White can deprive Black's weak centre Pawn of one protecting piece (12 P×P *e.p.*, Kt×K B P; 13 Kt—Kt 5), and experience has proved that White obtains thereby the superior game.

But 11... B—K Kt 5 seems to be quite good. The Bishop makes use of the opportunity to move when the Q P is being attacked only once, and counter attacks White's centre Pawn. Possible continuations are: 12 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 13 Q×Q, Q R×Q; 14 Kt—Q 2, Kt×P; 15 Kt×P, Kt—B 5! or 12 B—B 4, Kt—B 4; or 12 B—Q 4, Kt×B; 13 P×Kt, P—Q B 4.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 12 Q×Kt | 12 Kt—R 4 |
| 13 B—B 2 | 13 Kt—B 5 |

.....A very dangerous manoeuvre, as White can save his Bishop from being exchanged, and the Kt cannot then be brought back to defend the K side, where White starts a violent attack. He should have played P—Q B 4, followed by Kt—B 3.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 14 Q—Q 3 | 14 P—Kt 3 |
| 15 B—R 6 | 15 Kt×Kt P |
| 16 Q—K 2 | 16 R—K sq |
| 17 Kt—Q 4 | |

Black had probably expected that White would simply regain his P by B×P. But White, with fine position judgment, keeps his Bishops for the coming attack and concentrates as quickly as possible all his pieces on the K side whilst Black, who has lost several moves in order to win a Pawn, cannot mobilise in time an equivalent defensive force.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| | 17 Kt—B 5 |
| 18 P—B 4 | 18 B—Q 2 |

.....White was threatening 19 Kt—B 6, 20 Kt×B, 21 B—Kt 5, 22 B—B 6. 18... Q—Q 2 is not sufficient, as 19 P—B 5 would follow. Neither can 18... B—Q B 4 be played because of

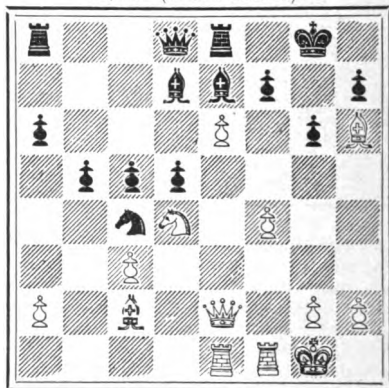
19 B—Kt 5, Q—B sq; 20 B—B 6. But preferable to the text move seems B—K B sq (19 B—Kt 5, Q—B sq; 20 B—B 6, B—Kt 2), as it leaves more mobility for Black's pieces.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 19 Q R—K sq | 19 P—Q B 4 |
| 20 P—K 6 | |

A brilliant sacrifice, against which no sufficient reply is available. For instance, 20... P×Kt; 21 Q—Kt 4, Kt—K 6; 22 R×Kt, P×R; 23 P—B 5, B×P; 24 P×B, P×P; 25 B×P, etc.; or 24... R—K B sq; 25 P×P ch, R×P; 26 Q—K 6, Q—K sq; 27 B×P, etc.; or 23... P—Kt 4; 24 P×P ch, K×P; 25 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 26 P—B 6, B×P; 27 B×Kt P, etc.; or 21... B—B 4; 22 P×P ch, K×P; 23 B×P ch, P×B; 24 P—B 5, etc. There are a lot of other variations, which all lead to a quick disaster.

Position after White's 20th move :—
P—K 6.

BLACK (I. GUNSBURG).



WHITE (F. D. YATES).

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 20 B—K B 3 |
| 21 Q—Kt 4 | 21 P×Kt |
| 22 P—B 5 | 22 P—Q 6 |
| 23 B×P | 23 B×K P |

.....If P×K P, then 24 P×Kt P, Kt—K 4; 25 R×Kt, B×R; 26 Q—R 5, Q—B 3; 27 R×Q, B×R; 28 P×P ch, K—R sq; 29 Q—B 7, etc.; or 26... B×P; 27 B—B 8, etc.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 24 P×B | 24 Q—Kt 3 ch |
| 25 K—R sq | 25 Resigns |

GAME No. 4,080.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. R. H. V. SCOTT.	BLACK. F. D. YATES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3
6 P—B 4	

Duras's variation, which has gone out of fashion, as it is believed to offer less difficulties to Black's development than the usual lines.

7 Kt—B 3	6 P—K Kt 3
8 P—K R 3	7 B—Kt 2

White cannot very well spare this move, as otherwise his plan of mobilisation (B—K 3, P—Q 2, B—R 6) would be disturbed by Kt—Kt 5. Further it is very likely that he will have to be ready soon to play P—K Kt 4 in order to prevent Black playing his Pawn to K B 4. The text move deprives Black's Q B of a good developing opportunity.

8 B—Q 2

.....Here the Bishop has not much scope. Preferable was: Castles; 9 B—K 3, Kt—K sq; 10 P—K Kt 4, Kt—Q 5, with the view of playing P—B 4, and thus bringing the Bishop into action.

9 B—K 3	9 Castles
10 Q—Q 2	10 Q—K sq
11 B—R 6	11 Kt—Q 5
12 B—Q sq	12 P—Q Kt 4

.....The better strategy seems still to try P—K B 4. For instance K—R sq; 13 Castles, Kt—Kt s1 and P—K B 4; or 13 Kt—Q 5, Kt×Kt; 14 P×Kt, P—K B 4. The action on the Q side weakens Black's Pawns, and thus leads to a slight advantage for White.

13 Kt—Q 5	13 Kt×Kt
14 B P×Kt	14 Kt×Kt ch
15 B×Kt	15 P—Q B 3
16 B×B	16 K×B

17 P×P	17 B×B P
18 Castles (K R)	18 R—B sq
19 K R—B sq	19 Q—K 2
20 R—B 2	20 B—Kt 2
21 Q R—Q B sq	21 R—B 4
22 P—Q Kt 4	

Well played. Black's Pawns on the Q wing are now held back on White squares, which might prove useful for White later on, as the Bishops are of White colour.

23 R×R	22 R×R
24 R×R	23 R—B sq
25 Q—B 3	24 B×R
26 K—B sq	25 B—Kt 2
	26 Q—Q sq

.....In order to play Q—Kt 3, retaining White's Q P.

27 P—Q 4	27 P×P
28 Q×P ch	28 P—B 3
29 K—K 2	

After this move Black can enforce the draw. A slight winning chance was left if he first secured his Q R and Q Kt Pawns by P—Q 3.

30 P—R 3	29 Q—K Kt sq
	Q×P leads to the same position.

31 Q—Q 2	30 Q—R 7 ch
	31 Q×P

.....After Q×Q Black might perhaps also be able to draw; although White has certainly an advantage. If Black changes the Bishops too, then White might succeed in exchanging the three Pawns on the K wing and thus obtain a won Pawn ending, for Black must capture the remaining white passed Pawn and give up his Q P instead; whereafter White's King is nearer to the remaining Pawns. If, on the other hand, Black does not exchange the Bishops then White might be able to force a way through to the Pawns on the Q wing, after posting the K on Q 4 and the B on Q 5.

32 Q×P
33 K—K 3

32 Q—R 7 ch
33 Q—Kt 6 ch

.....From this and the following move it appears that Black plays for a win, which is not justified by the position. He had a clear draw by playing 33... Q—R 6 ch; 34 K—B 4, Q—B 8 ch; 35 K—Kt 3, Q—Kt 4 ch, and Q—K 4 ch; or 34 Q—Q 3, Q×P! 35 Q—Q 7 ch, K—R 3; 36 Q×B, Q—B 6 ch; 37 K—K 2, Q—B 7 ch; 38 K—K sq, Q—B 6 ch, etc.

34 Q—Q 3

He might have tried K—B 4, provided he saw the combination by which Black could now draw, but played for a win.

34 Q—K 3

.....As explained in the note to the 33rd move, he ought to play Q×P. White now wins the ending in a very fine style.

35 B—Q sq
36 B—Kt 4

35 Q—K 2
36 P—B 4

.....He cannot allow the exchange of Queens, as White's K would win the Q R and Q Kt Pawns.

37 Q—Q 4 ch

37 K—B 2

38 B—B 3

38 Q—K 3

39 Q—R 7

39 Q—K 2

(See Diagram.)

40 P—K 5!

The decisive stroke. Black must give up his Bishop, as after B×B; 41 Q×Q ch, K×Q; 42 P×B, the Pawn ending is clearly lost for him.

41 K—Q 3

40 Q×P ch

41 Q—Q 3 ch

42 K—B 3

43 K—Kt 2

44 K—Kt 3

45 K—R 3

46 Q×B ch

47 Q—B 8 ch

48 Q—B 7 ch

49 Q—B 4 ch

50 Q—Q 6 ch

51 Q—Q 4 ch

52 B—Q sq

53 P—Kt 4

54 K—Kt 2

55 P×P

56 B—B 2 ch

57 Q—K 4

58 K—Kt sq

59 Q×P ch

60 Q—B 5

61 Q×Q ch

62 K—Kt 2

42 Q—B 2 ch

43 Q—K 4 ch

44 Q—K 3 ch

45 Q—K 8

46 K—B sq

47 K—Kt 2

48 K—R 3

49 P—Kt 4

50 K—Kt 2

51 K—Kt 3

52 P—Q R 4

53 P×P ch

54 P×P

55 Q—K 2

56 K—R 3

57 Q—B 3 ch

58 K—Kt 2

59 K—B sq

60 K—K 2

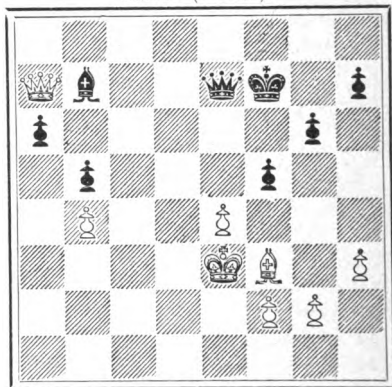
61 K×Q

62 Resigns

Position after Black's 39th move :—

Q—K 2

BLACK (YATES).



WHITE (SCOTT).

GAME No. 4,081.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE.

Dr. SCHUMER.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—B 4

4 P—Q 3

5 Kt—K 2

BLACK.

W. H. SPARKES.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B—Kt 5

5 P—Q 3

6 Castles

7 B—K Kt 5

6 Castles

7 P—K R 3

.....B—K 3 was far better as it develops a piece. The text move adds to White's development.

- 8 B×Kt 8 Q×B
 9 Kt—Q 5 9 Q—Q sq
 10 Kt×B 10 Kt×Kt
 11 P—B 4

He ought to play P—Q B 3 first in order not to facilitate Black's P—Q 4. Black must try all he can to enforce this move, which is the only one to secure a base of operation for his Rooks. If Black cannot accomplish this, then White is certain to gradually obtain a winning position, as he can easily bring his Rooks into action on the K B file, thus fighting with superior mobility of forces.

11 B—Kt 5

.....He loses the opportunity to play P—Q 4, which would have lead to equal positions. For instance, P—Q 4; 12 P×P. Kt×P; 13 Q—Q 2, P—Q B 3 or Kt—Kt 3.

- 12 P—K R 3 12 B×Kt
 13 Q×B 13 Kt—B 3
 14 P—B 3 14 Kt—R 4
 15 B—Kt 5

He rightly avoids the exchange of the Bishops, which can be well used for the attack on the K side whilst Black's Knight is difficult to get into play.

- 15 P—Q R 3
 16 B—R 4 16 P—Q Kt 4
 17 B—B 2 17 P—Q B 4
 18 Q R—Q sq 18 Q—B 2

.....Again P—Q 4 was preferable (after P×P; 19 R×P).

- 19 P—B 5 19 P—Kt 3
 20 Q—Kt 4 20 K—R 2
 21 R—B 3 21 R—K Kt sq
 22 Q R—K B sq 22 P—Kt 4

.....This weakens the position still more. He could have played 22..., R—Kt 2, although it is not probable that he could stave off defeat for long.

- 23 P—B 6 23 Kt—B 3

.....A little better was Kt—Kt 2 in order to enable P—B 5, followed by Kt—B 4. It would then have cost White some time to get his B into a useful position (on K B 5).

- 24 B—Kt 3 24 Kt—Q sq
 25 B—Q 5 25 R—R 2

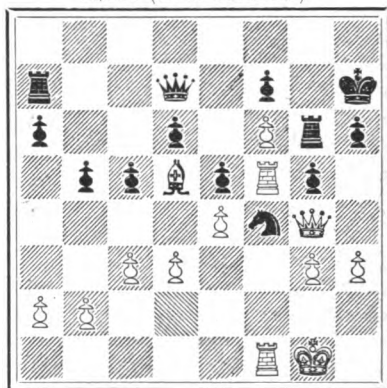
.....Probably played with the object of protecting the Q and playing Q—Q 2. From a general point of view it was, however, better to play R—Kt sq; on the second rank the Rook has very little mobility.

- 26 Q—R 5 26 Q—Q 2
 27 R—B 5 27 Kt—K 3
 28 P—K Kt 3 28 R—Kt 3
 29 Q—Kt 4 29 Kt—B 5

Position after Black's 29th move :—

Kt—B 5

BLACK (W. H. SPARKES).



WHITE (DR. SCHUMER).

.....If Black had played 25 R—Kt sq he could now not play the text move on account of R×Kt. But even now the move loses at once, as White elegantly demonstrates.

- 30 P×Kt 30 Kt P×P
 31 Q×R ch 31 K×Q

.....Of course not P×Q, because of P—B 7.

- 32 K—R 2

Threatening 33 R—Kt sq ch ;
 34 R—Kt 7 ch ; 38 R—R 5.

- 33 P×Q 32 Q×R
 34 K—Kt 2 33 K×P (B 5)
 35 K—B 3 34 K×P
 35 P—Q R 4

.....Black endeavours in vain to obtain an open file for his Rook. The ending is easily won for White.				42 R—Q 8	42 P—K 5
36 R—K Kt sq	36 P—Kt 5	43 P×P	43 K—K 4	44 R—K Kt 8	44 P—B 3
37 P—B 4	37 P—R 5	45 R—Kt 6	45 P—R 4 ch	46 K—B 3	46 R—K sq
38 R—Kt 8	38 P—R 6	47 R—Kt 7	47 R—K B sq	48 R—Kt 6	48 K—Q 5
39 P—Kt 3	39 R—Q 2	49 K×P	49 P—B 4	50 P×P	50 Resigns
40 K—Kt 4	40 R—B 2				
41 P—R 4	41 R—K 2				

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

We are sure our readers will understand that in these times of stress our problem pages are not as gay and full as in normal circumstances. When one's thoughts are enchained by paramount national affairs, it cannot be expected of anyone to suppress concern in these most anxious days and pass a time of *dolce far niente*. Chess, after all, is a luxury, whilst war seems to be a necessity though a hellish one.

The Bolton *Football-Field* announces a special problem tourney for original and hitherto unpublished three-movers, containing not more than four pieces. There will only be one prize, 5s. Any number of problems may be entered, with full solutions and mottoes. The problems will be judged by the solvers, but only those who give marks and criticise the whole series will be allowed to take part in the award. Criticisms will be published each week, but those who take part in the judging may award their points at the close of the tourney. Maximum number of points for any problem will be 20.

FRANKENSTEIN MEMORIAL TOURNEY.

The prizes have been despatched to the winners of this competition, with the exception of those awarded to H. Vetter, of Dresden (fifth), and L. Cimburek, of Bohemia (sixth). It is clear that just now it would be folly to despatch the prizes in these cases in view of the European upheaval. When affairs are levelled to a normal condition and the postal arrangements are re-established the matter will be attended to. Mr. Heathcote, in acknowledging his prize, writes: "I was specially anxious to do well in this competition, because it seems likely to be the last in which Dr. Planck will officiate as judge." This is a sincere underlying compliment to Dr. Planck by the greatest of our British composers, and we are glad to record the fact, since those who know the Doctor as a composer and essayist must esteem candid appreciation. It is a great loss to the English problem school

he has had to withdraw from activity. We have acquainted Mr. P. H. Williams of the names and addresses of the two who secured honourable mentions, and no doubt he will forward the volumes he kindly undertook to furnish.

Since writing the above Mr. Williams has informed us that he has despatched his souvenirs, which we trust will be appreciated by the recipients.

It is sometimes refreshing to have a growl. The composer of the First Hon. Men. in the Frankenstein Memorial Tourney grumbles at the judges' critique. Personally we think this is bad taste on the part of a composer who cannot count himself as being an authority, judged by his best compositions—if this can be taken as a measure, which is usually the case—to challenge the seasoned experience of a man like Dr. Planck, supported by the writer, with close on forty years' acquaintance with problem construction. There is nothing in the short review the writer would be inclined to retract, and the view held is that the author of "Brave swords all" is lucky to find his entry figured so well in an important tourney, and this would not have happened but for the unlucky mediocre merit of the sound survivals.

Mr. A. C. White, writing in *L'Eco degli Scacchi*, says :—

"The tendency of problem composition at present is opposed to the art. Composers have come to see that the number of ideas is relatively few, and sought development in complexity of expression. The result is startling, but devoid of artistic expression, and is one reason for the 'materialism' which characterises problems.

"Against this is the counter tendency which consists in perfecting and refurbishing older ideas, introducing grace and purity of position."

Signor Comas, commenting on this, says :—

"The earlier composers, Loveday, Anderson, Loyd, Klett, finding themselves on virgin soil, rarely attempted combination of ideas, but worked a definite thought in each problem. The Moderns, with Mackenzie as their founder, sought to combine and perfect. And surely the work of Heathcote and Havel is in itself a refutation of the charge of materialism.

"In fact we cannot agree with our American contemporary that present-day composition tends in any such direction ; living and deceased problemists have realised the scarcity of ideas and difficulty of getting novelty."

We are always delighted to receive for publication problems for our pages, but we must again emphasise the fact that we do not want problems which have appeared elsewhere. During the past few years we have been supplied with compositions which have had their *debut* in other quarters—it is not possible for an Editor to see and remember all the problems given to the world-wide public, yet we do our best, and are occasionally deceived, especially by foreign contributors. Since the writer has had charge of the problem section of this Magazine every numbered problem has been given as specially contributed. Unfortunately in some instances the contributor has concealed the fact that

his "welcomed contribution" has shone elsewhere. It is not fair to our readers and to ourselves. Two or three composers have been candid enough the last few months to say they are having their offerings published also elsewhere. Will they kindly take the hint that we do not want second-hand articles?

The late G. S. Carr, M.A., whose death is announced in another page, was quite an enthusiast in chess problems, especially those of queer import. He wrote us a few months ago: "There are many chess players who will seldom attempt the usual problem because of the difficulty, knowing that they are made to baffle. In my simple attempts I aim at something which may prove useful in play." Accompanying this letter Mr. Carr sent us the following:—

Position No. 1.—White: K at K sq; R at Q R sq; Bs at K R 3 and Q R 3; Kt at Q B 3; P at K 2. Black: K at K 6. "White to play and mate in three moves to put the King at sea."

Position No. 2 (which is no doubt the intended solution).—White: K not placed (K sq); R at Q B 6; Bs at K R sq and Q R sq.

How this last position can be arrived at beats "cock-fighting!" One can imagine 1 Kt—Q 5 ch, K—K 5; 2 R—B 6, K×Kt; 3 B—Kt 2 mate.

The three-move sui-mate we print this month, by the late W. H. Gundry, whose death we announced last month, has been on our hands for a long time. We give it now as it may be the last original to be published. His problems were marked by no special feature, and it is a pity he spread as it appears he did, his skill over some 500 problems. Had he observed the principle of *multum in parvo*, he might have left behind him something of permanent worth.

SOLUTIONS.

By P. H. Williams (p. 339).—1 B—Kt 7, &c.

By E. J. Winter-Wood (p. 339).—1 Kt—B 3, &c.

By C. T. Blanshard (p. 340).—1 Q—B 4, &c.

✓ No. 2,795 (by G. Heathcote).—1 Kt—Q 2, &c.

✓ No. 2,796 (by C. A. L. Bull).—1 B—R 7, &c.

✓ No. 2,797 (by H. A. Adamson).—1 R—R 4, &c.

✓ No. 2,798 (by J. Moller).—1 Kt—K 2, &c.

✓ No. 2,800 (by H. Vetter).—1 B—Q 7, &c.

✓ No. 2,801 (by L. Cimburek).—1 B—R 7, &c.

✓ No. 2,802 (by Eric Westbury).—1 Kt—K 3, &c.

✓ No. 2,803 (by A. J. Fink).—1 B—R 6, &c.

The full solutions of the foregoing eight problems have already been given by us, and it is not necessary to give the detailed workings again.

✓ No. 2,804 (by J. C. Evans).—1 Q—B 8, &c.

✓ No. 2,805 (by C. Hill).—1 Kt—R 4, K×R; 2 P—K 5 ch, &c. If 1.., K else; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1.., others; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. 1 Kt—K 7 seems also to answer.

✓ No. 2,806 (by B. Palmer).—Solved by 1 Q—K 2 and Kt—Q 6.

✓ No. 2,807 (by E. V. Tanner).—1 Kt—R 4, K—B 5; 2 B—K B 5, K—Kt 4. [if 2.., K—Kt 6; 3 Kt (K 5)—B 3, &c.]; 3 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1.., K—Q 4; 2 P—Q 3, K—Q 3; 3 Kt—B 5 ch, &c.

G. Stillingfleet Johnson sent solutions to all the above.

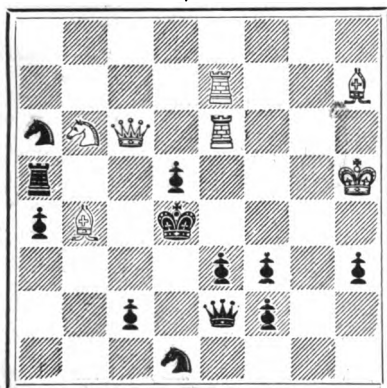
PROBLEMS.

No. 2,808.

By E. MILLINS.

Dedicated to Mr. Alain C. White.

BLACK.



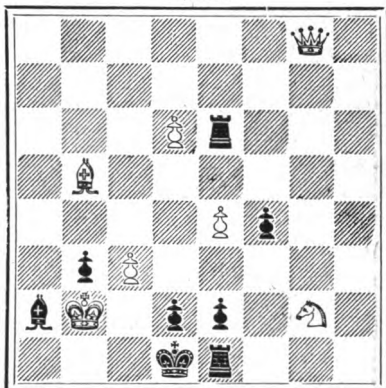
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,809.

By ANDREW BOLUS,
Birmingham.

BLACK.



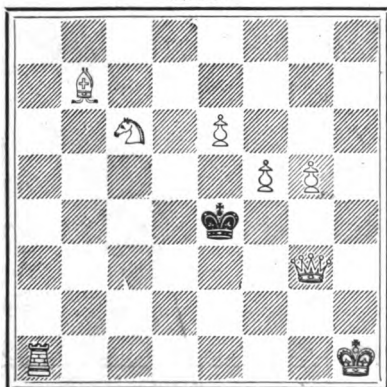
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,810.

By E. V. TANNER,
London.

BLACK.



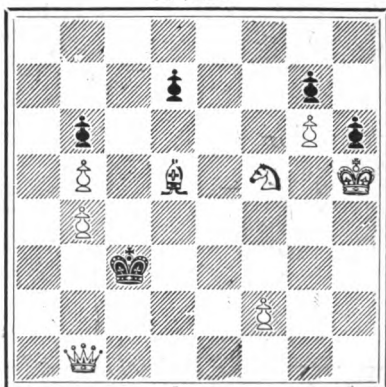
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,811.

By E. V. TANNER,
London.

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WHITE.

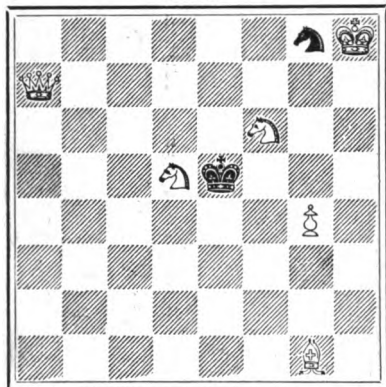
White mates in four moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,812.

By J. C. EVANS,
Esher.

BLACK.



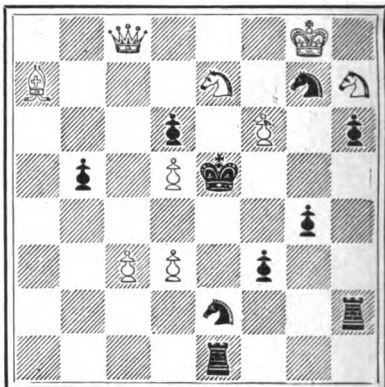
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,813.

By S. GREEN,
London.

BLACK.



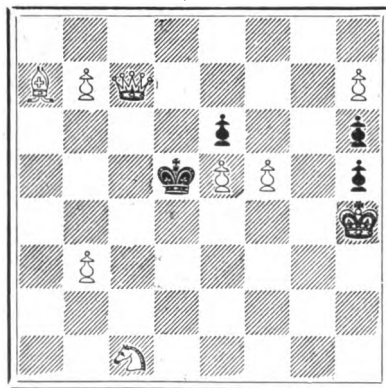
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,814.

By CARLO BORGATTI,
Ferrara.

BLACK.



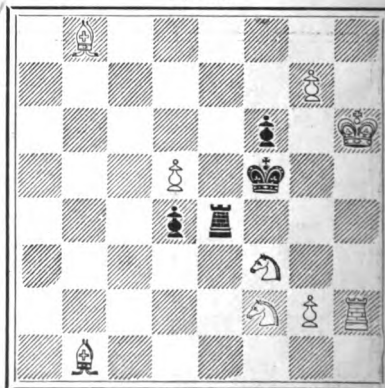
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,815.

By the late W. H. GUNDRY,
Exeter.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate
in three moves.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

1914

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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER, 1914.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now give the solutions of Positions 174 and 175, which appeared in the October number.

Position 174.—♔ at Q Kt 7, ♕ at K B 3, ♖ at Q 5, ♚ at Q B 4, ♗ at Q R 6. White to play and draw.

This is quite a simple study, the only point being that the final position is one which the Queen cannot win. Unfortunately there is no good "try" to make the solution more difficult.

1 K—B 7, P—R 7; 2 P—Q 6, P—R 8 (Q); 3 P—Q 7. Now the Queen cannot check on Q B 6 to drive the King in front of his Pawn, and after 3... Q—R 2 ch; 4 K—B 8, the White King cannot move there either; so neither of the usual ways of winning against a Pawn on the seventh is available, and accordingly White cannot win.

Position 175, by W. Marks.—♔ at K R 4, ♕ at Q Kt 4, ♖ at K Kt 7, ♚ at Q B 8, ♗ at Q 8, ♗ at K B 3. White to play and win.

Mr. Marks, who kindly sent us this position, constructed it upon a study by the brothers Platoff, by moving the Black Pawn from K B 4 to K B 3.

Of course White cannot Queen at once on account of R—R 8 ch and R—Kt 8 ch; so he plays 1 B—Q 6! ready to interpose at K Kt 3. Black replies 1... R—Q 5 ch; and the game goes on 2 K—Kt 3, R—Q 6 ch (or Q 8) [R—Q 4 is answered by 3 B—B 4 ch and 4 P—Kt 8 (Q)]; 3 K—Kt 4 and wins.

Mr. Baker claims that the position should be drawn by the following play :—1 B—Q 6, R×B !; 2 P—Kt 8 (Q), R—Q 5 ch; 3 K—R 5, R—K B 5; but it seems to us that 4 Q—K Kt 3 will win the Pawn before long; for if 4. ., R—B 8; 5 Q—Q 3, R—B 7; 6 Q—K 3 ch, R—Q 7; 7 Q—B 3 ch. Or if 4. ., R—B 4 ch; 5 K—R 6, K—Q 7; 6 Q—Q 6 ch, K—K 6; 7 Q—K 6, ch, K—B 5; 8 K—Kt 6.

When the Black Pawn stands on K B 4, the solution is as follows :—1 B—Q 6, R—R 8 ch (R—Q 5 ch; 2 K—R 5, R—K Kt 5; 3 B—B 4 ch, and 4 B—Kt 5, if the Bishop is not taken); 2 B—R 2 !, R×B ch; 3 K—Kt 3, R—R 8; 4 K—B 2 !, R—R 7 ch; 5 K—B 3, R—R 6 ch; 6 K—B 4, R—R 5 ch; 7 K×P, R—R 4 ch; 8 K—B 4, R—R 5 ch; 9 K—B 3, R—R 6 ch; 10 K—Kt 2, and wins. If White had played K—Kt 2 on the fourth move, then R—R 5 would have drawn.

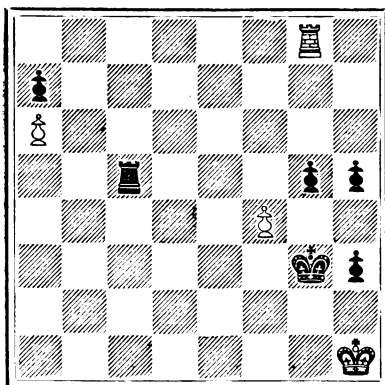
CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

Name.	Previous Score.	No. 174.	No. 175.	Total.
Mrs. Moseley (Oxford)	.. .. . 22	4	0	26
Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake)	.. .. . 13	4	4	21
Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery)	.. .. . 18	—	—	18
Mr. L. Illingworth (Brentwood)	.. .. . 8	4	4	16
Mr. G. E. Smith (Peckham)	.. .. . 8	4	4	16
Rev. A. Baker (Jersey)	.. .. . 9	4	2	15
Mr. R. Garby (Redruth)	.. .. . 4	—	4	8
Mr. W. Marks (Belfast)	.. .. . —	4	4	8
Mr. H. R. Bigelow (Blackburn)	.. .. . —	4	3	7
Mr. A. G. Essery (Cambridge)	.. .. . —	4	0	4

Mrs. Moseley is the winner for the month. Her score of 22 has been standing over since June, but it has enabled her to head the list immediately on her return from Australia !

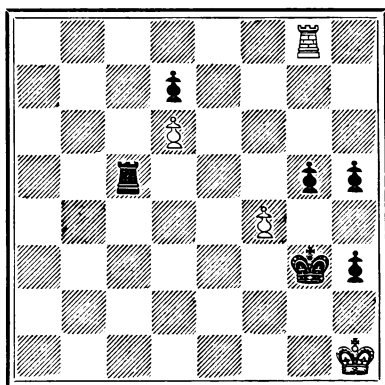
Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than November 19th, 1914. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 176.



White to play. What result ?

Position 177.



White to play. What result ?

REVIEWS.

THE ST. PETERSBURG MASTERS' CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1914. London : *Printing Craft Ltd.*, 4 and 5, Adam Street, W.C., and F. Hollings, 7, Great Turnstile, Holborn, W.C. Price 2s. net.

As the title suggests, this book is a collection of the games played in the recent international tournament at Petrograd. Each game is annotated, the notes being compiled from English chess columns, but the reproduction of the notes is not in every case literal, although care has been exercised not to alter the sense of the originals.

The volume opens with a portrait group of the competitors and officials, and the letterpress includes the full score of the contest, tabulated in order of merit.

We shall be happy to supply any of our subscribers with copies of this interesting addition to English chess literature at the price of 2s. 2d. per volume, post free.

CHESS : AN EASY GAME. By A. W. Foster and R. E. Kemp. London : Chess News Agency, 14, Upper Thames Street, E.C. Crown 8vo., cloth covers. Price 1/- net.

The authors of this latest addition to chess primers claim that in the spare time of two winters the average lad leaving school may, with the aid of this book, become as strong at chess as the recognised scratchmen at golf or billiards.

Without fully endorsing this statement, we must congratulate the authors upon the result of their labours.

The subject is treated in an easy, simple, logical, teacher-to-class style which the beginner at chess will greatly appreciate.

Here is the formula for placing the board in position :—

<i>Corner square to right</i>	|	<i>Queen and her square</i>
<i>Always must be White.</i>	|	<i>Same coloured pair.</i>

which recalls the line we learnt at school.

And other graces will follow in their proper places.

The work is divided into six chapters. I. Board, men and moves ; II. Captures and Checks ; III. How to win ; IV. How to begin—The only opening ; V. Helpful observations ; VI. Stratagems.

Want of space alone prevents us quoting freely many of the helpful good things embodied under each chapter, but any one of the last five chapters is worth more than the modest cost of the book if only to serve as the basis of a lecture which club secretaries could work up and deliver for the benefit and instruction of their members.

We opine that the object the authors have had in view has been to popularise chess by interesting the beginner and convincing him that chess is an easy, delightful, fascinating game. If our surmise is correct, then success has been achieved, as the brochure contains in clear, concise and practical form exactly what the student and many strong players require.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE, No. 18.

As we have previously intimated, this publication is issued at irregular intervals, and to subscribers of the Association. We are pleased to hear that the Society is growing, and if any reader of the *B.C.M.* desires to know more of its work we are sure that information will gladly be furnished by the hon. secretary, Mr. S. G. Shead, 1, Connaught Place, London, W. That Mr. Shead is an enthusiast after our own heart may be gathered from the fact that he recently presented a Silver Knight trophy for competition by third-class players.

The present issue of the magazine contains reports, scores, and other matters of special importance, but the section of deepest interest to us is that devoted to games, of which there are 16. Later we hope to reproduce two brilliant and spirited encounters won by the Rev. F. E. Hamond. At the present time our portfolio of games is overflowing. We have between 20 and 30 games from the British championship and the Major open tournament at Chester, all annotated ready for publication.

CORRESPONDENCE.

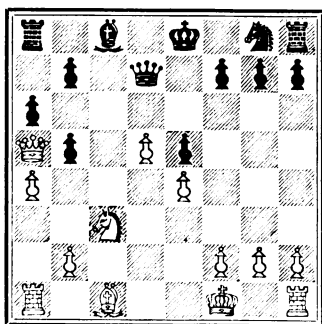
THE GIUOCO PIANO.

1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4;
4 P—B 3, P—Q 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

The position is:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play his 14th move.

In *Modern Chess Openings*, 2nd edition, page 47, col. 5, I find the following continuation: 5 P—Q 4, P×P; 6 P×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 7 K—B sq (and now in Note f), Q—Q 2; 8 Q—R 4, B—R 4; 9 P—Q 5, Kt—K 4; 10 B—Q Kt 5, P—Q B 3; 11 Kt×Kt, P×B; 12 Q×B, P×Kt; 13 Kt—B 3, P—Q R 3; 14 P—Q R 4! + (see diagram).

Why cannot Black play here 14... P×P? Evidently he must not retake with the Kt for then Q—Kt 4 ch, Q×Q, P×Q, and the Kt is lost.

Again if 15 R×P (threatening R—B 4), the reply is P—Q Kt 4; and if 16 Kt×P? P×Kt; 17 Q×R, P×R winning.

Probably 15 Q×P is best, but then, where is White's advantage after Q×Q; 16 R×Q, B—Q 2? The point is important as I find the new German *Handbuch* gives the same variation and opinion as *M.C.O.*

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

The point raised by Mr. Pierce is interesting. His analysis as regards the variations he submits appears to be correct, but it appears to us that White obtains some superiority by the following continuation:—

15 Q×P 16 Kt×Q! 16 B—Q 2
If 16... P—Kt 4, then 17 Kt—Kt 6, R—Q Kt sq; 18 Kt×B, R×Kt;
19 K—K 2.

17 Kt—Kt 6	17 B—Kt 4 ch	21 R—K sq	21 P—B 4
18 K—Kt sq	18 R—Q sq	22 P—B 3	22 Kt—Q 3
19 P—Q Kt 3 !	19 Kt—B 3	23 R×P ch	23 K—B 2
20 B—R 3	20 Kt×P	24 K—B 2	
or			
	19 P—B 4	21 B×P	21 K—B 2
20 B—Kt 2	20 P×P	22 R—B sq, etc.	

If Mr. Pierce can find a satisfactory move for Black against 16 Kt×Q, which is quite possible, as White's King's Pawn is not too strongly established, he is probably correct in regarding the positions as equal. But the Queen's Pawn appears strong and threatening.

ON THE EXCHANGE VARIATION OF THE RUY LOPEZ.

Apropos of the analytical article by Mr. Eduard Lasker, which appeared in our August number, a simple oversight in passing the proof has brought us quite an interesting sequel.

Referring to the move 5., B—K Kt 5 in the final paragraph (p. 289), Herr Lasker is made to say "my move" instead of *the* move.

In reference to this Herr Shelfhout, the Dutch player, who competed in the Major Open Tournament at Cheltenham in 1913, and who is the Editor of the *Tijdschrift Nederlandsche Schaakbond*, writes us :—

In your August issue Mr. Ed. Lasker speaks of "my move" in his article on the "Exchange Variation" of the Ruy Lopez.

The move 5., B—Kt 5 is the suggestion of M. Alapin, who published some analyses in the *Vienna Schachzeitung*, 1909. I also published a critique in the *Tijdschrift*, June, 1910, and Dr. Svenonius gave some variations in the *Deutsches Wochensach*. In the mixed tournament at Cologne, 1911, Rotlevi played 5., B—Kt 5 against Esser, and Spielmann adopted it against Balla at Breslau, 1912.

Further, I fear that Mr. Lasker's variation II. (d), after 15., B—B 4, is won for White, e.g., 16 R—R 5, K R—B sq ch; 17 R—B 5, P—K R 4; 18 Kt—K 4, P×P ch; 19 K—B 4, R×R; 20 K×R, B—B sq ch; 21 K×P, B×P; 22 R—K B sq, and White's Kt's Pawn will become very dangerous for Black. I believe all the variations after 8., P—B 3, are in favour of White. With collegial greetings.

As explained, no blame attaches to Herr Lasker for the oversight "my" for "the"; indeed, we recollect an article of his published in *Deutsches Wochensach* some three years ago, pointing out that no chess player can claim any particular move by prescriptive right, as it is impossible to disprove that some other player of the huge army of Caissa's enthusiasts may not have been working on the same subject, hence it is very seldom that surprising novelties can be claimed by any particular player, as, for example, "Marshall's move," 15 B—R 6 in the Max Lange (Hamburg, 1910).

Herr Lasker says :—

"What I consider my intellectual property is not 'the move' B—K Kt 5, but the *analysis* connected with it. I was not aware that the move 5., B—Kt 5 had been tried in any serious tournament games, although I certainly expected it to have been considered by many students of chess. I am glad to learn from Mr. Shelfhout of the credit given M. Alapin. But if Alapin only proposed 5., B—K Kt 5 in 1909, then he is too late for first credit. The first analysis I made in connection with the move was in 1908, in collaboration with Kurt Moll during the Dusseldorf tournament. Moll at that time

gained chess mastership, and had an opportunity of trying the 'new move' immediately after the tournament, when he visited Hamburg to play a game against opponents consulting. If Mr. Schelfhout is interested in these historical details he will no doubt be able to obtain the game in question from Mr. Moll.

"But I think this is not so important. The only important fact in connection with this variation is that Tarrasch lost his game to John through not knowing the correct continuation, which I published in the *B.C.M.* I therefore assume that the articles and references mentioned by Mr. Schelfhout did *not* give that particular variation or Tarrasch would have known it.

"As regards the continuation 8. ., P—B 3, it is, of course, a matter of opinion whether the resulting position is in favour of Black or White. I consider the position is in Black's favour.

"Mr. Schelfhout's variation is not quite clear. He overlooks that Black does not play 19 ., R×R, but B×P at once, thereby saving a very important move. Possible continuations are 20 R×R, R×R ch ; 21 K×P, B—K 6 ! 22 K—Kt 3, R—B 5 ; 23 Kt—B 3, R—B 7 ; 24 Kt—Q sq. R—B 8 ; or 20 R—K B sq. B—Q 5 ! with many threats. It seems to me, as stated in my article, that White will have difficulties in equalising the position. Supposing he succeeds in doing so in any of the variations I gave this would still mean a clear advantage for Black compared with the position which arises after 5. ., P×P, because if Black succeeds in securing a clear draw he has achieved a success, as White in the usual variations obtains the superior game.

"I frankly admit that I had not considered Schelfhout's reply 16 R—R 5 when writing my article for the *B.C.M.*. It would, therefore, have been wiser not to say 'and wins,' but only 'with advantage.'

"'Style of Play':—A great deal of nonsense is both talked and written about that most elusive element—style of play. There is only one correct way to attempt to play chess, and that is always to make the strongest move you can see. This should be your choice every time it is your turn to play. A player should cultivate equally strength of attack and defence. A player who is generally described having an attacking style is, by implication, open to reproach—he is only half a player. The same remark, of course, applies to the player who is popularly credited with a defensive style. Style is largely a fad, pushed to extremes by many players who, illogically, strengthen their strong point whilst neglecting their weakness. A player who is advised not to play, say, the 'Evans Gambit,' as it would not suit his style, should immediately turn to the study of that very opening for the purpose of correcting some obvious fault or defect in the general conduct of his game. The 'Ruy Lopez' and 'Q P' openings are, unless very intelligently treated, dull and unimaginative debuts. They are extremely difficult to handle to the best advantage, and for this reason they are fashionable among the masters. The amateur should make a liberal use of them, but at the same time he should aim at rising superior to fashion whilst keeping in touch with it. The fate of the average sheep is tragic."—*Hull Times*.

THE CHESS WORLD.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

We have to thank Mr. L. P. Rees for the appended report of the Eleventh Annual Council Meeting of the British Chess Federation, which was held at the Euston Hotel, London, on October 17th, when there was a representative attendance. The Rev. Canon A. G. Gordon Ross presided. The Committee presented a very satisfactory report of the work done during the past year.

The presentation of the School Shield for 1914 to Fettes College, Edinburgh; the issue of the Ten Years' Resumé of the Federation work; the Anglo-Dutch match, and the good progress (now unhappily arrested by the war) towards the establishment of an International Chess Federation were mentioned; while the Chester Congress was fully dealt with. The Statement of Accounts presented by the treasurer was very gratifying. In spite of the disturbance with the Congress arrangements, all expenses have been met, and a substantial balance left in hand. The same remarks apply to the General Account and the Invested Funds Account. The final result is that the Federation has nearly £100 in hand, of which £60 will be transferred to the trustees for investment. It is by the growth of the Permanent Invested Fund and the income derived therefrom that the stability of the Federation can be assured, and its sphere of usefulness enlarged.

It was agreed to compile a list of chess-players in active service in the Army and the Navy. Secretaries of clubs will help in this work by acquainting their County or Union executives of any local particulars.

The question of holding the Congress of 1915 was postponed for consideration in the early part of next year.

The County Championship contest will proceed as usual, and Warwickshire and Lancashire will meet at Shrewsbury on October 31st.

The officers were re-elected: president, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart.; hon. secretary, Mr. L. P. Rees; hon. treasurer, Mr. H. E. Dobell, 21, Robertson Street, Hastings.

Mr. G. Shories, who won the major open tournament at Chester, is interned at the concentration camp at Frimley.

We notice in the second despatch from Sir John French that the late Colonel G. K. Ansell is mentioned for distinguished services in the field.

Sir Walter Gray was re-elected president of the Oxford Club at the annual meeting held October 6th, and at which he presided. Mr. E. Shepherd was re-elected hon. secretary.

Mr. Eduard Lasker, who won the championship tournament at the City of London Chess Club last season, has left England for the United States. He sailed for New York on October 21st.

Mr. W. H. Gunston (president) was chairman at the Cambridge Club's annual meeting on October 6th. Mr. Gunston was re-elected and Mr. J. H. Bullock was re-elected hon. secretary. The club meets at the Blue Boar Hotel.

The Hampshire Chess Association annual meeting was held in Southampton on October 10th. Mr. P. E. J. Talbot was elected president and Mr. H. J. Penwill was re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer. The report for the past year was regarded as satisfactory and progressive.

We desire to thank several correspondents, including Mr. R. C. Griffith, winner of the British championship in 1912, for their appreciative congratulations on the excellence of the notes to the games in our October issue. Unsolicited testimony like this coming from such a player as Mr. Griffith is very gratifying to us, and confirms other evidence we have that amongst those whose opinions count the *B.C.M.* is regarded as the premier chess journal published in the English language.

The war is playing havoc with our exchanges. We did not, of course, expect to receive German, Austrian, or Hungarian chess periodicals, but our French (*La Stratégie*), Russian, Polish, and Swedish contemporaries have failed to come to hand. We are, however, pleased to report the regular arrival of the Swiss, Italian, and Dutch chess journals. At home we miss the chess column in the *Birmingham Daily Post*. The chess news in the *Yorkshire Post* and the *Stratford Express* is also either much reduced or published intermittently.

The Cheltenham C.C. has removed to No. 3, Cambridge Villas, opposite the Winter Garden; and the club-room will be open to members and chess-playing visitors to the town every week-day from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. But the best attendance will continue to be on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

One of the club's two leading players, Mr. S. W. Billings, has joined the army, but his name will continue on the list of members, and it is hoped he will again play for the club in a year or two.

A meeting of the Yorkshire County Committee was held at Leeds on September 26th to draft the rules for the trophy presented by Mr. I. M. Brown for competition by the second teams of clubs competing for the Edwin Woodhouse Challenge Cup. Some alterations were also made in the rules governing the *Yorkshire Observer* Trophy contest. Hitherto the teams have comprised eight players. It was decided that each contending team shall be composed of any number of players, but not less than eight. The county hon. secretary, Mr. Allan Schofield, was elected captain of the county team.

The annual general meeting of the Leicester Chess Club was held on October 6th. The secretary reported that the number of members was still about 60. Three county matches were played last season, Oxfordshire was won; Worcestershire and Warwickshire lost. The hon. treasurer reported a balance of £4 had been made on the season, making £29 surplus in all. Dr. H. Mason was elected president; Mr. T. Shorland, after 38 years as hon. sec., felt compelled to retire, but promised to retain his position of hon. treasurer. The post of secretary was taken by Mr. Victor H. Lovell. Ibstock, Morland Avenue, Leicester, to whom all communications should be sent.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Club was held on September 28th, Mr. W. H. Holt in the chair. A satisfactory feature of the report was the reduction of a previous deficit balance to £16 2s. 4d., although expenditure on repairs and renewals and capital account had amounted to £42 19s. Mr. G. L. Burton was elected president, and Mr. T. Terrard hon. secretary.

The club has suffered a severe loss by the removal of Mr. Amos Burn to London. The meeting expressed its sincere wishes for his success in his new sphere of chess action as chess editor of *The Field*.

The Manchester Club's annual gathering was held on September 29th, when the president, Mr. John Burgess, presided. The reports were presented and passed. A healthy sign is the increase in the membership, 35 new members having been duly elected. The finances are also in a satisfactory state, a previous adverse balance of £71 18s. 10d. having been cleared off and a small surplus established. Mr. Burgess was re-elected president. Messrs. W. D. Bailey and H. Hartley were re-elected joint hon. secretaries.

Sympathetic reference was made to the great loss the club has suffered by the death of the Rev. W. C. Palmer, whose demise we recorded last month.

The opening of the active season in Lancashire is co-incident with the annual meetings of the leading clubs, of which we append brief reports of Liverpool, Manchester, Wigan and North Manchester.

The North Manchester Club's meeting was held on September 17th, when Mr. E. Gunson was re-elected president and Mr. A. Wolstencroft hon. secretary. The club meets at the Deansgate Hotel. The season's programme was opened on October 5th with a go-as-you-please mid-day tourney at Blackburn Odds. The usual handicap on Thursday nights has also been arranged. For both events there is a total of 13 prizes! It is intended to arrange matches with Liverpool, Bradford, and Liverpool Central.

The annual meeting of the Wigan club was held on September 24th, Dr. Wm. Hamilton (president) presided. The report and balance sheet presented by Mr. J. W. Wadsworth (hon. secretary and

treasurer) were very satisfactory. The prizes won were presented to the respective winners:—Dr. Aspinall holds the Neville Trophy, Mr. James the Powell Cup. Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Wadsworth were re-elected.

Two members of the club have gone out to the front. Mr. Cecil Webster has joined the Royal Engineers, and Mr. W. Humphries of Wigan Grammar School has been gazetted sub-lieutenant in His Majesty's forces abroad.

Alderman O'Donahue, J.P., has signified his intention to provide a Cup, to be held by the winner of the club championship.

The annual meeting of the Lancashire Association was held in the rooms of the Liverpool Club on October 3rd. The president (Mr. D. Powell) presided, and there was a good attendance of delegates. After full discussion it was decided to proceed with the entire winter programme. The following officials were elected: president, Mr. D. Powell; secretary and match captain, Mr. W. R. Thomas; treasurer, Mr. J. W. Jupp (in place of Mr. C. H. Wallwork, who retired after six years' tenure of office).

The Council's report, after referring to Lancashire's success in winning the "Moore" trophy and Northern Championship, concluded with the following paragraph:—

"To turn to graver matters, it is with deep sorrow that the Council records the death of the Rev. W. C. Palmer from typhoid fever in Trinidad on September 1st. Mr. Palmer won the championship of the county in 1903, and acted as treasurer from 1902 to 1908. On several occasions he competed in the British Championship, and at least once came near winning this honour. But, apart from chess ability, Mr. Palmer was endeared to all who knew him by his marked individuality, his high character, and his unflinching kindness and courtesy. His loss, while most keenly felt in his own county of Lancashire, will be deplored by the great body of English-speaking chess players all over the world."

The meeting subsequently, standing in silence, adopted the following motion:—

"That this meeting of the Lancashire Chess Association expresses its deep sorrow at the news of the death in Trinidad of its late treasurer, the Rev. W. C. Palmer, places on record its sense of the high value of his services to chess in this county and elsewhere, and instructs the secretary to convey to the bereaved relatives a copy of this expression of its respectful sympathy."

The gloomy forebodings in which some players indulged as to the future of chess in London under war conditions have already been happily falsified. True, the Banks League has suspended operations, and several of the Civil Service Clubs—notably the Admiralty and the War Office—are not playing matches; but the London League is as lively as ever, and evidently many people are turning with a feeling of relief to the one game which enables the player to forget all mundane

concerns. The "A" Division has lost East Ham and Ilford, Leyton, and South London, but eleven clubs remain, and rivalry will be as keen as ever. The "B" Division has been revived, and the "C" Division accordingly disappears; the seven clubs which will play twelve-board matches being Harlesden, Hampstead II., Insurance, Islington Ladies, Lud-Eagle II. and Sydenham.

The Hampstead Club meets all the year round at Stanfield House, and consequently has no formal re-opening, its winter season beginning on 13th October with the first round of the Championship and other competitions. The Chess Bohemians, with their genial motto: "Chess and Fraternity," meet at the Karo Café, Gresham Buildings, E.C. The Lud-Eagle opened the season at the Gambit Café, Budge Row, E.C., on 6th October, and intend to devote to patriotic purposes any prize-money received from the League. The Athenæum Club has removed to the British Café, Villiers Street, Strand, W.C., and particulars of its various activities may be obtained from Mr. F. Dark, 53, Carroun Road, South Lambeth, S.W.

The North London League has seven entries: Barnsbury Park, Claremont, Finsbury Park, Maurice, Muswell Hill, Palmer's Green and Wood Green. The South London League is also in full swing, and welcomes a new competitor in the St. Mary's Club.

At the City of London Club the entries for the various competitions, though necessarily reduced in number, are being received as usual, and the Championship has attracted thirteen competitors. Altogether London chess may be summarised as subdued, but still vivacious.

The competitors are: Messrs. A. Curnock, Th. Germann, Brian Harley, H. Jacobs, Dr. Letchworth, O. C. Müller, E. Macdonald, G. A. Thomas, E. G. Sergeant, R. H. V. Scott, P. W. Sergeant, J. P. Savage, and W. H. Watts.

Chess activities in Devonshire always revive during the latter part of September and early October, and the present season, notwithstanding the effects of the war, has not proved an exception.

The Plymouth club annual meeting was held on October 5th, when the ten prizes won in the various tournaments and competitions were distributed by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, president of the club. The first prize in the handicap was won by Mr. A. Briais, who is now in Paris in connection with the war. We hope he will not have to spend his guinea prize in powder!

The Paignton club (Devon) annual meeting took place on September 26th, Mr. E. J. Winter Wood (president) in the chair.

The first and second prizes in the handicap were divided by Mr. Henry Erskine and Dr. Dunstan (£1 1s. presented by Mr. F. J. Winter Wood, and 10s. 6d. presented by Mr. Carslake Winter Wood); third prize, divided between E. Raymond and C. S. Dickinson, a tie (7s. 6d., presented by Mr. James Hill). Medals (presented by the Devon County Chess Association) were won by Dr. R. Walker and W. J. Bearne. Mr. Henry Erskine also won the "Thomas Winter Wood Memorial Trophy" for the club, and the "Brennridge Cup" (club championship).

On September 28th the annual meeting of the Torquay Club was presided over by Mr. E. J. Winter Wood (president), and arrangements made for the coming season. The reports of the hon. secretary and hon. treasurer were regarded as satisfactory and adopted. The Club championship fell to the chess prowess of Mr. H. Erskine. The handicap was won by Dr. R. Dunstan. In this event there will be three prizes this season: 21/- presented by the president, 10/6 by Mr. Erskine, and 5/- from Mr. C. G. Page.

The two correspondence matches with the "Lion of Belfort" Club in Paris are suspended in consequence of the war. During the current season the club will compete again in the Bremridge Cup contest of the County Association.

Mr. E. J. Winter Wood was re-elected president, and Mr. R. G. Drake hon secretary and treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Devon County Association was duly held at Palmer and Edward's Café, 35, High Street, Exeter, on Saturday, October 3rd.

The hon. secretary and treasurer (Mr. Geo. W. Cutler) submitted a very comprehensive and satisfactory report and a balance sheet showing a surplus of £36 4s. 7d.

Mr. E. J. Winter Wood, who presided, was re-elected president, and Mr. Cutler re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer.

The chairman presented the various trophies to the respective winners:—

"Thomas Winter Wood Memorial Trophy," Paignton Club, won by its champion, Mr. H. Erskine.

"E. J. Winter Wood Cup" Individual Championship—Mr. T. Taylor (Plymouth)

"Bremridge Cup" (Club Championship)—Paignton Club (fourth success).

"Moyle Cup"—Exeter Club (second success).

During the course of his interesting report Mr. Cutler referred to the large number of friendly inter-club matches contested during the season, and intimated that full records will be published in the forthcoming edition of the Year Book.

With regret the deaths of three members was recorded—Mr. W. H. Gundry, General Hanson, and Dr. W. Allin Thompson.

The membership of the Association stands at 245. After the meeting a match was played between teams selected by Mr. James Hill and Mr. T. Taylor. Mr. Hill's team won by 6½ to 4½.

Southern Counties Union Fourth Correspondence Championship Contest.—We append the result of two correspondence matches in a triangular contest between Devon, Kent, and Sussex. Devon will now enter the final, and compete against Herts by reason of its higher aggregate scores than Kent and Sussex. In the match between Sussex and Kent the former county scored 16 points to 13, with one game for adjudication.

KENT.					DEVON.				
Mr. E. L. Raymond	..	..	..	0	Mr. P. Motley	..	..	..	I
Mr. C. Chapman	..	..	..	I	Mr. W. Mears	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon	..	..	..	0	Mr. C. W. Phillips	..	..	..	I
Mr. C. H. Lorch	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. W. Peet	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. J. Walford	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Turner	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. M. Brooke	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. F. Thompson	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. E. Evill	..	..	..	*0	Mr. H. J. H. Cope	..	..	..	*I
Mr. G. Hanson	..	..	..	*I	Mr. R. S. Owen	..	..	..	*0
Mr. W. T. Hurley	..	..	..	I	Mr. S. Cox	..	..	..	0
Mr. H. G. Sturton	..	..	..	I	Mr. J. E. D. Moysey	..	..	..	0
Mr. I. M. Friedberger	..	..	..	†I	Mr. A. P. Waterfield	..	..	..	†0
Hon. V. A. Parnell	..	..	..	*I	Mr. C. E. Parry	..	..	..	*0
Mr. E. L. Nickels	..	..	..	0	Mr. T. W. Bourne	..	..	..	I
Mr. F. Shrubsole	..	..	..	I	Dr. C. L. Lander	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. H. May	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Sandys, R.N.	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. P. Lees	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. H. Paul	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Capt. McCaulis	..	..	..	I	Mr. H. Noyes	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. A. Detmold	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. Mansfield	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. J. Burls	..	..	..	I	Mr. C. W. Noehmer	..	..	..	0
Dr. Grace	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. L. Noake	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. W. Read	..	..	..	I	Dr. J. K. Frost	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Churchill	..	..	..	I	Mr. E. Pearse	..	..	..	0
Miss E. Abraham	..	..	..	†0	Mr. E. Palmer	..	..	..	†I
Dr. C. F. Pridham	..	..	..	*0	Dr. W. Makeig-Jones	..	..	..	*I
Mr. J. W. Jamieson	..	..	..	0	Dr. F. B. Fisher	..	..	..	I
Mrs. Whitehead	..	..	..	0	Mr. G. Ellis	..	..	..	I
Mr. F. M. Argrave	..	..	..	0	Mr. W. Frost	..	..	..	I
Mr. J. B. Shaw	..	..	..	*0	Mr. R. Austin	..	..	..	*I
Dr. A. T. Froggatt	..	..	..	*I	Mr. F. P. Fox	..	..	..	*0
Mr. A. E. Naish	..	..	..	I	Rev. Preb. Wodehouse	..	..	..	0
16½					13½				

* Adjudicated by Mr. Blackburn. † Agreed by conductors.

DEVON.					SUSSEX.				
Mr. P. Motley	..	..	..	*I	Mr. R. E. Lean	..	..	..	*0
Mr. W. Mears	..	..	..	*I	Mr. J. Raoux	..	..	..	*0
Mr. C. W. Phillips	..	..	..	I	Mr. H. W. Butler	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. W. Peet	..	..	..	I	Mr. F. E. Purchas	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. Turner	..	..	..	0	Mr. J. Creevey	..	..	..	I
Mr. G. F. Thompson	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. P. James	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. H. Cope	..	..	..	I	Dr. E. Whitcher	..	..	..	0
Mr. R. S. Owen	..	..	..	I	Mr. G. E. James	..	..	..	0
Mr. S. Cox	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Hewitt, sen.	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. P. Waterfield	..	..	..	I	Mr. W. Harris	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. E. Parry	..	..	..	†I	Mr. W. Windus	..	..	..	†0
Mr. T. W. Bourne	..	..	..	I	Mr. G. Levick	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. R. Neve	..	..	..	0	Mr. T. H. Fish	..	..	..	I
Mr. E. Sandys, R.N.	..	..	..	I	Mr. F. W. Bridger	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. H. Paul	..	..	..	†I	Miss F. Parkinson	..	..	..	†0
Mr. H. Noyes	..	..	..	0	Mr. E. Curtis	..	..	..	I
Mr. H. J. Mansfield	..	..	..	I	Mr. A. C. Holland	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. W. Noehmer	..	..	..	0	Dr. Parkhurst	..	..	..	I
Mr. E. L. Jackson	..	..	..	†I	Mr. F. Smith	..	..	..	†0
Mr. A. L. Noake	..	..	..	0	Mr. F. Brook	..	..	..	I
Mr. W. H. Maunder	..	..	..	0	Mr. C. J. D. Gregory	..	..	..	I
Mr. E. Palmer	..	..	..	I	Mr. H. S. S. Fookes	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. E. Harby	..	..	..	†½	Mr. F. W. J. Ford	..	..	..	†½
Dr. W. Makeig-Jones	..	..	..	†0	Mr. A. E. Hooper	..	..	..	†I
Dr. F. B. Fisher	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Kosak	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. E. Varnals	..	..	..	I	Mr. J. White	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. Raymond	..	..	..	I	Mr. W. Willett	..	..	..	0

Mr. J. A. Moyle	o	Mr. S. A. Dorman	I
Mr. M. W. Stevens	*I	Miss M. Parkinson	*o
Rev. H. C. Briggs	I	Miss Grubb	o
<hr/>		<hr/>	
		20	10

* By default.

† Agreed by conductors.

In the first round of the fifth contest Devon and Hampshire started play on October 15th, and will continue until the 25th of next March.

The *Manchester Weekly Times* recently quoted an article published a few weeks ago by the *Vossische Zeitung*, in which Dr. Lasker expressed his views of the probable result of "The War" in the following terms :—

The row of fortresses from Verdun down to the South hinder the movements of the armies of the German Crown Prince General von Heeringen, and the Bavarian Crown Prince, and for that reason there can be no talk of a decisive battle yet.... And what will further happen may be thus represented under the analogy of a game of chess. The attacks of the French will resemble the springs of a Knight, and the German army will be able to stand against them without great losses. Just as at chess, system and method will finally triumph; and even though the operations of the Germans may cost time, they will in the end checkmate the French as certainly as the operations of Castle and King against King.

These deductions were doubtless inspired by information supplied from the official German news factory, and may serve to tickle the palate of German consumption, but Britishers will have none of such reasoning. The *Falkirk Herald* says :—

We regret to find Dr. Lasker guilty of writing such prophetic piffle. The Doctor is virtually wrong, we devoutly trust, and like his friend the Kaiser, he takes no note of Belgian operations, and, worse still, he tells us nothing of Britain and Russia! Comment is superfluous. Dr. Lasker is only a chess-master.

In the *Yorkshire Observer Budget* of October 3rd we read :—

"Dr. Lasker, like a patriotic German, thinks that his country will defeat its enemies, and naturally enough he bases his arguments on chess analogy. 'The attacks of the French,' he writes, 'will resemble the springs of a Knight, and the German army will be able to stand against them without great losses. Just as at chess, system and method will finally triumph; and even though the operations of the Germans may take time, they will in the end checkmate the French as certainly as the operations of Castle and King against King.' All of which is, no doubt, comforting to the man in the Berlin street, who may have no clearer idea than we have of what Lasker is driving at. The French may be 'Knights' and the rest of the Allies minor pieces compared to the German and Austrian 'Castles,' but most chess players are of opinion that three minor pieces—Russia, France, and Great Britain—and three Pawns—Belgium, Servia, and Montenegro—are better value than two Rooks."

An observation of the editor of *The Daily News*, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, in the course of an article on "The Kaiser's Hope," published September 27th, is very apposite in connection with Lasker's prophecy :—

Much study and much theory have made them (the Germans) singularly naïve when it comes to handling problems of human nature. They remind me

of a remark of Mr. Blackburne, on the only occasion on which I met that great chess player: "Ah! The book, the book," he said, "always the book," and then he proceeded to reduce all my Castles in the air to dust!

Mr. Gardiner hits the target centrally. It is not the theory of war but the men behind the guns and bayonets who are counting in this struggle, in which the forces of the British Empire are fighting to uphold the sanctity of treaties. Another important factor regarding which Dr. Lasker is silent is that in war the constant addition of reserve forces is of supreme importance. In chess, "promotions" may give additional strength, but units lost in the fight are never replenished.

The Field of October 16th says that after the eleventh round of the Mannheim Tournament the committee announced that in consequence of the outbreak of war the Congress was abandoned, and that competitors would receive cash on the Monday *pro rata* to the actual scores.

But the next day, Sunday, the Russians were arrested and imprisoned. While in prison they were brutally ill-treated by the German soldiers, who from sheer savagery assaulted them with the butt ends of their rifles. They were given no water to wash in, and scarcely any food that was fit to eat. At the end of a fortnight they were relieved and allowed to go to Baden-Baden, where they were detained under surveillance, and whence Alechin escaped at the risk of his life. The Russians still at Baden-Baden are Sabouroff (president of the All Russia Chess Association), Maljutin (president of the Petrograd Chess Society), Bogoljuboff, Flambert, Sielexieff, Wainstein, Koppelman, Rabinowitsch and Romanowski.

We are more than astonished that the president and other leading officials of the German Chess Association did not bring pressure to bear to secure for their guests proper treatment. The hospitality of peaceful times may have been impossible, but surely something could have been done to prevent the brutality of the soldiers. This experience of Alechin and his compatriots is further evidence of how completely Germany is dominated by rampant militarism.

Heer Shelfout, the editor of *Tidschrift Nederlandsche Schaakbond*, in a recent letter to us, directs our attention to an article on the subject which appeared in his September issue. Referring to the experiences of the Russian competitors our Dutch contemporary says:—

At the moment when the war broke out the players in the Tournament were assembled at play in the Café, where the contest was in full swing. The Russians were suddenly arrested by a posse of German soldiers who raided the premises, and made them prisoners. After confinement in one of the rooms they were afterwards liberated by some officers who arrived, and enquired into the circumstances of each of the players. Twenty-four hours were allowed them in which to depart, but most of them had not sufficient money left for that purpose. Even those who had cheques could not get them cashed, as all the banks were closed. The hotel-keepers threatened to fetch constables if their bills were not paid; moreover the Committee of Management dared not risk advancing them funds for fear of being accused of aiding the enemies of the Fatherland. All the German and Austrian competitors had shown a clean pair of heels. At length one of the Russians asked a Dutchman to help them in their troubles, and was pushed by him into a motor car, and given coupons to return *via* Constance to Russia. Next day he was arrested again as a spy on account of his continual enquiries regarding railways, routes, etc., and interned in one of the leading hotels at Baden, the officers by this time imagining him to be one of the Russian

generals. At length he returned to Wiesbaden, where his mother was lying at the point of death.

The rest of the players, including Alechin, were seated at supper on the Sunday night when the police arrived to arrest them on information supplied by the hotel-keeper. They were set at liberty later on, but afterwards arrested by the military and put in the military prison. The mob who came to stare at them made a very hostile demonstration, abusing them as spies, and up to the time of detention we gather they are still in custody.

Alechin succeeded in escaping by means of a passport belonging to a friend. With the aid of this he crossed the German frontier at the risk of his life. He would undoubtedly have been shot had the ruse been discovered. He eventually reached London, and left for Petrograd, *via* Stockholm and Finland, early in October.

In reference to Alechin's intended visit to South America to play Capablanca, the *Glasgow Herald* recently published an interview which one of its correspondents had with Capablanca, whose ship the *Cap Vilano* had to run to shelter in Pernambuco Harbour. Capablanca afterwards sailed by the *Amazon* for Buenos Aires, where he was due to fulfil a six weeks' engagement with the Argentine Chess Club. Our Scottish contemporary reports the interview as follows:—

Capablanca, a Cuban by birth and very early training, is now to all intents an American, as his parents shifted to New York State when the future champion was about eight years old. He finished his education in New York University, and for two or three years he has been in the Consular service at St. Petersburg, at which centre he was only half a point behind Lasker in the recent open tournament. About 5 ft. 8 ins. in height, firmly and strongly knit, and alert in movement, he looks what he is, an expert in tennis and baseball. He has a powerfully modelled, beautifully balanced head, and the striking feature in a decisive, vigorous, swarthy, clean-shaven face is a pair of most expressive brown eyes, full of animation, and at times twinkling with fun. It is a face to be remembered.

"What made you take to chess?" "Oh, I don't know," replied the master. "I began to play as a little boy, and I became very fond of the game." He could not say that he had studied much from books. "Was he fond of mathematics when at the University?" "He liked mathematics well enough, but his favourite study was chemistry, in which he had some notion of specialising at one time."

Lasker's powers he greatly admires. "Let me put it this way," he said one day. "Say that a very strong player makes a losing move in an intricate position, Lasker would catch him nine times out of ten. I would catch him eight times." In building up a game Lasker's is sometimes faulty, according to Capablanca, but he shows immense resource and courage in the working out of a complicated situation where the odds are slightly against himself.

On Tarrasch, Schlechter, Rubenstein, Mieses, Marshall, Blackburne, Atkins, and other players and their styles he had most interesting but always generous and discriminating remarks. When a man passes beyond the prime of life, he slowly but surely falls away as a match player.

"Chess," he added, one day, "requires a peculiar combination of analytical power, imagination, courage and endurance." Not so very long ago the Jewish race had a majority on the 'masters' side of chess; nowadays, matters were pretty well balanced or with a slight dip in favour of the Gentiles.

On draughts his comment was: "A very fine game, but, oh, dear! if you make a mistake, your punishment is practically bound to come, whereas in chess you may recover if the position is intricate." Then again, he thought that dangerous positions in draughts had sometimes such an innocent appearance! He is an excellent linguist, but confesses that the "awful Russian language" is hard to study. In all likelihood he will play a match with Lasker next year, and, "Oh, it will be a terribly hard battle," he laughingly added.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, 1914-15.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	W.	L.	D.
1 Athenæum	—	21.i.	9.ii.	5.xi.	24.xi.	11.i.	17.xii.	29.i.	8.xii.	1.iii.	11.iii.	—	—	—
2 Bohemians	21.i.	—	12.xi.	29.x.	18.ii.	4.iii.	4.ii.	10.xii.	18.iii.	28.i.	7.i.	—	—	—
3 Brixton	9.ii.	12.xi.	—	8.iii.	26.i.	22.ii.	6½	16.iii.	12.i.	8.xii.	19.xi.	—	1	—
4 Hampstead	5.xi.	29.x.	8.iii.	—	17.xii.	7.xii.	25.ii.	30.xi.	16.xi.	18.i.	18.ii.	—	—	—
5 Kennington	24.xi.	18.ii.	26.i.	17.xii.	—	26.iii.	11.i.	27.x.	3.xi.	9.ii.	2.iii.	—	—	—
6 Lee	11.i.	4.iii.	13½	7.xii.	26.iii.	—	23.xi.	6.xi.	8.ii.	15.iii.	25.i.	—	—	—
7 Lud-Eagle	17.xii.	4.ii.	19.x.	25.ii.	11.i.	23.xi.	—	8.iii.	25.i.	9.xi.	10.xii.	1	—	—
8 Metropolitan	29.i.	10.xii.	16.iii.	30.xi.	27.x.	6.xi.	8.iii.	—	23.ii.	17.xi.	9.ii.	—	—	—
9 North London	8.xii.	18.iii.	12.i.	16.xi.	3.xi.	8.ii.	25.i.	23.ii.	—	5.i.	24.xi.	—	—	—
10 Toynbee	1.iii.	28.i.	8.xii.	18.i.	9.ii.	15.iii.	9.xi.	17.xi.	5.i.	—	27.x.	—	—	—
11 West London	11.iii.	7.i.	19.xi.	18.ii.	2.iii.	25.i.	10.xii.	9.ii.	24.xi.	27.x.	—	—	—	—

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games were contested in the British championship tournament at Chester :—

GAME No. 4,082.

Ruy Lopez.

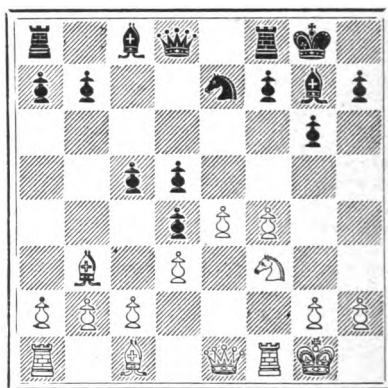
WHITE. BLACK.
W. H. SPARKES. J. H. BLACKBURNE.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 Kt—Q 5 |
| 4 Kt×Kt | 4 P×Kt |
| 5 P—Q 3 | 5 P—K Kt 3 |
| 6 Castles | 6 B—Kt 2 |
| 7 P—K B 4 | |

Position after Black's 12th move :—

P—Q B 4

BLACK (J. H. BLACKBURNE).



WHITE (W. H. SPARKES).

13 P—Q R 3

This move neither adds to the development of White's pieces nor hinders that of Black's, and is therefore very bad. Even if Black had already played P—Q Kt 4 White would certainly do better to change the Bishop on Q 5 than allow it to be shut up on R 2.

The move which is indicated by the position is Kt—R 4, threatening to open files for Rook and Bishop by P—B 5. If, in reply, P—B 4, then 14 P—K 5, followed by P—B 3. 13... P×P, would be answered by 14 Q×P and 13... P—Q Kt 4 by 14... P×P.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 8 B—R 4 | 7 P—Q B 3 |
|---------|-----------|

The Bishop would be better placed on B 4, controlling a longer diagonal.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 9 Kt—Q 2 | 8 P—Q 3 |
| 10 Kt—B 3 | 9 Kt—K 2 |
| 11 B—Kt 3 | 10 Castles |
| 12 Q—K sq | 11 P—Q 4 |
| | 12 P—Q B 4 |

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 14 B×P | 13 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 15 P×Kt | 14 Kt×B |
| 16 Q—B 2 | 15 R—K sq |
| | 16 Q×P |

17 B—Q 2 17 B—Kt 5
 Preferable seems B—Kt 2 followed by P—Q R 4, with play on the Queen's wing, where Black has far more mobility. The text move, together with the following exchange of pieces, leads to an ending which White with best play can draw.

18 Q R—K sq	18 B×Kt
19 R×R ch	19 R×R
20 Q×B	20 Q×Q
21 R×Q	21 P—B 4
22 K—B sq	22 K—B 2
23 R—B 2	23 R—K 3
24 R—K 2	24 K—K 2
25 R×R ch	25 K×R
26 P—Q Kt 3	

The best strategy for White in this ending, which, owing to the greater mobility of Black's King and Bishop, is in Black's favour, is not to move his Pawns at all, unless compelled to do so, as every Pawn move produces a weakness. It often happens that squares protected by Pawns become weak after the Pawn advance, and therefore offer a thoroughfare for the opponent. In other cases the advancing Pawn itself becomes weak approaching the "dangerous area" of the enemies' forces.

27 K—K 2	26 K—Q 4
28 B—B sq	27 B—B sq
29 P—Kt 3	28 B—Q 3
30 B—Q 2	29 B—B 2
31 P—R 3	30 B—Kt 3
32 K—B 3	31 B—Q sq
33 P—B 4 ch	32 B—K 2

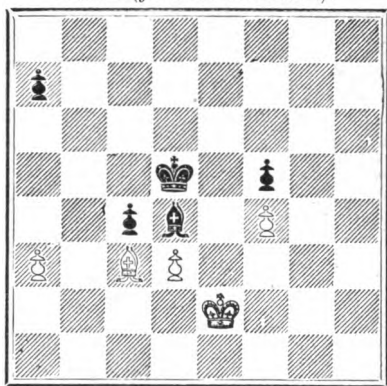
White again compromises his position by an unnecessary Pawn move. He seems to have feared P—B 5, but could have answered this by B—Kt 4, after which the game was an easy draw, White having no opportunity of breaking through anywhere. The text move renders the defence extremely difficult for White, and although the following analysis shows that he can still secure the draw, it is not surprising that he misses the correct course to follow.

34 B×P	33 P×P <i>e.p.</i>
35 K—K 2	34 B—Q sq
36 K—B 3	35 P—K R 4
37 P—K Kt 4	36 B—Kt 3
38 P×P	37 R P×P ch
39 Kt P×P ch	38 P—B 5
40 Kt P×P	39 P×P
41 K—K 2	40 Kt P×P
	41 B—Q 5

Position after Black's 41st move :—

B—Q 5

BLACK (J. H. BLACKBURNE).



WHITE (W. H. SPARKES).

42 P×P ch

There are a good many opportunities of going wrong here. For instance, 42 K—Q 2, P×P; 43 K×P, B×B; 44 K×B, K—K 5; or 42 B—Q 2, P—B 6; 43 B—B sq (B—K sq, P—B 7; 44 K—Q 2, B—B 6 ch), K—B 4; 44 K—Q sq, K—Kt 4; 45 K—B 2, K—R 5, &c.

Sufficient seems to be 42 B—K sq! B—Kt 7; 43 P×P ch (P—R 4? P—B 6; 44 K—Q sq, K—Q 5; 45 K—B 2, K—K 6! 46 B×P, B×B; 47 K×B, K×P; 48 P—Q 4, K—K 5, and wins, as the Pawn Queens with check), K×P; 44 P—R 4, B—B 8; 45 K—B 3, K—Kt 6; 46 P—R 5, B—Kt 7; 47 K—Kt 3, B—B 6; 48 B—B 2, P—R 3; 49 K—R 4, B×P; 50 K—Kt 5 draw; or 44... K—Kt 6; 45 K—Q 3, B—B 8! (K×P; 46 K—B 4, B—B 8; 47 K—Q 5 draw); 46 P—R 5! (B—Kt 3? K×P; 47 K—B 4,

P—R 4 wins), B×P; 47 K—Q 4, B—R 7; 48 K—Q 5, P—B 5; 49 K—K 5, B—Kt 6; 50 B—Q 2 draw; or 47... B—B 2; 48 K—Q 5! K—R 5; 49 B—B 2, P—R 3 (B—Kt sq; 50 B×P); 50 B—Kt 6, B—Kt 6; 51 B—Q 8 draw. After the text move similar variations can occur.

43 B—Kt 4
42 K×P

A blunder which loses at once. White had, of course, to avoid the exchange of Bishops, as the Pawn ending is evidently lost on account of Black's King being more advanced. White is not able to keep the opposition. After 43 B—Q 2 or K sq the game was

still a draw, as in order to win White's R P Black must give the way to White's King, which captures Black's B P.

44 B×B	43 B—B 4
45 K—Q 3	44 K×B
46 P—R 4	45 K—Q 4
47 K—B 3	46 P—R 4
48 K—B 4	47 K—K 5
49 K—Kt 5	48 K×P
50 K×P	49 K—K 4
51 K—Kt 6	50 P—B 5
52 P—R 5	51 P—B 6
53 P—R 6	52 P—B 7
54 P—R 7	53 P Queens
55 Resigns	54 Q—Q R 8

GAME No. 4,083.

Scotch Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R. E. LEAN.	W. H. SPARKES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt×Kt	5 Kt P×Kt
6 P—K 5	

This Pawn advance would only be justified if it hindered Black's development. The better course is 6 Kt—B 3, B—Kt 5; 7 B—Q 3, P—Q 4; 8 P×P, P×P; 9 Castles, Castles; 10 B—K Kt 5, B—K 3, &c.

7 B—Q 3	6 Kt—Q 4
	7 P—K Kt 3

.....A well judged manœuvre. Posting the Bishop on Kt 2, Black not only reinforces the defence of the King's wing, weakened by the absence of the K Kt, but he also prepares the attack on White's advanced centre Pawn.

8 Castles	8 B—Kt 2
9 P—K B 4	9 Castles
10 P—Q B 4	10 Kt—Kt 3
11 Q—B 3	

Comparatively the best move was P—Q Kt 3, enabling the Q B to be developed on Kt 2. He could not hold back Black's Q P by 11 P—Q B 5, *e.g.*, 11 P—Q B 5, Kt—Q 4; 12 B—B 4, P—Q 3! 13 B×Kt, P×B; 14 B P×P, P×P; 15 Q×P, Q—Kt 3 ch; 16 K—R sq, P×P!

11 P—Q 4

.....But here Black ought to have played P—Q 3, following up the plan of campaign indicated by the position of his K B.

12 P—Q B 5

Not P×P *e.p.*, P×P; 13 Q×P, because of B—R 3; 14 Kt—R 3, R—B sq; 15 Q—B 3, B×B P, and Black has a passed Pawn with the better position. But instead of the text move, which shuts up the centre, White should have taken the opportunity of opening files for his pieces by 12 B P×P, P×P; 13 P—Kt 3, followed by B—R 3.

13 B—K 3	12 Kt—Q 2
14 Q—B 2	13 Q—K 2
	14 P—B 3

.....Now White cannot prevent Black's obtaining an open file for his K B, and after that is

definitely dragged into the defensive. He must sacrifice a Pawn at once, as if he takes the B P he is subjected to an overwhelming attack. For instance, 15 P×P, Kt×K B P! 16 P—K R 3, Kt—R 4, threatening P—Q 5.

15 Q—R 4 15 Kt×B P
16 B—Q B 2 16 Kt—K 5

.....Well played. He allows White to isolate his Pawns by taking off the Kt, but then remains with two Bishops on open diagonals, and easily wins the ending.

17 B×Kt 17 P×B
18 Kt—Q 2 18 R—K sq
19 Q R—B sq

Kt×P is no good on account of P×P; 20 Q×Q, R×Q; 21 B—B 5, R—K sq.

20 Q×Q 19 P×P
21 P×P 20 R×Q
22 R×P 21 B×P

If Kt×P? then B×Kt P.

22 B—Q Kt 2
23 R—Q B 2 23 R—Q 2
24 Kt—B 4 24 B—K 2
25 Kt—R 5 25 B—R 3
26 K R—B sq 26 Q R—Q sq !!

.....Now White cannot play 27 B×P, as the reply would be R—R sq; 28 B—K 3 (R×P? R×R; 29 R×R, R×B), B—Q 6; 29 R—B 5, B—B sq, &c. Neither is 27 R×P possible, because of R×R; 28 R×R, R—Q 8 ch; 29 K—B 2, R—B 8 ch; 30 K—Kt 3, B—K 4 ch.

27 K—B 2?

Loss of valuable time. He ought to play P—K Kt 3.

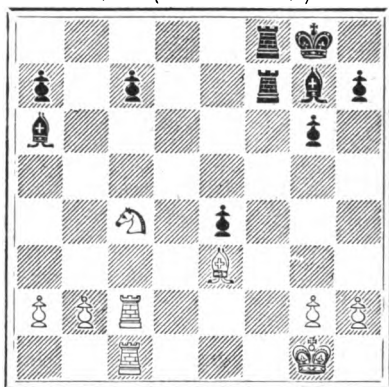
27 R—B 2 ch 28 Q R—K B sq
28 K—Kt sq

29 Kt—B 4

Loses another Pawn. But there was no help; for instance, 29 P—K Kt 3, R—B 6; 30 B×P, P—K 6, &c.

Position after White's 29th move :—

Kt—B 4
BLACK (W. H. SPARKES).



WHITE (R. E. LEAN).

29 B×P !!
30 R×B 30 B×Kt
31 R (Kt 2)—Kt sq

Weak. He must, of course, guard the second rank as long as possible. P—K R 3 was best.

31 B—Q 6
32 R—R sq 32 P—Q R 3
33 B—R 6 33 R—Kt sq
34 R—B 3 34 R—Kt 7
35 R—K sq 35 R (B 2)—B 7
36 R×B

Perhaps he does not see it.

36 R×P ch

.....Not P×R? 37 R—K 8 ch, and 38 R—B 8 ch.

37 K—R sq 37 P×R
38 Resigns

GAME No. 4,084.

Petroff Defence.

WHITE.
F. D. YATES.
1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3

BLACK.
W. S. VINER.
1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3

3 Kt×P 3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B 3 4 Kt×P
5 P—Q 4 5 B—Kt 5

..... Usual is first P—Q 4.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 6 P—B 4 | 6 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 7 B—K 2 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | |

He could now have made use of the fact that Black has not taken possession of his Q 4. 8 P—Q 5, Kt—Kt sq; 9 Kt—Q 4, B×B; 10 Q×B, Kt—B 4; 11 Kt—B 5, P—K Kt 3; 12 Kt—R 6 would have given him an overwhelming position. When playing P—Q 5 White has, of course, to consider that he makes the squares Q B 5 and K 5 accessible for Black's pieces. He obtains, however, so great an advantage of development that he can prevent Black from occupying the above squares as can easily be verified. The text move allows the Q B Pawn to be doubled, what in the present case, as an exception, produces a weakness in White's camp, because Black has a Pawn on his Q 3. If this Pawn was not there White would soon obtain a pull on Black's Q Kt Pawn by occupying the Q Kt file with the Rook and pushing on the Q B Pawn and Q R Pawn. As it is, the Q B Pawn cannot advance, and thus becomes itself an object of attack.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 8 Kt×Kt |
| 9 P×Kt | 9 Castles |
| 10 Castles | 10 B—B 3 |
| 11 B—K 3 | 11 R—K sq |
| 12 Q—Q 2 | 12 Q—Q 2 |
| 13 K—R sq | |

In order to eventually occupy the Kt file with the Rook and to advance the K R and K Kt Pawns.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 13 R—K 2 |
| 14 P—K R 3 | 14 B—R 4 |
| 15 Q R—K sq | 15 B—Kt 3 |
| 16 Kt—R 2 | 16 Q R—K sq |
| 17 B—Q 3 | 17 Kt—R 4 |
| 18 P—Q 5 | 18 Q—R 5 |

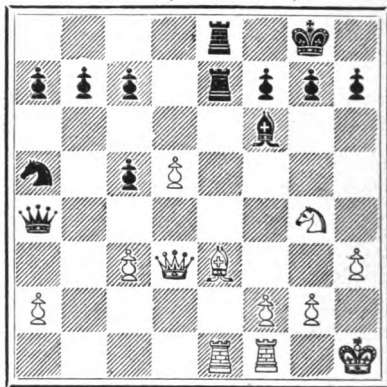
..... Black now wins a Pawn however White replies. In addition Black's pieces are so well posted that he should win the game.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 19 P—B 5 | 19 B×B |
| 20 Q×B | 20 P×P |
| 21 Kt—Kt 4 | |

Position after White's 21st move:—

Kt—Kt 4

BLACK (W. S. VINER).



WHITE (F. D. YATES),

21 Q—Q 2 ??

..... With this inexplicable blunder Black throws away the game. It is evident that he had to avoid the protecting chain of Pawns around his King being broken. The indicated move was B—Kt 4, followed by Q—Q B 5. White very soon would have lost another Pawn.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 22 Kt×B ch | 22 P×Kt |
| 23 B—R 6 | 23 K—R sq |
| 24 R—K 3 | 24 R—K Kt sq |
| 25 P—Q B 4 | 25 P—Kt 3 |
| 26 Q—B 3 | 26 R—Kt 3 |
| 27 R×R | 27 Q×R |
| 28 R—K sq | 28 Q—Q sq |
| 29 B—B 4 | 29 Q—Q 2 |

..... Black's last move is quite designless. He seems to be disheartened by the sudden change of things. He ought to play his Knight back to the King's wing as quickly as possible, otherwise he has no chance of standing the attack now forcefully started by White.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 30 R—K 4 | 30 K—Kt 2 |
| 31 Q—K 3 | 31 Q—B sq |
| 32 R—K 8 | 32 Q—Q 2 |
| 33 R—K 7 | 33 Q—B 4 |
| 34 P—Kt 4 | 34 Q—Kt 8 ch |
| 35 K—Kt 2 | 35 Kt×P |
| 36 Q—K 6 | 36 Kt—K 4 |

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 37 B×Kt | 37 Q—K 5 ch | 53 R—B 2 | 53 P—B 5 |
| 38 K—B sq | 38 Q—Kt 8 ch | 54 P—K R 4 | 54 R—Q 6 ch |
| 39 K—K 2 | 39 Q—K 5 ch | 55 K—K 4 | 55 R—K R 6 |
| 40 K—Q 2 | 40 P×B | 56 P—R 5 | 56 P—B 6 |

.....Black must after all submit to the deadly checks which are now befalling him. The result is that he loses all his Pawns on the King's wing, after which White's victory is only a question of time.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 41 Q×B P ch | 41 K—R 3 |
| 42 Q×P ch | 42 K—Kt 4 |
| 43 Q—R 5 ch | 43 K—B 3 |
| 44 R—K 6 ch | 44 K—Kt 2 |
| 45 Q×P ch | 45 Q×Q |
| 46 R×Q | 46 K—B 2 |
| 47 P—B 4 | 47 R—R 3 |
| 48 R—K 3 | 48 R—Q 3 |
| 49 R—Q 3 | 49 P—B 5 |
| 50 R—Q 4 | 50 P—B 4 |
| 51 R×P | 51 R×P ch |
| 52 K—K 3 | 52 P—Kt 4 |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 57 P—Kt 5 | 57 P—Kt 5 |
| 58 P—R 6 | 58 P—R 4 |
| 59 P—B 5 | 59 P—R 5 |
| 60 P—Kt 6 ch | 60 K—B 3 |
| 61 P—R 7 | 61 K—Kt 2 |

.....Not P—Kt 6 because of 62 R×P.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 62 R—K Kt 2 | 62 P—Kt 6 |
| 63 K—K 5 | |

He could also have played P—B 6 ch! K×P; 64 P—Kt 7, P—Kt 7; 65 R—Kt 6 ch! K—K 2; 66 R—Kt sq, &c.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 63 R×P |
| 64 P—B 6 ch | 64 K—R sq |
| 65 P—B 7 | 65 R—R 4 ch |
| 66 K—B 6 | 66 R—B 4 ch |
| 67 K×R | 67 K—Kt 2 |
| 68 R—R 2 | 68 Resigns |

GAME No. 4,085.

Three Knights' Opening.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------|-------------|
| W. S. VINER. | R. E. LEAN. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 Kt—Kt 5 | |

This move is certainly bad, because it aims at the win of a Pawn at the cost of many moves. Although it is not easily refuted it leads to a position in which Black has a deciding advantage in development if he exacts the full penalty of White's premature attack.

- | | |
|-------|----------|
| 5 P×P | 4 P—Q 4 |
| | 5 Kt—R 4 |

.....After Kt×P; 6 Kt×P K×Kt; 7 Q—B 3 ch, K—K 3, White has a strong attack which is perhaps an equivalent for the piece sacrificed. The text move is much better as it enables Black to drive back White's Knight, thus refuting entirely the attack

whilst speedily developing his own pieces.

- 6 P—Q 3

Comparatively best. If 6 B—K 2, then P—K R 3; 7 Kt—K B 3, P—K 5; 8 Kt—K 5, Q—B 2; 9 P—Q 4, B—Q 3; 10 P—K B 4, P×P *e.p.*; 11 Kt×P, Kt—Kt 5; or 9 P—K B 4, B—Q 3; 10 P—Q 4, P×P *e.p.*; 11 Kt×P, Castles; and Black has a far superior position.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 6 P—K R 3 |
| 7 Kt—K B 3 | 7 B—Q 3 |

.....The correct continuation is P—K 5; 8 Q—K 2, Kt×B; 9 P×Kt, B—K 2.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 8 Q—K 2 | 8 Castles |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 B—K Kt 5 |

.....He could still play Kt×B, followed by P—K 5, and then B—K Kt 5. After the text move White secures a good development and remains a Pawn ahead.

10 P—K R 3 10 B—Q 2 ?

.....Black generously gives back the move won in the opening. He could at least have threatened to regain the Pawn, playing B × Kt; 11 Q × B, P—K 5; 12 Q—K 2, B—Kt 5. If instead 11 P × B, then Kt—R 4; 12 R—K Kt sq, K—R 2, followed by P—K B 4, gave Black some counter-chances.

11 B—K 3 11 P—R 3

.....Threatening P—Q Kt 4, Kt × B, P—Kt 5 and Kt × P.

12 P—R 3 12 Kt × B

13 P × Kt 13 Q—K 2

14 P—K Kt 4 14 Kt × Kt P ?

.....White obviously wants to open files on the King's wing, and then Castle Q R with the view of operating with his Rooks on the King's wing. It is this plan against which Black should direct his strategy. The move indicated was P—Q Kt 4, after which White could hardly have Castled Q R without serious dangers. The sacrifice by the text move does

not counteract in the least White's ideas; Black's position therefore quickly collapses.

15 P × Kt 15 B × P

16 R—K Kt sq 16 P—K B 4

17 R × B 17 P × R

18 Kt—Q 2 18 Q—Q 2

19 Castles 19 P—K R 4

20 P—B 5 20 B—K 2

21 P—Q 6 ! 21 P × P

22 Kt—B 4 22 Q—B 4

23 P × P 23 B—Kt 4

24 B × B 24 Q × B ch

25 K—Kt sq 25 Q R—K sq

26 P—Q 7 26 R—K 3

.....The resistance is useless against this Pawn.

27 Q—K 4 27 Q—Q sq

28 Q—Q 5 28 K R—B 3

29 Kt—R 5 29 K—B sq

30 Kt × P 30 R—Q 3

31 Kt × R 31 Q × P

32 Q—R 8 ch 32 Resigns

.....A game played in superior style by White.

GAME No. 4,086.

Ponziani Opening.

WHITE.

A. LOUIS.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—B 3

4 Q—R 4

5 Kt × P

6 Kt × Kt

BLACK.

R. E. LEAN.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 P—Q 4

4 P × P

5 Q—Q 4

If 6 B—Kt 5 Black might sacrifice the exchange by Q × Kt with the view of a rapid development.

6 P × Kt

.....The weakness of an isolated double Pawn is more than equalised by the greater mobility of Black's pieces and by the difficulty which White has in developing his Queen's wing.

7 B—B 4

8 B—K 2

7 Q—Q 3

8 Q—K Kt 3 ?

.....There was no other move to be considered than Kt—B 3, which protected the attacked Pawn and at the same time developed another piece. The text move gives away the whole of Black's advantage, which was an advantage of time. Black spoils his game at one stroke.

9 P—Q 3 ! 9 P × P

10 B—B 3 10 B—Kt 2

.....Better B—Q 2, as on Kt 2 the Bishop is not protected.

11 B—K 3 11 Kt—K R 3

.....A second unpleasant consequence of the 8th move. Black cannot develop the Kt to his natural square, as the Q B P would lose its protection.

12 Kt—Q 2 12 B—K 2

13 B—K 4

This square would never have come under White's control if the Black Knight could have been played to B 3.

13 P—K B 4

.....Not Q—Q 3 because of Kt—B 4.

14 B×Q P 14 Castles Q R

.....He cannot now Castle K R, as 15 Q—Kt 3 ch would win the Bishop. Preferable was, however, Kt—B 2, followed by Castles K R, as the Black's Q wing is quite unprotected.

15 B—R'6 15 P—Q B 4

16 B×B ch 16 K×B

17 P—Q Kt 4 17 P—K B 5

18 B×K B P 18 P×P

19 Castles K R 19 P×P

20 Q R—Kt sq ch

White should not lose time in regaining the Pawn, but concentrate his pieces as quickly as possible. He could have obtained an irresistible attack by playing Kt—B 4, threatening Kt—R 5—B 6. After the text move Black

succeeds in paralysing White's onslaught and obtaining drawing chances.

20 K—R sq

21 B—K 3 21 P—B 4

22 Q—Kt 3 22 Q—B 3

23 Q×P 23 Kt—B 4

24 Kt—B 3

Better Kt—Kt 3. White's pieces are wanted on the Q wing.

24 Kt×B

25 Q×Kt 25 B—B 3

26 K R—B sq 26 K R—K sq

27 R×P 27 Q—Q 3

28 Q—B sq 28 B—Kt 7?

.....He ought to have played R—Q Kt sq. After the exchange of Rooks the winning chances of White are very much reduced.

29 Q—B 2 29 R—K 7?

.....A blunder which loses a piece. R—Q Kt sq was still playable.

30 Q×R 30 Q×R

31 Q×B 31 Resigns

GAME No. 4,087.

Irregular Opening.

WHITE.

F. D. YATES.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—K 5

4 P×P

5 P—Q 4

6 P×P

BLACK.

R. E. LEAN.

1 Kt—Q B 3

2 P—K B 4?

3 P—Q 3

4 B P×P

5 P—K 4

6 Kt×P

automatically collapses on account of the two weaknesses described above.

7 B—K 2

8 Kt—Q B 3

9 Castles

10 B—K 3

11 B—Q 4

12 R—K sq

7 Kt—K B 3

8 B—K 2

9 Castles

10 B—Q 2

11 Q—B 2

12 K—R sq

.....White was threatening 13 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 14 B×P, as Q×B could not be played because of 15 B—B 4 ch.

13 B—Kt 5

14 B×Kt

15 B×Kt

16 Kt—Q 4

17 Kt—K 6

13 Kt—K 5

14 Kt×Kt

15 B×B

16 B—B 5

.....By means of his futurist opening Black has already spoiled his game hopelessly. Now he ought to have retaken with the Pawn, of course. All Black has achieved up to now is a weak Q P which hinders the free development of the pieces, and another weakness on his K 3, produced by the advance of the B P. It is amusing to observe how White does not take the slightest trouble to make any combination, but simply develops one piece after the other, waiting until Black

Simple and strong. Black's K 3 forms a comfortable base for White's attack; occupying the

King's file with his Rooks White cuts Black's army in two parts, and then easily wins by concentrating all his pieces on the King's wing.

17 B×Kt
18 R×B
19 Q—K 2
20 Q R—K sq
21 Q—R 5
22 Q R—K 3

17 B×Kt
18 Q R—Q sq
19 R—B 2
20 B—B sq
21 K—Kt sq
22 P—K Kt 3

.....There was no help against the double threat R—R 3 and R—Kt 3. For instance, 22..., P—R 3; 23 R—Kt 3, K—R 2; 24 R×R P ch; or 22..., R—K 2; 23 R×R, B×R; 24 B×P! K×B; 25 R—Kt 3 ch, etc.

23 R×P ch
24 R×B ch
25 R—K 8 ch
26 Q×R mate

23 B—Kt 2
24 R×R
25 R×R

GAME No. 4,088.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
W. H. SPARKES. R. H. V. SCOTT.

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 B—R 4
5 P—Q 3
6 B—Kt 3
7 Castles
8 P—B 3

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q R 3
4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q Kt 4
6 B—K 2
7 P—Q 3

Having played P—Q 3 he, should not now make a move, preparing P—Q 4, but chose a different line of development, viz., Kt—B 3.

8 Kt—Q R 4
9 B—B 2
10 P—Q 4

Compared with the usual line White is now one move behind.

10 Q—B 2
11 P—Q 5

A very doubtful move. It makes Black's centre quite secure thus enabling him to prepare P—K B 4 without fear. By this move Black would obtain the superior position, as his Rooks would get into play. White, therefore, should hinder this manoeuvre by P—K R 3 and P—K Kt 4.

12 Q Kt—Q 2
13 R—K sq

11 B—Kt 5
12 Castles
13 Kt—K sq

14 Kt—B sq
15 P×P
16 B×B
17 Kt—Kt 3
18 B—Kt 5

14 P—B 4
15 B×P
16 R×B
17 R—K B sq
18 Kt—B 5!

.....Black directs his attack against White's Q Pawn, which quickly falls, having lost its support on K 4.

19 P—Kt 3
20 Kt—K 4
21 B—K 3
22 B—B sq

19 Kt—Kt 3
20 P—R 3
21 Q—Kt 2

The moving of the Bishop at random is, of course, not good. But the position is already so bad that there are no more good moves.

23 Q—B 2
24 P—B 4
25 B×Kt
26 Q—Q 3
27 Q R—Q sq
28 R—K 3
29 Q R—K sq
30 P×P
31 Q—Q 5
32 Kt—Kt 3
33 Q—B 6
34 P—K R 3
35 P—K R 4
36 Q—Kt 6
37 Q—B 6

22 Kt×P
23 Kt—B 5
24 Q—Q 2
25 R×B
26 R—Q sq
27 Q—Kt 5
28 Kt—B 2
29 P×P
30 Kt—K 3
31 R—B 2
32 Kt—B 5
33 P—K R 4
34 Q—Kt 3
35 Q—Kt 5
36 Q R—K B sq
37 B×P

38 Q×Q P	38 B×Kt	42 Q—Q B 2	42 Kt—Q 6
39 P×B	39 Q×P	43 Q—B 3	43 R—B 7
40 Q—Q 2	40 P—K 5	44 P—Kt 3	44 P—R 5
41 Kt—R 2	41 Q—Kt 4	45 Resigns	

GAME No. 4,089.

French Defence.

WHITE. W. S. VINER.	BLACK. G. WILKES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—K 5	4 K Kt—Q 2
5 Q Kt—K 2	5 P—Q B 4
6 P—K B 4	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 P—B 3	7 Q—Kt 3

.....Better is P—B 3, attacking at once White's centre and opening the K B file. Black has then good chances on account of the slow development of White's King's wing, which is characteristic of this opening. For instance, 7... P—B 3; 8 Kt—B 3, P×K P; 9 B P×P, P×P; 10 P×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 11 Kt—B 3, Castles; 12 B—K 2, R×Kt, followed by Q—R 5 ch and Q×Q P.

8 Kt—B 3 8 P×P

.....Again P—B 3 was preferable, putting before White the question how to develop his King's Bishop. If in reply 9 P—K Kt 3, then similar variations to that indicated above were possible.

9 P×P	9 B—Kt 5 ch
10 Kt—B 3	10 Castles
11 B—Q 3	11 P—B 4

.....Here he misses the last chance of successfully attacking White's centre by P—B 3. After the text move the latter is quite securely established to that White can start a King's side attack undisturbed. Black's pieces are concentrated on the Q side, and do not arrive in time for defence on the other wing.

12 B—K 3	12 R—K sq
13 Castles	13 Kt—B sq

14 K—R sq	14 B—Q 2
15 R—K Kt sq	15 P—Kt 3
16 P—Kt 4	16 K—R sq
17 P×P	17 Kt P×P
18 K Kt—Kt 5	18 R—K 2
19 Q—R 5	19 B—K sq

.....Better Kt—Kt 3 in order to bring the Q R into action.

20 Q—R 6	20 Kt—Kt 3
21 P—K R 4	

Decisive. Black has no adequate defence left. The rest is only a desperate attempt to stop White's attack by the sacrifice of a piece, which, however, fails, and *must* fail, as White's pieces have altogether a superior mobility.

	21 Kt×Q P
22 P—R 5	22 B—B 4
23 P×Kt	23 B×P
24 Kt—R 4	

Winning another piece.

	24 Q—B 3
25 Kt×B	25 Kt—B 6

.....If Q×Kt, then Kt—B 3.

26 Kt×Kt	26 P—Q 5
27 B—K 2	27 P×B
28 R×B	28 Q×Kt
29 Q R—K Kt sq	29 Q—B 2
30 Kt—R 4	30 R—Q sq
31 R—B 6 and wins	

The game supplies another example of the rule that if in the French Opening White plays P—K 5, Black must at once direct his manœuvres against White's Pawn skeleton, and this not only against the basis (Q 4), but also against the advanced centre Pawn itself (K 5). Otherwise White has his hands free for a violent attack against Black's King.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

The author of one of the unsound 3-movers submitted at this year's British Chess Federation problem tourney has corrected the position, and we cull the revision from the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*. Our reason for doing so is not to give an illustration of modern skill, but to show to what extremes a composer will go in order to bewilder a solver. This three-mover is ugly in its setting and almost pointless in its solution, but there are nine second moves of White, and herein lies the myth that a lot of variations is synonymous with difficulty; in this case it is a delusion, as the key is almost compulsory and the following play obvious. The chief trouble is in such a contest the time taken in writing out solutions; this must not be taken as an index of difficulty, but rather a test of quick handwriting.

By A. Waterhouse, Manchester.—White: K at K B 2; Q at K R 7; Rs at K Kt sq and Q 8; B at K 8 and Q Kt 2; Kts at K B 7 and K sq; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 3, K B 5, Q 7, Q B 4, Q Kt 3 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q 5; Rs at K Kt sq and Q B 6; B at K Kt 5; Kt at Q Kt 2; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, 7, K 7 and Q B 3. Mate in three.

It is sad news that Mrs. T. B. Rowland, the editress of the *Four-leaved Shamrock*, has to cease the issue of this Irish chess magazine through failing eyesight. Mrs. Rowland has survived several serious vicissitudes, and has bravely championed the culture of chess for about thirty years. She will be remembered by some of the older hands as Miss F. F. Beechy. In the year 1883 she published a selection of her compositions under the title of "Chess Blossoms." Mrs. Rowland is of distinguished descent, naval and artistic. She herself is an artist in more than one direction. The problem world knows her as a competent composer and a poetess, and we have a treasured souvenir to remind us that she knows how to make the brush and pigments yield to her touch. It is a great pity that a woman—and there are so few who have been exemplary disciples—should, not through lack of enthusiasm, be compelled to forsake a hobby which has so long been a wholesome fascination. The result of Mrs. Rowland's career is a long roll of recruits. We trust the present eye trouble will prove to be a short-lived visitation, and that ere long restoration will bring back the old vigour. The incomplete *F.L.S.* competitions will be carried on.

There seems to be a *genius loci* in connection with chess journalism in the U.S.A. Most of their chess magazines have been comparatively short lived, and a considerable number which have started under promising auspices have withered through lack of support or enthusiasm. *The Problem*, which ambitiously was designed to capture and captivate the problem students of the world, seems to be fizzling out. Its pages are reduced, as are its contributors. What is published

in the way of editorials is written in a style beyond appreciation this side of the Atlantic. One of the "chiefs" has severed his connection, and we notice no more papers or comments from the useful and distinguished writer and problem connoisseur, Mr. Alain C. White. Really one hardly knows who edits *The Problem's* four pages (which could comfortably be compressed into two), and its decline is not surprising, since it must have been a kind of infatuation to imagine at the onset that an eight-page issue, published weekly, treating only with problems, could be a success. Its prosperity could only be secured by private subsidy. One notices an absence of records of current events.

We ought to mention *The Good Companion* has made a spurt, and the last issue is an attractive one. As this paper deals principally with chess problems, there hardly seems room for competition in the same country.

The Continental Chess Magazines are naturally quiescent, and we must all trust the cessation will be temporary; the sooner their publication is resumed the earlier will we know there is a solution to the awful puzzle confronting mankind.

SOLUTIONS.

By the late Lieut.-Col. G. K. Ansell (p. 349).—1 P—Kt 4, &c.

By the late Lieut.-Col. Ansell (p. 349).—1 Kt—K 2, K—B 3; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1., K—K 3 or B 5; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. If 1., K—K 5; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1., P—R 6; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.

By the late Lieut.-Col. Ansell (p. 349).—1 Q—B 8, Q—B 3 ch; 2 K—K 5. dis ch, &c. If 1., Q×R; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1., Kt×P; 2 Kt×Kt P ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,808 (by E. Millins).—1 R—Kt 6, &c. The author has written that he inadvertently omitted to remove the Black Pawn on K R file; it is unnecessary.

✓ No. 2,809 (by A. Bolus).—1 Q—Q R 8, R×K P; 2 Q×R, &c. If 1., B—Kt 8; 2 Q—R sq, &c. If 1., others; 2 Q×B, &c.

✓ No. 2,810 (by E. V. Tanner).—1 R—R 7, K×P; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. If 1., K—Q 4; 2 R—R 5 ch, &c. J.A.J.D. sends also a solution by 1 R—R 6, which of course can be easily put right by adding a White Pawn at Q Kt 6.

✓ No. 2,811 (by E. V. Tanner).—1 Kt—Q 6, K—Q 5; 2 Q—K sq, K×B. [If 2., K—Q 6; 3 B—K 4 ch, &c.], 3 P—B 4, &c. If 1., K—Q 7; 2 Kt—K 4 ch, K—K 7; 3 Q—K R sq, &c.

✓ No. 2,812 (by J. C. Evans).—1 Kt—B 4, &c. Solved also by 1 B—Q 4 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,813 (by S. Green).—1 Q—Q B 5, &c. 1 Q×P is defeated by 1., R—R 5.

✓ No. 2,814 (by C. Borgatti).—1 P—R 8 becoming Kt, any move; 2 Kt—Kt 6, &c.

✓ No. 2,815 (by the late W. H. Gundry).—1 R—R 4, P—Q 6; 2 R—B 4 ch, R×R; 3 Kt—R 4 ch, &c.

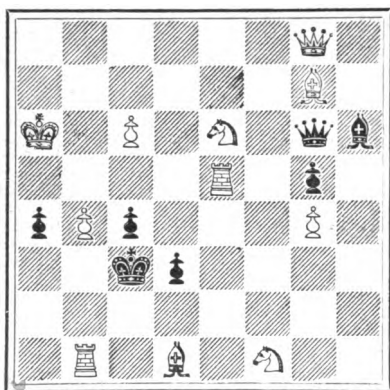
OBITUARY.

The passing of a distinguished and versatile problem composer is a matter which is sad to chronicle, and we are grieved to record the death, which occurred in September, of the Rev. J. Jespersen. He was 66 years of age, having been born in the capital of Denmark on 1st August, 1848. He was educated at Randers, where his father was

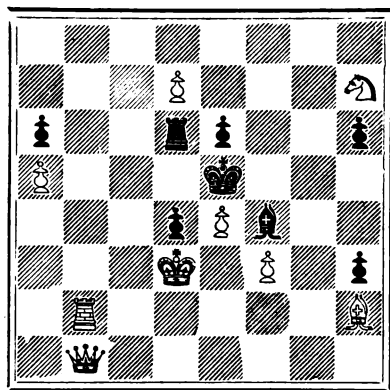
a judge. He took orders in 1874, and was respectively appointed at Faarvejele, Hjortland and Swendborg. In 1880 he became a victim to serious ill-health, and since that date he found much solace from the study of chess problems—in fact this untoward calamity was responsible for the development of a most prolific and ingenious constructor of problems of all classes; he had previously made progress in chess generally. It is said that he composed upwards of 3,000 problems; certainly he proved himself a successful competitor in problem tourneys, having nearly 200 honours to his credit. In 1889 the late Mr. A. F. Mackenzie wrote in the *Jamaican Tri-Weekly Gleaner* that he was "prolific, pointed and brilliant; his style, with a special fascinating charm of its own, leans towards the English school than towards the Teutonic, to which it should more naturally incline." He did not favour English chess organs so liberally with his contributions as those continental, yet his works were often reproduced in this country and his name is well known here.

The following are selections of his work:—

By the late Rev. J. JESPERSON.



Mate in three.



Mate in three.

White: K at K R 7; Q at K B 7; R at K B 4; Bs at K R sq and Q Kt 4; Ps at K R 3, K Kt 4, K 6 and Q 5. Black: K at K 4; Bs at K Kt 4 and Q B sq; Kts at Kt 7 and Q R sq; P at K Kt 3. Mate in two.

White: K at Q R 8; Q at Q B 7; Rs at K B 3 and Q R sq; B at Q B 6; Kts at Q B 2 and 3; Ps at K R 5, K B 2 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q R 3; Q at K Kt 7; Rs at K R sq and 6; B at K Kt sq; Kt at Q 7; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 5, 6, Q B 4, 5 and Q R 2. Sui-mate in three.

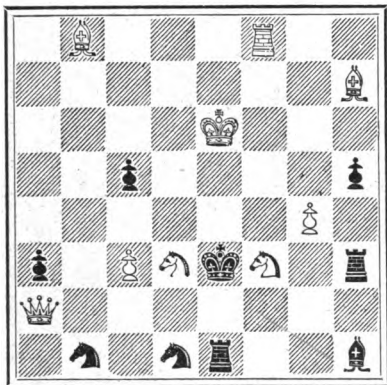
White: K at Q Kt sq; Q at K R 8; R at Q R 8; Bs at Q Kt 6 and Q R 2; Kts at K R 2 and Q sq; Ps at K R 5, Q R 5 and 6. Black: K at K B 2; R at K 3; B at K Kt sq; Ps at K R 2, 3, K 2, Q 7, Q Kt 2 and Q R 6. Sui-mate in four.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,816.

By A. M. SPARKE,
Lincoln.

BLACK.



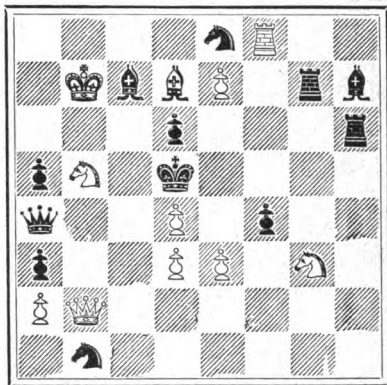
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,817.

By B. G. A. MENZEL,
Moscow.

BLACK.



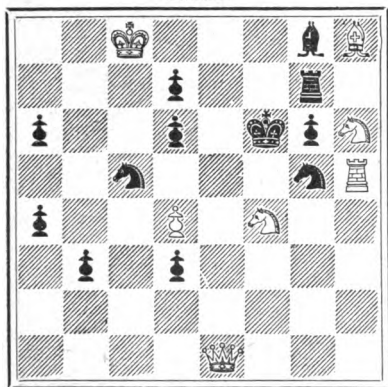
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,818.

By E. MILLINS,
Manchester.

BLACK.



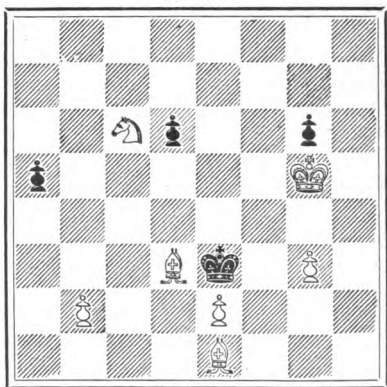
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,819.

By B. PALMER,
Wimbledon.

BLACK.



WHITE.

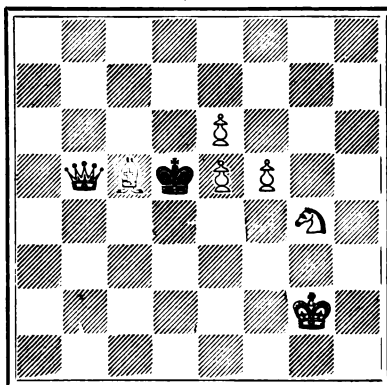
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,820.

By CARLO BORGATTI,
Ferrara.

BLACK.



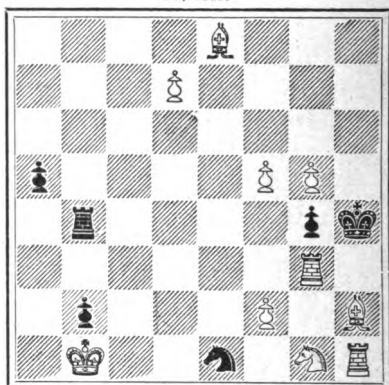
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,821.

By G. BROWNE,
Belfast.

BLACK.



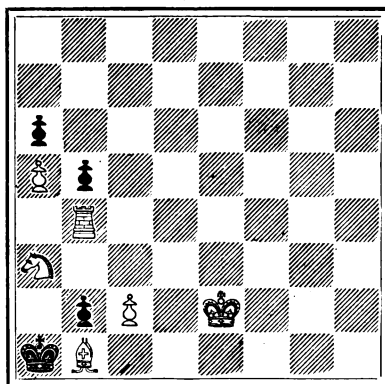
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,822.

By HOWARD LAWTON,
Sheffield.

BLACK.



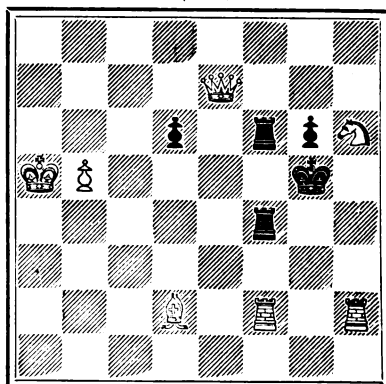
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 2,823.

By WM. GREENWOOD,
Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate
in five moves.

PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH

1914

BRITISH

CHESS

MAGAZINE

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AND ALL

COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE

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THE EDITOR.

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THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1914.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WITH December issue we complete our XXXIV. Volume, and again appeal to our Subscribers for a continuance of the support accorded to us in the past. The present occasion is, however, one of special importance.

Owing to the dreadful War now waging it is only reasonable to anticipate that we shall lose some supporters. How many it is impossible for us to forecast, hence we deem it necessary to ask all our friends to kindly remit the subscription (8/-) for the next volume as early as possible, but not later than December 15th, or to definitely notify us by this date of intention to subscribe, or otherwise.

As the *B.C.M.* is not run as a commercial enterprise based upon profit results, we desire to ascertain the measure of support we may rely upon so that we may shape our policy accordingly.

Replies received before December 15th will help us and be greatly appreciated.

M I

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We now repeat positions 176 and 177, which were published in the November number, and give their solutions.

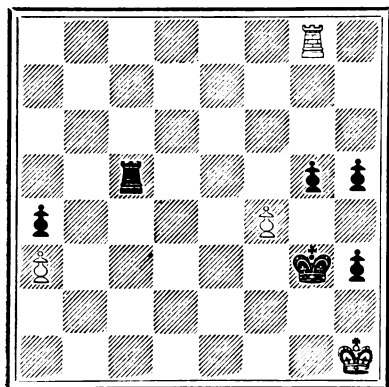
Position 176, by Jaenisch.—♔ at K R sq. ♖ at K Kt 8, ♙ at Q R 6, K B 4, ♚ at K Kt 6, ♜ at Q B 4, ♙ at Q R 2, K Kt 4, K R 4, and K R 6. White to play and draw.

White's early moves are obvious. 1 R×P ch, R×R; 2 P×R, now it looks as if White should win, but Black has a resource; 2... P—R 7; 3 P—Kt 6, P—R 5; 4 P—Kt 7, K—R 6; 5 P—Kt 8 (Kt), of course taking a Queen or Rook gives stalemate, and a Bishop cannot win. 5... K—Kt 6; 6 Kt—K 7, K—B 5; 7 Kt—B 6, K—K 5; 8 Kt×P, K—Q 4; 9 Kt—Kt 5, K—B 3; 10 K×P, K—Kt 3; 11 P—R 7, K—Kt 2; with a well-known drawn position.

Position 177, by Jaenisch.—♔ at K R sq. ♖ at K Kt 8, ♙ at Q 6, K B 4, ♚ at K Kt 6, ♜ at Q B 4, ♙ at Q 2, K Kt 4, K R 4 and K R 6. White to play and win.

1 R×P ch, R×R; 2 P×R, P—R 7; 3 P—Kt 6, P—R 5; 4 P—Kt 7, K—R 6; 5 P—Kt 8 (Kt), again a Bishop is useless, as Black simply captures the White Pawn in four moves. 5... K—Kt 5; 6 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B 4; 7 Kt—K 8! K—K 3; 8 K×P, K—B 2; 9 Kt—B 7, K—B 3; 10 K—R 3, K—Kt 4; 11 Kt—K 8, K—Kt 3; 12 K×P, K—B 7; 13 Kt—B 7 and wins. Or 11... K—R 3; 12 Kt—B 3 ch, K—Kt 3; 13 Kt×P, K—B 2; 13 Kt—B 5 and wins.

Instead of 7... K—K 3; Black can attempt to draw by 7... K—Kt 4; 8 K×P, K—B 5; 9 K—R 3, K—Kt 4; but White still wins by 10 Kt—B 7, K—R 4; 11 Kt—Q 5 (or indeed Kt—K 6), K—Kt 4; 12 Kt—Kt 6, K—B 4; 13 K×P, K—K 3; 14 Kt—B 8.



Jaenisch gave another position of a similar nature, which we reproduce here. In this case White wins by taking a Bishop on promoting his Pawn, the subsequent play being obvious.

These three positions were given in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* in 1850.

CUMULATIVE COMPETITION.

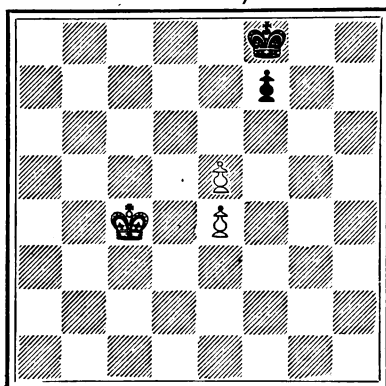
Name.	Previous Score.	No. 176.	No. 177.	Total.
Mr. B. Bainbridge (Baldon Colliery)	.. .. 18	.. 4	.. 4	.. 26
Mr. W. T. Pierce (Shiplake)	.. .. 21	.. 4	.. 0	.. 25
Mr. L. Illingworth (Brentwood)	.. .. 16	.. 4	.. 4	.. 24
Mr. G. E. Smith (Cambridge)	.. .. 16	.. 4	.. 4	.. 24
Mr. H. A. Adamson (Falmouth)	.. .. 20	—	—	.. 20
Rev. A. Baker (Jersey)	.. .. 15	.. 4	.. 0	.. 19

Mr. W. Marks (Belfast)	8	..	4	..	4	..	16
Mr. R. Garby (Redruth)	8	..	4	..	4	..	16
Mr. H. R. Bigelow (Stoneyhurst)	7	..	7	..	4	..	15
Mr. A. G. Essery (Cambridge)	4	..	4	..	4	..	12
Mr. A. L. Nestor (Trinidad)	8	..	—	..	—	..	8
Mrs. Moseley (Oxford)	—	..	4	..	4	..	8
"Picardy" (Croydon)	—	..	4	..	4	..	8

The winner for the month is accordingly Mr. Bainbridge.

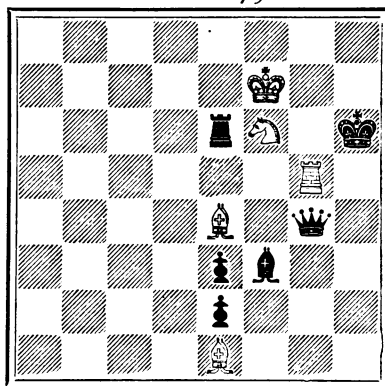
Solutions of the following positions should be posted not later than December 19th, 1914. Colonial and foreign readers may apply for an extension of time if necessary, but in such cases their solutions cannot be credited to their scores until later. Communications should be marked "Chess," and addressed to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, 62, Acre Lane, London, S.W.

Position 178.



White to play. What result ?

Position 179.



White to play and win.

REVIEW.

THE SECOND PLAYER IN THE CHESS OPENINGS. By Colonel R. K. Teversham, D.S.O. London: Heath, Cranton & Ouseley Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., price 2/- net.

The sympathies of Colonel Teversham are entirely with the second player. He says, "it cannot be gainsaid that the first move is, to the average amateur, a distinct and very material advantage, and the lower we descend in the scale of proficiency the greater that advantage becomes, until we arrive at the veriest tyro, who, doubtless bearing in mind the old adage:—

"Thrice blessed is he whose cause is just,

"But four times he who gets his fist in fust."

demurs to play at all unless granted the privilege of the first move,

The gallant Colonel claims that the text books give chief consideration to the attack, and little to the defence: "Most Chess Manuals address the student as though he were first player, playing with the White pieces. Then, in spite of cautioning him that he must accustom himself to play with either White or the Black, these Manuals

nevertheless deal chiefly with the disposition of *White's* forces, often espousing the cause of White rather than that of Black."

We do not know the Manuals here arraigned, but the latest English work, *Modern Chess Openings*, furnishes ample material to refute the indictment. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Griffith and White specially indicate the best line of defence in many of the Openings. To furnish the second player with variation proof armour is impossible—opinions differ amongst recognised authorities as to the merits of this or that particular line of defence.

Among players of second-class and lower grades of strength there is a widespread sentimental determination, begotten of fear of complications, "not to let the other fellow have his pet opening," but such fear is due to the fact that the great majority of amateur chess players will not, or cannot, or are too lazy to give the subject such study as will enable them to improve their strength so that it matters not whether they conduct their game with the White or Black side.

Our author describes the King's Pawn Opening as the "Whirlpool," and says "at first sight it may seem most unorthodox and a serious deviation from the usual beaten track to start the novice with an Irregular Defence." But why not? In support of his reasoning Colonel Teversham puts forward the Centre Counter as a sheet anchor for Black, giving it the following certificate of effectiveness:—

"This opening contravenes no fundamental principles, and admits of a quick and sound development of the pieces; it has but few variations, is comparatively simple in character, and is therefore easily learnt; and, being seldom played and lightly touched upon in elementary works, is likely to be but little known to a fellow amateur. Moreover by carrying the war straightway into the enemy's camp, and in conformity with our scheme, may almost immediately deprive him of all his book-lore."

There is in these days too much of "taking the line of least resistance." It is of course good policy for the chess player to increase his experience by practising with the close defences, but it would be a sorry happening for us to be flooded with the Centre Counter, the Sicilian, or the French Defence. And why should the Open Game be so studiously avoided? Take the Gambits, which to some players are a veritable nightmare. We think it was Steinitz who when asked to define a Gambit replied in terms somewhat as follows:—

"An opening in which White sacrifices a Pawn to obtain a lost game."

This is the sort of lesson the second player should strive to master, but he will not succeed except he puts his powers to the test after study and practice.

Notwithstanding our opposition to the views and advice of Colonel Teversham, we welcome his entertaining volume, which gives, as far as we have had time to examine, the best play in the openings he has selected for the use of the second player. He has certainly done good service in extracting this material from the mass that is of necessity embodied in the pages of a standard text book on the openings.

The work is excellently printed and dedicated to a Brother Officer, Captain E. F. Harding, in remembrance of good old times.

It is easy to assume that chess was a goodly contribution to the enjoyment in the "good old times" referred to.

In confirmation of our reference to *Modern Chess Openings* we append a few excerpts taken at random :—

Bishop's Opening.

....A new and effective line for Black is given in Col. 6, note (a), and in col. 9, the defence by $3 P-Q 4$ gains in importance from the fact that it can be applied to the Two Knights' Defence also.

Boden-Keiseritzky Gambit.

....White sacrifices a Pawn on the 3rd move, obtains a rapid development, but is confronted with an impregnable barrier of Black Pawns.

Centre Game.

....Col. 1, and note (d) furnish good examples of Black's method of frustrating the attack by compelling White to spend time on defensive measures.

Danish Gambit.

....In Col. 18 Black has a simple and effective method of producing an equal game.

Evans Gambit.

....Lasker's variation, col. 11, said to take the "Romance" out of the opening, gives Black a safe game with a Pawn ahead.

Four Knights' Game.

....Black can effectively avoid the dangers of the Four Knights' Game by the Three Knights', in which it is difficult for the first player to secure a tangible advantage.

Vienna Game.

....Black should secure equality by the form of defence in col. 4, strengthened as it has been by recent analyses, and will also find in col. 8 a fairly safe defence.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. C. F. Burille, of Boston, U.S.A., at the age of 49. Some twenty-five years ago Mr. Burille came into prominence by defeating Steinitz and Pillsbury when receiving the odds of Pawn and move. Mr. Burille was a competitor in the New York international tournament of 1889.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GIUOCO PIANO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In further elucidation of the position on page 142, I submit the following :—

1 $P-K 4$, $P-K 4$; 2 $Kt-K B 3$, $Kt-Q B 3$; 3 $B-B 4$, $B-B 4$; 4 $P-B 3$, $P-Q 3$; 5 $P-Q 4$, $P \times P$; 6 $P \times P$, $B-Kt 5$ ch; 7 $K-B$ sq, $Q-Q 2$; 8 $Q-R 4$, $B-R 4$; 9 $P-Q 5$, $Kt-K 4$; 10 $B-Q Kt 5$, $P-Q B 3$; 11 $Kt \times Kt$, $P \times B$; 12 $Q \times B$, $P \times Kt$; 13 $Kt-B 3$, $P-Q R 3$; 14 $P-Q R 4$.

See diagram on page 372.

After $P \times P$; 15 $Q \times P$, $Q \times Q$; 16 $Kt \times Q$, instead of $B-Q 2$ try $Kt-B 3$, then if 17 $P-B 3$ or $Kt-B 3$ ($Kt-Kt 6$ seems of no use), Black can Castle with an equal game.

15... $Q \times Q$ is not obligatory; $R-Q Kt$ sq, or perhaps $Kt-B 3$ might do equally well or better.

Yours sincerely,

Shiplake, November 3rd, 1914.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

THE CHESS WORLD.

A correspondence match on 53 boards was started on November 9th between Cheshire and Kent. Play will cease on 30th April.

We miss the chess column of the *Liverpool Courier* (Mr. Amos Burn) and *The People* (Mr. T. F. Lawrence), both doubtless suspended in consequence of war influences.

We hear that the entries this year to the tournaments promoted by the Lancashire County Association have broken all records—between 160 and 170 entries have been received.

Last month we fell into the error of stating that Mr. J. H. Bullock had been elected hon. secretary of the Cambridge Chess Club. Mr. Bullock is the hon. treasurer of the club. Mr. A. G. Essery was re-elected hon. secretary.

Mr. James Gamble, J.P., presided at the annual meeting of the Belfast Club on October 31st. There was a good attendance of members. The report and balance sheet were regarded as satisfactory. Mr. Gamble and Mr. R. Olley were re-elected president and hon. secretary respectively.

The committees of the City of London Chess Club, the Liverpool Chess Club, and Bradford Chess Club, have each given a public invitation to French and Belgian chess-players to make free use of the respective clubs during the time they are compelled to reside in England owing to the war now raging with Germany.

We understand that Mr. O'Hanlon, of Portadown, who recently won the Irish championship, has been challenged for the honour by Mr. R. G. Dixon Addey, of Castlebar, County Mayo. Both gentlemen are subscribers to the *B.C.M.*, and both competed in the Major Open Tournament at Chester. If the match is arranged we hope to be able to publish some of the games.

One of our Canadian subscribers, Mr. Paul Barry, of Winnipeg, in sending his subscription for 1915 recently, says:—

A number of chess players have gone to the front from here with the first Canadian contingent, including Mr. C. Blake, champion of Western Canada for a number of years, and also of the U.S.A. Western Association for one year; the Rev. A. W. Woods, Chaplain of the 90th Rifles; Major Vaux, of the Strathconas; and others.

We all trust that they will make good with the defence, and when the time comes to attack that the English game will prove too much for the Berlin defence.

A party of about 40 Belgian refugees from the Burley district of Leeds, who had been much interested in Mr. Crowther's annual

lecture to scholars at the Leeds museum on "A Year's Work at a Farm," though they did not comprehend all they heard, were afterwards entertained to a substantial tea by a few chess friends at the Gambit Café, Park Row. It is intended to have more of the Belgian children from other districts of Leeds, if arrangements can be made.—*Yorkshire Weekly Post*.

At a meeting of the Harrogate Chess Club on November 17th the president (Dr. Bertram Watson) presented the prizes won in the last season tournaments. In the major contest Mr. T. Smith won first prize and Mr. C. G. Bennett second. Afterwards Mr. I. M. Brown (of Bradford) entertained the company for two hours with a resumé of the "Moller Attack" in the Giuoco Piano. His illustrations, comments, and explanations were followed with keen interest. At the close of the lecture Dr. Gordon Black proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brown, who promised to visit the Harrogate Club next year, and give a paper on some other chess subject.

The annual meeting of the Maidstone Club was held at the Church Institute on October 30th.. With the congratulations of the members on his recent marriage, a presentation of a divan easy chair was made to Mr. G. W. Tillett, the secretary and match captain, who held these joint-official positions for the past four years.

Owing to the war few matches will be arranged this season, but it is hoped to raise a team for the County Cup competition.

Four regular match players, Messrs. A. G. A. Adam, T. Cloke, S. G. Ballard, and Major C. E. Wright, are already away on national service, and another leading player, Mr. H. G. King, as expecting to leave shortly.

The shield presented to the Yorkshire County Chess Association by Mr. I. M. Brown, of Bradford, for competition amongst the second teams of clubs entering the Woodhouse Cup competition, is of bronze, silver oxidised. The centre shows a typical chess scene, with the figures modelled in high relief, encircled by a finely modelled border of acorns and oak leaves. The decorative scroll at the top bears the title, Yorkshire County Chess Association, "The Brown Shield," and the panel at the foot is inscribed, "Presented by Mr. I. M. Brown, of Bradford, October, 1914." The shield is mounted on a fumed oak background on which inscription plates are placed for the reception of winners' names. Messrs. Fattorini & Sons, Limited, art gold and silver smiths, Bradford, are the designers and makers.—*Yorkshire Observer Budget*.

Many chess players in Natal will have learnt with feelings of great admiration for his patriotism that Captain Jas. Stuart has joined the Home forces, and was to proceed to the scene of action in France as soon as he had finished his collaboration with Oscar Asche in the production of the Zulu play "Mameena," for which purpose he specially went to England. The gallant soldier is perhaps better known—at

least in Durban—as a former magistrate of this town, and those members of the Durban Chess Club (of which Captain Stuart was one time a member), as well as many other players who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance, will turn their thoughts towards him during the campaign with the hope that it will not be long before he returns to the land of his birth to once more cross Pawns, instead of swords, with his friendly antagonists at the chess board.—*Natal Mercury*.

We have to thank Mr. H. M. Mann, the hon. secretary of the International Chess Club of Shanghai, for a copy of the report and balance sheet submitted to the annual meeting on October 23rd, Sir Haviland de Sauzmarez presiding.

The contest for the International Shield, with three souvenirs for the winning team, was won by England, represented by Dr. S. M. Cox, Mr. C. P. Dawson, and Mr. H. M. Mann. Teams were also entered representing India and Portugal.

The championship contest was won by Mr. P. C. de Souza, who also won the handicap tournament, in which 17 players competed.

The accounts showed a surplus of \$195.38.

A cable match arranged with the Hong Kong Chess Club had to be abandoned owing to the political situation.

The club meets at the Palace Hotel.

Last month we devoted a good slice of space to the doings of Devonshire chess, and now we have pleasure in noticing the thirteenth issue of the Year Book of the Devon County Association, compiled by our esteemed friend the hon. secretary and treasurer (Mr. George W. Cutler). As heretofore, this issue of the brochure is so full of interesting facts relating to Devon chess that we can only put forward one suggestion, which is that the last four pages, 41—44, now left blank for the purpose of recording “notes,” would have given added pleasure to the reader and student if they had been occupied with games illustrative of the talent and strength of some of the leading players of the county. With this suggestion recorded we thank Mr. Cutler for sending us his latest effort in the literary arena, which should do something to still further vitalise enthusiasm for Caissa in “creamy” Devon.

At the annual meeting of the Northern Counties' Chess Union, which took place in Manchester on November 14th, Mr. John Burgess was re-elected president, and Mr. H. Hartley was re-elected hon. secretary.

The report reviewed the National Congress at Chester, and expressed the thanks of the Executive to the local officials and to all who contributed to the funds, the aggregate sum being £139 15s. 6d.; the chief amounts being Cheshire, £13 2s. 6d.; Yorkshire, £20; Lancashire, £46 18s. 6d.; Chester, £54 18s. 6d. The sum contributed to the British Chess Federation for half cost of Congress was £99 5s. 8d.

The balance to carry forward is £25 19s. 7d. The Blackpool Congress held in January last cost £16 15s. 6d., but as the donations and entrance fees were only £6 9s. 6d., the meeting involved a charge of £10 6s. upon the funds of the Union.

It was decided to issue the report and financial statement in printed form, also resolved not to hold a N.C.C.U. congress in the current season, and to suspend the annual match against the Scottish Chess Association until more settled times.

English Counties' Championship.—In the first round of this important competition Lancashire was drawn to play Warwickshire. The match took place at Shrewsbury on October 31st, and, as will be seen from the appended score, the fight was very close. Reference to the names of the teams on both sides shows that both were short of many of the regular players.

LANCASHIRE.					WARWICKSHIRE.				
Mr. V. L. Wahltuch	..	..	..	*	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	..	..	..	*
Mr. A. Caplan	..	..	..	o	Mr. F. G. Butcher	..	..	..	1
Mr. R. W. Houghton	..	..	..	1	Mr. R. H. Peck	..	..	..	o
Mr. D. Powell	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. A. Hooper	..	..	..	o
Mr. T. H. Storey	..	..	..	o	Mr. P. G. Littlejohn	..	..	..	1
Dr. J. F. McCann	..	..	..	o	Mr. H. W. Clark	..	..	..	1
Mr. W. R. Thomas	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. Allender	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. W. Cowan	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. H. Griffith	..	..	..	o
Mr. C. Boyce	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Pinson	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. L. Davidson	..	..	..	1	Mr. J. Davidson	..	..	..	o
Mr. A. Mielziner	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Prof. F. Tillyard	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. H. Milton	..	..	..	o	Mr. F. T. Hill	..	..	..	1
5 $\frac{1}{2}$					5 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* To be adjudicated.

Southern Counties Championship.—Kent, with two absentees, defeated Hertfordshire at St. Albans on October 24th by 11 points to 5. The scores on the games actually contested was 11 to 3 in favour of the Hop County.

KENT.					HERTS.				
Mr. C. C. Maller	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. G. Fellows	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. C. Waterman	..	..	..	1	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. Chapman	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. J. Walford	..	..	..	1	Mr. E. J. Fairchild	..	..	..	0
Mr. M. G. Atkins	..	..	..	1	Mr. L. U. Jeans	..	..	..	0
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. Cliff	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. B. Tudor	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. F. Corke	..	..	..	1	Mr. C. T. Price	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. R. Hanning	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. B. Chapple	..	..	..	0
Mr. G. Hanson	..	..	..	1	Mr. C. H. Greene	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. E. Habershon	..	..	..	0	Mr. R. E. Webb	..	..	..	1
Mrs. Stevenson	..	..	..	0	Mr. W. A. Conway	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. H. Brown	..	..	..	1	Mr. E. C. Harris	..	..	..	0
Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson	..	..	..	1	Mr. H. H. W. Topmkinson	..	..	..	0
Absentee	..	..	..	0	Mr. H. Travers	..	..	..	1
Absentee	..	..	..	0	Mr. J. A. Allinson	..	..	..	1

In the latest issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald* (October 3rd) that has reached us we notice that Mr. W. S. Viner, the Australian champion, makes some reference to his score in the contest for the British championship. Our contemporary reports Mr. Viner as follows :—

I am clean out of form, and have made blunders that would shame a fourth-rate player. My play, hitherto, has always been very sound, and remarkably free from mistakes. I am not satisfied, as I know I can do better. The Chester people, where the congress was played, did nothing in a social way to bring together the competitors. There is lacking that "hail fellow" spirit that is met with in Australia and New Zealand.

In my game against Blackburne, the "hero of a thousand fights," I emerged from the opening with a good game, and should have turned the tables at the 21st move by P—Q 4. At the conclusion of the game I congratulated the old warrior on his victory. I am sorry to have disappointed my Australian friends, who worked so generously for me. I had hoped to have done much better.

We regret very much that Mr. Viner visited England when the grim shadow of war was so pronounced; had he visited the "home-land" during any of the previous congresses, his comment respecting the social side of the congress would have struck a different note.

Devonshire and Cornwall met on November 14th at Plymouth to decide which county should meet the winner of the section comprising Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, in the South-Western groups of the Southern Union Counties' Championship. Neither side was at full strength, but Devonshire won by 11 points to 5. Score :—

DEVON.				CORNWALL.				
Mr. T. Taylor	0	Mr. H. A. Adamson .. ..	..	..	0
Dr. H. R. Allingham	I	Mr. C. Masson Fox .. ..	..	..	I
Mr. G. F. Thompson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. E. T. Jenkin .. ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. W. Peet	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. D. Bain .. ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. H. Cope	I	Mr. C. Trethewy .. ..	..	..	0
Mr. C. E. Parry	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. S. Varcoe .. ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Mansfield	*I	Mr. E. Gordon .. ..	..	..	*0
Mr. E. Raymond	I	Mr. G. T. Walker .. ..	..	..	0
Mr. A. L. Noake	0	Mr. W. E. Grenfell .. ..	..	..	I
Mr. E. L. Jackson	*I	Mr. F. Hookham .. ..	..	..	*0
Mr. W. H. B. Griffin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. F. Vivian .. ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Ward	I	Mr. A. B. Treloar .. ..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Deans Brown	*0	Rev. W. E. Graves .. ..	..	..	*I
Mr. G. Ellis	I	Mr. R. Lean .. ..	..	..	0
Rev. J. Julian Smith	I	Mr. E. G. Roberts .. ..	..	..	0
Mr. C. H. Paul	I	Mr. F. T. Paynter .. ..	..	..	0

11

5

* Adjudicated.

Space considerations prevented us from noticing last month the arrangements of the Bradford Club for the current season. At the annual meeting on October 22nd a policy of "new blood" was adopted. The new president (Mr. Harry Sowden), the joint hon. secretaries (Mr. H. Ford and Mr. R. C. Hall), and the hon. treasurer (Mr. F. W. Terry) are all new workers in the chess arena, but sufficient is known of their enthusiasm for the interests of Caissa to warrant our asserting that this season will be one of chess activity in Bradford.

At the first meeting of the new committee it was unanimously decided to offer the hospitality of the club to all Belgian and French chess-players who have been driven by stress of war to England for temporary sojourn.

It is also encouraging to report that the Bradford Central Café Co. is prospering, especially as the company was brought into existence for the purpose of providing the chess club with a permanent home—the fact is the bulk of the share capital is held by members of the chess club. The dividend for the past half-year is 20 per cent., and as the interim dividend was 10 per cent., the return to capital for the year is 15 per cent., a factor which proves that there is plenty of scope for initiative by other chess clubs. In this connection Yorkshire has set an example which we hope will be extensively followed. In addition to the Bradford enterprise we have already reported the fact that the chess-players of Leeds and Sheffield have entered into the region of chess finance by company promoting. We hope sincerely that the measure of Bradford's success will attend the efforts of Leeds and Sheffield, and so stimulate other clubs to follow the excellent example set by these leading Yorkshire clubs.

In an interesting note on the question of the average chess player carrying a pocket chess-board, Mr. F. D. Yates, in his chess column in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* of October 31st—after giving the full score of a game played by the Russians, Bogoljuboff and Alechin, while detained in a German prison as prisoners of war—has this to say :—

The true chess enthusiast is supposed to carry a pocket chess-board so that he will always have at hand a means of passing away the tedium which often arises even on the busiest day, as, for instance, of a long railway journey. Suppositions and general conclusions, however, often prove unsound. It is fairly obvious that the members of a chess team have a moderate degree of enthusiasm for the game, yet a large estimate would not give more than twenty per cent. who carry pocket boards. They are willing at all times to talk chess, and to engage at odd moments and unexpected places in a friendly contest, provided there are chess materials within reach, but the enthusiasm is not to the extent of the thoughtful prudence which has everything ready for an emergency.

It is doubtful, then, whether chess players are the methodical people they are made out to be.

Ordinarily considered long-headed people, it is perhaps they do not desire too many temptations to a game, being quite satisfied with the chess they get at the club. If there they play during a rapid lunch, it is only because they do not want to waste time.

A pleasant memory of an excursion arranged by the Dutch Chess Association for the entertainment of the competitors at the Scheveningen tournament shows that international players do not always have pocket boards with them. Among the party were Alechin, Breyer, and myself, and during the railway journey, the chessmen having been forgotten, we contested several games blindfold. Alechin was far the best at this game, and played very rapidly. As will be seen from a game given this week, the Russian masters (who are under detention in Germany) have found in blindfold chess some relief from brutal treatment.

A chess-player of Northern France now sojourning in the North of England seeks to know our personal views on matters quite outside the domain of Caissa. He desires to ascertain our views of living

French writers, and says he hopes our expressed opinion will be a comforting antidote to the German barbarism which *Nash's Magazine* has nailed to the counter.

Truth to tell, before we received our correspondent's letter we had not seen *Nash's Magazine* for November, but now, having "digested the indictment" put forward in the pages of the journal named, we say most unhesitatingly that if we had the powers of the British Government we would reprint and distribute to every soldier at the front, and to every individual member of the 1,250,000 newly-enlisted army now training a reprint of the article in question.

The unspeakable horrors described by Mr. Scotland Liddell made our blood temperature rise to fever heat; the facts described on page 143 sent it to boiling point.

We express our views on French writers with respectful diffidence, but if we must state our opinions then our favourites are Prevost, Viscomte de Vogue, and Pierre Loti, and if we must proclaim a distinct preferential appreciation we put Viscomte de Vogue on our self-erected pinnacle.

The Cheshire Association annual meeting was held on October 31st at Stockport, when the president (Mr. James Burtinshaw) occupied the chair.

The report stated that the year had proved one of steady progress.

The inter-club competition had been well supported, and the individual tournaments attracted an aggregate entry of 95 players. In the county match against Yorkshire victory rested with the "tykes" by 19½ to 6½ points, mainly because of absentees. The fixture between East v. West of Cheshire resulted in a win for the West. A match *versus* North Wales was won easily by the Cheshire team.

Mr. Burtinshaw was re-elected president, and Mr. W. B. Beckwith, 140, Grenville Street, Stockport, re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer.

The president presented the prizes as follows:—Cheshire Challenge Cup and Certificate, Stockport (winners for the fifth time in succession and for the eighth time altogether); Minor Club Tourney, 1st prize (two chess clocks), Knutsford; 2nd prize (one chess clock), Wilmslow.

Individual Tournaments: Class A (championship), "Lever" Cup and framed illuminated certificate, Mr. M. Sutcliffe (Stockport); 2nd prize, Mr. A. Rhead (Rock Ferry). Class B: 1st prize, Mr. Alf Eva (Wilmslow); 2nd prize, Mr. R. V. Taylor (Birkenhead Y.M.C.A.). Class C: 1st prize, Mr. F. S. Bowen (Knutsford); 2nd prize, Mr. F. Osborn (Wilmslow). Class D: 1st prize, Mr. H. Miller (Bramhall); 2nd prize, Mr. J. Steel (Knutsford). Mr. T. H. Allbutt's prize of a set of chessmen and board for the best combined match and tournament score by a young player, Mr. J. Steel (Knutsford).

It was decided to enter again for the Northern Counties' Championship; to continue the individual tournaments in four classes, A, B, C, D, as before; to play the East v. West fixture; and to conduct a match by correspondence with Kent.

Next year's annual meeting will be held at Altrincham.

Southern Union Championship.—A match between Middlesex and Essex was contested at the City of London Chess Club on October 31st. Score :—

MIDDLESEX.								ESSEX.							
Mr. W. Ward	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	Mr. J. F. Allcock	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. R. H. V. Scott	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. W. Osler	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Saunders	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	Mr. R. E. Kemp	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Mr. A. Curnock	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	Mr. B. J. Mooney	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Mr. J. Du Mont	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. Illingworth	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. H. White	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	Mr. E. J. Price	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. E. Morgan	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	Mr. F. J. Whitmarsh	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. P. W. Sergeant	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. G. Elsmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. A. Eve	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	Mr. W. H. Taylor	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Dr. J. Schumer	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Roden	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Watts	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	Mr. P. B. Tillett	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. P. Healey	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	Mr. E. J. Gibbs	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. R. Eastman	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. E. Warren	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. P. Harwood	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. G. Twitchett	..	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. E. Bonwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	Mr. A. L. Sanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. E. Harris	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	Mr. A. G. Young	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
10								6							

The appended short game was contested at board No. 4 :—

GAME No. 4,090.

Philidor's Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
B. J. MOONEY		A. CURNOCK	
(Essex).		(Middlesex).	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	7 Q×Q ch	7 B×Q
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q 3	8 Kt×P	8 Castles
3 B—B 4	3 B—K 2	9 Castles	9 P—B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P×P	10 Kt—Q B 3	10 B—B 2
5 Q×P	5 Kt—K B 3	11 R—K sq	11 B—B 4
6 P—K 5	6 P×P	12 Kt×K B P	12 R×Kt
		13 R—K 7	13 Kt—Q 4
		14 Kt×Kt	14 Resigns

Played at the City of London Chess Club on November 7th :—

SURREY.					KENT.				
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall	..	..	..	I	Mr. O. C. Müller	..	..	..	O
Mr. F. L. Anspach	..	..	..	0	Mr. J. C. Waterman	..	..	..	I
Mr. L. P. Rees	..	..	..	0	Mr. E. L. Raymond	..	..	..	I
Mr. G. A. Felce	..	..	..	0	Mr. C. Chapman	..	..	..	I
Mr. E. Macdonald	..	..	..	I	Mr. W. B. Dixon	..	..	..	O
Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	..	..	..	0	Mr. E. Cresswell	..	..	..	I
Mr. P. J. Allingham	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Hammond	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Maas	..	..	..	I	Mr. C. H. Lorch	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Butland	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. P. Gibbs	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. C. Griffiths	..	..	..	I	Mr. T. R. Harley	..	..	..	0
Mr. G. Wernick	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. J. Walford	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Dark	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. M. C. Atkins	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Spence	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Taylor	..	..	..	I
Mr. J. A. Graham	..	..	..	I	Mr. W. M. Brooke	..	..	..	O
Mr. F. A. Hauff	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Prichard	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. A. C. Craig	..	..	..	I	Mr. B. W. Hamilton	..	..	..	0

GAME No. 4,091.

Played at the City of London Chess Club on November 7th, 1914,
in the match Surrey v. Kent :—

Hungarian Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
W. B. DIXON		E. MACDONALD			
(Kent).		(Surrey).			
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	17	Kt—Kt 3
2	K Kt—B 3	2	Q Kt—B 3	18	K—R sq
3	B—B 4	3	B—K 2	19	Kt—R 4
4	Kt—B 3	4	Kt—B 3	20	R—K Kt sq
5	P—Q 3	5	P—Q 3	21	Kt—B 3
6	Kt—K 2			22	P—K R 3
Premature, and allowing Black				23	Kt—R 4
to take the initiative.				24	Kt—K 4
		6	Castles	25	Q R—K sq
7	Kt—Kt 3	7	P—Q 4	26	P—K B 3
8	P×P	8	Kt×P	27	Q—K B 2
9	Castles	9	P—K B 4	28	P—K Kt 4
10	R—K sq	10	Q—Q 3	Black threatens to win the Kt on R 4 by P—K B 4, followed by R—Kt 6 and Q—R 4.	
11	Q—K 2	11	B—B 3		
12	Kt—R 5	12	K—R sq	28	P×P c.p.
.....Preparing for 13 Kt×B,		29	R×P	29	R×R
P×Kt; 14 B—R 6, R—Kt sq.		30	Kt×R	30	B×P
13	P—Q B 3	31	R—K 4	31	B—Q 2
14	B×Kt	32	P—K B 4	32	B—B 3
An exchange of doubtful utility.		33	P×P	33	P—B 4
		.....If B×R ch at once, and Black may have difficulty in winning.			
15	B—Kt 5				
16	B×B	14	Q×B	34	Kt (R 4)×P
Strengthening Black's centre		15	Q—B 2	35	Q×R
and at the same time giving him				36	Resigns
a valuable open file.					

Chess in Scotland.—The first round of the "Richardson" Cup
tourney was played at Glasgow on 14th and 21st November, details
as below. The fourth tie, between Central and Bohemian, was drawn,
and required to be re-played, as the contest is on "knock-out" terms.

CENTRAL.					BOHEMIAN.				
Mr. P. Wenman	..	..	..	1	Mr. F. G. Harris	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. R. Draper	..	..	..	0	Mr. J. Russell	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. V. Logie	..	..	..	0	Mr. J. Roberts	..	..	..	1
Mr. D. Hogg	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. T. Potts	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. C. Borland	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Knox	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Tennant	..	..	..	0	Mr. J. Zeital	..	..	..	1
Mr. W. Walker	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Wright	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3½					3½				

GREENOCK.

Mr. R. Leigh*	..	..	..	..	..	*0
Rev. J. Young	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Sharp	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Currie	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. P. O'Donovan	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. A. M'Vicar	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. D. Taylor	..	..	..	..	..	1

FALKIRK.

Mr. John Smith	..	..	..	..	..	*1
Rev. C. D. Hutton	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Weir	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Wm. Clark	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. T. M'Grouther	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. M'Kay	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. D. Miller	..	..	..	..	..	0

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

* By default.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$

GLASGOW.

Mr. J. A. McKee	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Wm. Gibson	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. M. Nichol	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. Jas. Borthwick	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. Birch	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. A. J. Neilson	..	..	..	..	..	1

GOUROCK.

Mr. J. McMillan	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. B. Iaw	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. Graham	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Rickermann	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. A. J. Heatley	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. H. J. Bubb	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. H. White	..	..	..	..	..	0

6

1

EDINBURGH.

Mr. J. Crum	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. D. Simpson	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. G. Page	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. T. B. Rees	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. T. Atkinson	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. A. Davidson	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. J. Nisbet	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$

ATHENÆUM.

Mr. C. Wardhaugh	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. E. Annan	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. Jas. Love	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. A. Jack	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. J. Thorburn	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Walker	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. T. Lindsay	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$

5

2

At the beginning of November Mr. J. H. Blackburne made his annual three days' visit to Glasgow Club, where he engaged in single-handed, simultaneous, and consultation games with wonderful and almost invariable success. The veteran only lost two or three games, and drew some, winning the vast majority. To the Glasgow Chess League Mr. Blackburne delivered an interesting lecture on his reminiscences, which was well-attended. His visit was greatly enjoyed.

The annual meeting of the Middlesex County Chess Association was held at the City of London Chess Club on October 21st. The president, Mr. W. Ward, was in the chair.

The secretary in his report stated that Middlesex had won all its matches during the past season, including the Southern Counties Championship and the English County Championship for the fourth time.

The Individual championship was won by Mr. R. C. Griffith, of the Hampstead Club.

The officers of the Association, Mr. W. Ward, president; Mr. C. E. Biaggini, match captain; Mr. R. Eastman, hon. treasurer; and Mr. H. V. Buttfield, hon. secretary, were re-elected.

The president presented the Middlesex Cup to the winning club, Hampstead, and the Middlesex Trophy to Maida Vale.

On November 21st a match on 50 boards was played by Middlesex against Surrey, at the Mecca Café, 56, Ludgate Hill, E.C. The final scores were Middlesex 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, Surrey 21 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, 1914-15.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	W.	L.	D.
1 Athenreun	—	21.i.	9.ii.	8½	24.xi.	11.i.	17.xii.	29.i.	8.xii.	1.iii.	11.iii.	—	1	—
2 Bohemians	21.i.	—	12.xi.	6½	18.ii.	4.iii.	4.ii.	10.xii.	18.iii.	28.i.	7.i.	—	1	—
3 Brixton	9.ii.	12.xi.	—	8.iii.	26.i.	22.ii.	6½	16.iii.	12.i.	8.xii.	6½	—	2	—
4 Hampstead	11½	13½	8.iii.	—	17.xii.	7.xii.	25.ii.	30.xi.	9½*	18.i.	18.ii.	2	—	—
5 Kennington	24.xi.	18.ii.	26.i.	17.xii.	—	26.iii.	11.i.	5½*	9	9.ii.	2.iii.	—	1	—
6 Lee	11.i.	4.iii.	22.ii.	7.xii.	26.iii.	—	6*	8*	8.ii.	15.iii.	25.i.	—	—	—
7 Lud-Eagle	17.xii.	4.ii.	13½	25.ii.	11.i.	8*	—	8.iii.	25.i.	15½	10.xii.	2	—	—
8 Metropolitan ..	29.i.	10.xii.	16.iii.	30.xi.	8½*	10*	8.iii.	—	23.ii.	17.xi.	9.ii.	—	—	—
9 North London ..	8.xii.	18.iii.	12.i.	8½*	11	8.ii.	25.i.	23.ii.	—	5.i.	9½*	1	—	—
10 Toynbee	1.iii.	28.i.	8.xii.	18.i.	9.ii.	15.iii.	5	17.xi.	5.i.	—	4½	—	2	—
11 West London ..	11.iii.	7.i.	13½	18.ii.	2.iii.	25.i.	10.xii.	9.ii.	8½*	15½	—	2	—	—

*Games to be adjudicated.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

We give a further selection of games from the British championship tournament at Chester.

GAME No. 4,092.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. Dr. J. SCHUMER.	BLACK. F. D. YATES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 P×K P	4 Kt×P
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—Kt 5	6 B—K Kt 5
7 Q—K 2	

Worthy of consideration is 7 P—Q 4, B—Kt 5; 8 Castles, Kt×Kt; 9 P×Kt, B×P; 10 B—R 3; or 8... B×Kt; 9 P×B, Kt×P; 10 Q—Q 3, with good attacking prospects for the Pawn sacrificed.

8 P—Q 4	7 Kt—Kt 4
9 B—K 3	8 B—K 2

The simplest and probably the best continuation was 9 B×K Kt, B×B; 10 Castles (K R), Castles; 11 B×Kt, P×B; 12 Q—Q 3, followed by Kt—R 4—B 5.

10 B×Q Kt	9 Castles
11 P—K R 3	10 P×B

White weakens his Pawn position by this and the following move; he also drives the Bishop to a very good place. It is very instructive to note how Black at once puts his finger on the weakness in White's camp, and in a few moves entirely demolishes White's position.

12 P—K Kt 4	11 B—R 4
13 Q×Kt	12 Kt×Kt ch
14 Q—K 2	13 B—Kt 3
15 B—B 2	14 B—R 5 ch
	15 P—K B 4!

16 Castles	16 B×B ch
17 R×B	17 Q—R 5
18 R—R 2	18 Q R—Kt sq
19 Kt—Q sq	19 Q—Kt 6 ch
20 R—Kt 2	

Neither 20 K—R sq is possible because of P×P, followed by B—K 5; nor 20 Q—Kt 2, because of Q—K 8 ch, &c.

21 Kt—B 2	20 Q×R P
22 P—B 3	21 Q—R 5
23 R—R 2	22 P—B 5
24 Q—Q 2	23 P—B 6
25 K—R sq	24 Q—Kt 6 ch
26 Q×Q	25 Q—B 5
27 P—Kt 4	26 R×Q

On Kt 3 the Pawn is less exposed. The text move allows Black to break through on the Q R file with both Rooks, after which White's resistance rapidly collapses.

28 K—Kt sq	27 B—K 5
29 P—R 3	28 P—Q R 4
30 R—Q B sq	29 R—R sq
31 R P×P	30 P×P
32 R—R 3	31 R—R 7
33 R—Kt 3	32 K—B 2
34 R—R 3	33 K—K 3
35 R—K sq	34 R—B sq!
36 R—R 2	35 K R—Q R sq
37 Kt—Q sq	36 R—R 8
38 K—B sq	37 K R—R 6
39 K—B 2	38 B—Q 6 ch
40 K—K 3	39 K R—R 7 ch
41 K×B	40 R×R
42 Resigns	41 R—K Kt 7

GAME No. 4,093.

French Defence.

- | WHITE.
R. E. LEAN. | BLACK.
G. WILKES. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 5 | 5 Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 B×B | 6 Q×B |
| 7 Kt—Kt 5 | 7 Q—Q sq |

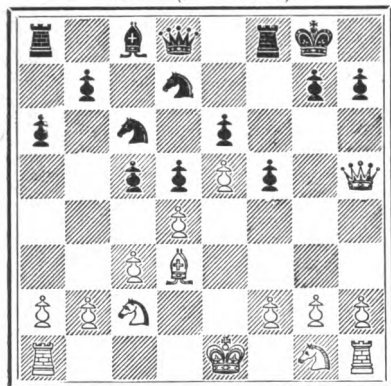
..... Better Kt—Kt 3, which increases the mobility of Black's pieces whilst the text move withdraws the Queen to a square where she has less mobility.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 8 P—Q B 3 | 8 P—Q R 3 |
| 9 Kt—Q R 3 | 9 P—Q B 4 |
| 10 Q—Kt 4 | 10 Castles |
| 11 Kt—B 2 | 11 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 12 B—Q 3 | 12 P—K B 4 |
| 13 Q—R 5 | |

Position after White's 13th move :—

Q—R 5

BLACK (G. WILKES).



WHITE (R. E. LEAN).

More cautious would be Q—K 2 in order to have the Queen handy against the attack which Black now starts on the Q side. White is, however, partly justified in not worrying about this attack at the moment, as Black's Queen's wing is not yet developed.

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| 13 P×P | 13 P×P |
| 14 P×P | 14 Q—R 5 ch |

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 15 K—K 2 | 15 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 16 Kt—B 3 | 16 Kt×B |

..... Better appears to be Kt×Kt; 17 B×Kt, Q—Kt 4 ch; 18 K—Q 2 (B—Q 3? Q×P ch; 19 K—K 3? P—B 5 mate!), Q—Kt 5 ch. White's Q Kt is very valuable for the defence, hindering Black playing the Q to White's Q Kt 4.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 17 K×Kt | 17 Q—Kt 4 ch |
| 18 K—B 3 | 18 Q—B 3 ch |

..... On B 3 White's King was more exposed than on Q 2. In addition the Q is not better posted on B 3 than on Kt 4 therefore the text move is not good. Much better was Kt—Kt 3, followed by B—Q 2 and Q R—B sq.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 19 K—Q 2 | 19 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 20 P—Q Kt 3 | 20 B—Q 2 |
| 21 K R—Q B sq | |

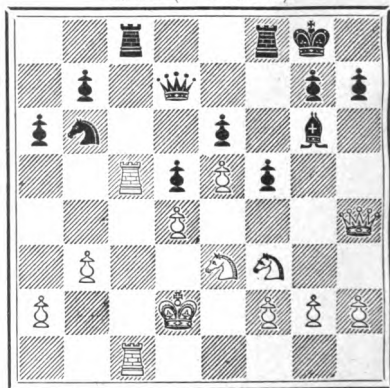
Threatening to win a piece by Kt—R 3.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 21 B—K sq | |
| 22 Q—R 4 | 22 Q—Q 2 |
| 23 Kt—K 3 | 23 B—Kt 3 |
| 24 R—B 5 | 24 Q R—B sq |
| 25 Q R—Q B sq | |

Position after White's 25th move :—

Q R—Q B sq

BLACK (G. WILKES).



WHITE (R. E. LEAN).

25 R×R

.....If there was any possibility of avoiding this exchange, Black should have avoided it, as now White, in addition to his superior position on the K wing, obtains the majority of Pawns on the Q wing and also secures the important square Q 4 for the Knight. Black should have tried Kt—R sq and P—Q Kt 3.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 26 P×R | 26 Kt—B sq |
| 27 Kt—Q 4 | 27 Kt—K 2 |
| 28 P—B 4 | 28 R—Q B sq |
| 29 R—B 3! | |

Very good. On the third rank the Rook has the greatest scope of action.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| | 29 R—B 2 |
| 30 P—Q R 3 | 30 Kt—B 3 |
| 31 Kt (K 3)—B 2 | 31 B—K sq |
| 32 P—K Kt 4 | 32 P—K Kt 3 |

.....Producing a weakness on K R 3 and K B 3. The latter offers a thoroughfare to White's Queen, which quickly decides the game. Comparatively best was B—Kt 3, although Black could not have saved the game for long.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 33 P×P | 33 K P×P |
| 34 Q—B 6 | 34 Q—K 2 |
| 35 Q—Q 6 | 35 R—Q 2 |

.....This loses a Pawn, but after 35... Kt×Kt; 36 Kt×Kt, R—Q 2; 37 Q×Q, R—Q 2; the ending was also easily won for White.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 36 Kt×Kt | 36 P×Kt |
| 37 Q×P | 37 R—B 2 |
| 38 Q—Q 6 | 38 B—B 2 |
| 39 Kt—Q 4 | 39 K—Kt 2 |
| 40 Q×Q | 40 R×Q |
| 41 P—B 6 | 41 R—B 2 |
| 42 R—B 5 | 42 K—B sq |
| 43 P—Kt 4 | 43 K—K 2 |
| 44 R—R 5 | 44 B—K 3 |
| 45 R×P | 45 B—B sq |
| 46 R—R 8 | 46 P—K R 3 |
| 47 P—K R 4 | 47 P—Kt 4 |
| 48 R P×P | 48 P×P |
| 49 P—Kt 5 | 49 K—B 2 |
| 50 P—Kt 6 | 50 R—K 2 |
| 51 R×B | 51 Resigns |

.....A game played with masterly judgment of position by White.

GAME No. 4,094.

Ruy Lopez.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------|-----------------|
| R. E. LEAN. | R. H. V. SCOTT. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 P×P |
| 5 Kt×P | 5 B—Q 2 |
| 6 Castles | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 P—K B 4 | |

On principle the minor pieces on the Queen's wing should be developed before a Pawn advance like the present one is considered. Although the text move is not bad, Kt—Q B 3 is certainly better.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 8 Kt—Q B 3 | 8 P—Q R 3? |

.....Unnecessary, as White sooner or later must exchange the

Bishop in order not to lose time in withdrawing it. Castles was better. The K Kt could then play to K sq when attacked by P—K 5.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 9 B×Kt | 9 P×B |
| 10 P—K 5 | 10 Kt—Kt sq |

.....After Kt—Q 4; 11 P×P, P×P; 12 Kt×Kt, P×Kt, Black's position was not just desirable, but after the text move it is doubtful whether it can be saved at all. The loss of two moves in the opening is mostly more serious than the loss of a Pawn.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 11 Q—R 5 | 11 Q—B sq |
| 12 P—K R 3 | |

Directed against B—Kt 5.

- | |
|------------|
| 12 P—Q B 4 |
|------------|

13 Kt—Kt 3 13 Q—Kt 2
 14 B—K 3 14 P—Kt 3
 15 Q—K 2 15 Kt—R 3 ?

.....As it is obvious that Black cannot Castle K R on account of the weaknesses produced by P—Kt 3, he should at once Castle Q R and then bring his Knight into play by P—K B 3. On R 3 the Knight is unprotected and an object of attack for White's K Bishop. Therefore the text move cannot be good.

16 P—K Kt 4 ! 16 Castles Q R
 17 Kt—R 5 17 Q—R sq
 18 Q R—Q sq !

Threatening Kt—Q 5.

18 B—K 3

.....Black probably saw that this move costs a piece against three Pawns—not a sufficient compensation in the middle game—but preferred this to the hopeless position he would have been dragged into after B—Q B 3 ; 19 P—B 5, Kt—Kt sq ; 20 B—B 4.

19 P—B 5 19 P×B P
 20 B×Kt 20 B P×P
 21 P×Q P 21 P×R P

.....Threatening R—Kt sq ch, followed by R—Kt 7.

22 Q—K 4 22 K R—Kt sq ch
 23 K—R sq 23 Q×Q ch
 24 Kt×Q 24 R×P

.....If P×P, then 25 Kt—Q B 6, R—Q 2 ; 26 Kt×B ch, &c., and if B×P, then 25 Kt—Q B 6 R—Q 2 ; 26 Kt—B 6 R—Kt 3 ; 27 Kt×R, B×Kt ; 28 R×B, &c.

25 Kt×R ch 25 B×Kt
 26 B—B 4 26 B×B
 27 R×B 27 R—Kt 7
 28 R—K R 4 28 R×P
 29 R×P (R 7) 29 K—Kt sq
 30 Kt—B 6 ch 30 K—Kt 2
 31 Kt—Q 8 ch 31 K—Kt 3
 32 Kt×B 32 P×Kt
 33 R×R P 33 R×P
 34 R—K 3 34 R×P
 35 R×P ch 35 P—B 3
 36 R—Kt sq ch 36 K—B 2
 37 K—Kt sq and wins.

GAME No. 4 095.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
W. H. SPARKES.	F. D. YATES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q B 3	

This move is only useful if P—Q 4 is intended. But in this case P—Q 3 should not have been played. Preferable to the text move was Kt—B 3.

7 Castles	6 B—K 2
8 Q Kt—Q 2	7 Castles
	8 Kt—Q 2

.....The most natural continuation seems B—K 3, followed by P—Q 4.

9 R—K sq	9 B—B 3
----------	---------

10 Kt—B sq	10 Kt—K 2
11 Kt—Kt 3	11 P—Q Kt 4
12 B—Kt 3	12 Kt—B 4
13 B—B 2	13 P—K Kt 3
14 B—R 6	14 B—K Kt 2
15 Q—Q 2	

He could have obtained a very good game by 15 B×B, K×B ; 16 P—Q 4. Black had then either to change off his centre Pawn thus giving up the domination of White's K B 4 on which he otherwise could strongly place one of his Knights or he had to redevelop his K Kt to Q 2 thereby much decreasing the mobility of his pieces. After the text move Black at once takes the opportunity of withdrawing his K Kt so that he can keep his centre Pawn by protecting it with the K B Pawn when White attacks it by P—Q 4.

15 Kt—K 3 !
 16 Q R—Q sq 16 Q—K sq
A fine move. The Queen is intended to be brought into play *via* the diagonal K sq—K R 4 after the K B P and the K Kt P have advanced.

17 B×B

White should play 17 P—Q 4, P—K B 3; 18 B—Kt 3 in order to exchange his K Bishop for Black's K Knight. Up to now White has not made any really bad moves but some indifferent ones whilst Black makes use of the slightest opportunity to increase the activity of his pieces. Thus Black gradually obtains a winning position.

17 K×B
 18 P—Q 4 18 P—K B 3
 19 P—K R 3

It is already very difficult if not impossible to find a satisfactory line of defence for White. He cannot play 19 Kt—K 2, P—K Kt 4; 20 P—K Kt 3, in order to keep his grip on K B 4, as this would decisively weaken the White squares around his King. Black would quickly win by 20... Q—R 4; 21 K—Kt 2, Kt—Kt 3, followed by Kt (K 3)—B 5 ch.

(See Diagram).

19 Kt—B 5
 20 Kt—K 2 20 P—K Kt 4
 21 Kt×Kt 21 Kt P×Kt
 22 Q—K 2 22 Q—Kt 3
 23 K—R 2 23 Q—R 3
 24 Kt—Kt sq 24 K—R sq
 25 P—K Kt 4

Weakens the Kt P. Better was B—Kt 3 in order to prevent Black from occupying the K Kt file with the Rook as long as possible.

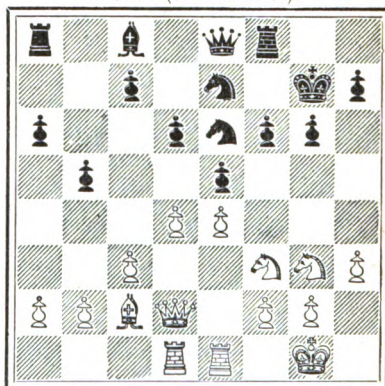
25 R—K Kt sq

26 P—B 3 26 Q—R 5
 27 R—K B sq 27 Kt—Kt 3
 28 R—Q 2 28 R—Kt 2
 29 B—Q sq 29 P—K R 4
 30 Q—B 2 30 Q—Kt 4
 31 R—Q 3 31 Kt—R 5
 32 K—R sq 32 B—Q 2
 33 P—Kt 3 33 QR—K Kt sq
 34 P—Q 5 34 R—K R 2
 35 B—Q 2 35 Kt—Kt 3
 36 Q—R 2 36 Q—R 3
 37 P—B 4 37 Kt—B sq
 38 Q—Kt 2 38 P—K B 4 !
 39 K P×P 39 B×P
 40 R—Q 2 40 Kt—Q 2
 41 B—Q 3 41 B×B
 42 R×B 42 P×Kt P
 43 P×K Kt P 43 Kt—B 3
 44 R (Q 3)—K B 3 44 Kt×P
 45 Q—Kt 2 45 Kt—K 6
 46 R (B sq)—B 2 46 Q—Kt 3
 47 Q—R sq 47 Q—K 5
 48 Q—K sq 48 R—Kt 6
 49 Resigns

Position after White's 19th move :—

P—K R 3

BLACK (F. D. VATES).



WHITE (W. H. SPARKES).

GAME No. 4 096.

French Defence.

WHITE.
 A. LOUIS.
 1 P—K 4

BLACK.
 G. WILKES.
 1 P—K 3

2 Kt—Q B 3 2 P—Q 4
 3 P—Q 4 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 B—Q 3 4 P—Q B 4

5 P×Q P

5 K P×P

6 Q—K 2 ch

As Black cannot be prevented from occupying the King's file with his Rook, the text move is not so good as any other move which would develop a piece, the Queen soon being compelled to withdraw.

6 B—K 2

7 P×P

7 Castles

8 Kt—B 3

8 R—K sq

9 Castles

9 B×P

10 Q—Q sq

10 Kt—B 3

11 B—K Kt 5

11 B—K 3

12 Q—Q 2

12 B—K 2

13 K R—K sq

13 Q R—B sq

14 Q R—Q sq

14 Q—Q 2

..... This decreases the mobility of the Queen, and therefore is not good. He could play Q—Kt 3 or Kt—Q Kt 5 or P—Q 5, each of these moves increasing Black's mobility.

15 B—Kt 5

15 P—Q R 3 ?

..... Mistake or intention ? The Pawn could be saved by Q—B 2, viz., 16 B×K Kt, B×B ; 17 Kt×P, B×Kt and B×P. By sacrificing the Pawn, however, Black obtains a strong centre and the attack.

16 Kt—K 5

16 Q—B 2

17 Kt×Kt

17 P×Kt

18 B×R P

18 R—R sq

19 B—B sq

19 Kt—Kt 5

20 P—K Kt 3

The alternative was B—K B 4, because the Bishop is of no further use on Kt 5, and it is always preferable to act with a piece than with a Pawn, provided the mobility of the piece is not decreased by the move in question.

The present position supplies a striking example. After the text move White's game breaks down in a few moves.

(See Diagram).

20 B—B 4

21 R—K 2

21 Q—Kt 3

22 Q—B 4

22 B—Q 2 !

23 Q R—Q 2

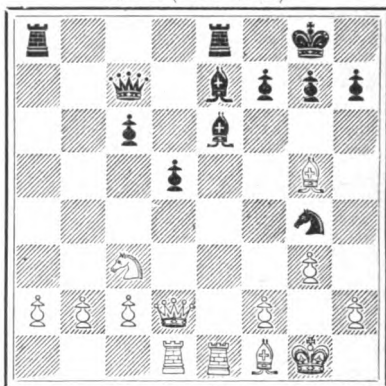
23 P—B 3

..... The Bishop, which could have been so well used for defence, is now quite out of play.

Position after White's 20th move :—

P—K Kt 3

BLACK (G. WILKES).



WHITE (A. LOUIS).

24 B—R 4

24 Kt—K 4

..... He could have played P—Kt 4 ; 25 B×P, R×R ; 26 R×R, Kt×B P ; 27 R×Kt, B×R ch ; 28 K—Kt 2, Q—Q 5. The text move is also very strong, leaving latent the threat P—K Kt 4, and occupying a dominating position with the Knight. White's pieces on the other hand, are in each other's way.

25 P—K Kt 4 25 Kt—Kt 3 !

..... Stronger than Kt×P. White's Queen is forced to Kt 3, thus making the Queen's Bishop again immobile.

26 Q—Kt 3

26 Q×Kt P

27 Kt×P

A desperate attempt to save the game. The combination is, however, unsound.

27 R×R ?

28 B×R

28 Q—B 8 ch ?

..... Black spoils his game at one stroke by not taking the Knight. He could have done so on the 27th move, e.g., 27... P×Kt ; 28 R×P, B—Kt 4 ; 29 R×R ch, R×R ; 30 R×B, B×B ; 31 K×B, Q—B 8 ch ; 32 K—Kt 2, Kt—B 5 ch, etc. (33 K—B 3, Q—R 8 ch ; 34 K×Kt, Q—K 5

mate!), and he could also have done it on the 28th move, *e.g.*, 28... P×Kt; 29 R×P, B—Kt 4; 30 B—B 3, R—K sq., etc.

29 R—Q sq 29 Q×P
30 Kt—B 4 30 Kt×B

.....Worthy of consideration was Kt×Kt, followed by B—K 3.

31 R×B 31 P—Kt 4
32 Q—Q 3 32 Q×Q
33 Kt×Q 33 B—B sq
34 Kt—Kt 2 34 Kt—Kt 3
35 B—B 4 ch 35 K—R sq
36 Kt—Q 3 36 P—K R 3
37 R—Q B 7 37 Kt—K 2
38 Kt—Kt 4 38 R—R 5
39 P—Q R 3 39 R×P
40 Kt×P 40 R—R 8 ch
41 K—Kt 2 41 R—Q B 8?

.....Black obviously having the inferior position should chose the simple way, Kt×Kt; 42 R×Kt, R—R 2! 43 R×P, K—Kt 2, which leads to a draw on account of the Bishops of different colour.

42 Kt—Q 4 42 Kt—Q 4?

.....Black plays the rest very weakly, missing several drawing chances. Now Kt—Kt 3 was indicated.

43 R—B 8 43 Kt—B 5 ch
44 K—Kt 3 44 R—B 6 ch
45 P—B 3 45 Kt—Kt 3
46 Kt—K 6 46 Kt—K 4?

.....He could only try R×B; 47 R×R, B—Q 3 ch. Now he loses a piece. The final moves were:—

47 R×B ch 47 K—R 2
48 B—Q 5 48 R—K 6
49 B—K 4 ch 49 Kt—Kt 3
50 R—B 7 ch 50 K—Kt sq
51 R—Kt 7 ch 51 K—R sq
52 R×Kt 52 P—B 4
53 B×P 53 P—R 4

Perhaps White plays now 54 R×P, P×P; 55 R×P, R×P ch; 56 K×R.

54 R—B 6 54 P—R 5 ch
55 K—B 2 55 Resigns

GAME No. 4,097.

The following game was contested in the current tournament for the championship of the City of London Chess Club:—

Notes by the winner. Those marked (*F.*) by A. Burn, in the *Field*.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
R. H. V. SCOTT.		P. W. SERGEANT.	
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4
2	Kt—K B 3	2	B—B 4

•This early development of the Bishop is premature, as it leaves a weakness on the Queen's side (*F.*). Though the line finds little favour with the analysts, it has been obtaining recently an increasing number of supporters in actual play. The variation on which its feasibility seemed to depend is that continuing 3 P—B 4, P—K 3 (if 3... P—Q B 3; 4 Q—Kt 3, Q—B sq; 5 P×P, P×P; 6 Kt—B 3, P—K 3—as in a game Caro-Lasker, 1890—then 7 B—B 4, threatening Q Kt—Kt 5, is at least embarrassing); 4 Q—Kt 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 P—B 5. Can Black here play 5... P—K 4?

The move was tried successfully in the game Ed. Lasker-Bonwick, Hampstead Championship, 1913. Otherwise Black is reduced to 5... R—Kt sq; 6 P—K 3, P—Q R 3, which is not very satisfactory.

3 P—K 3 3 P—K 3
4 B—K 2

White has treated the opening more defensively than he is wont to do, and so has missed the opportunity of an early advance of his Queen to Kt 3.

4 P—Q B 3
5 Q Kt—Q 2 5 B—Q 3
6 P—B 4 6 Kt—Q 2
7 P—B 5

By this move White abandons his pressure on the adverse Queen's

Pawn, and facilitates his opponent's contemplated advance in the centre by P—K 4 (F.).

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 8 P—Q Kt 4 | 7 B—B 2 |
| 9 B—Kt 2 | 8 P—K 4 |
| 10 Kt—K 5 | 9 P—K 5 |
| 11 Kt×Kt | 10 P—B 3 |
| 12 Q—Kt 3 | 11 Q×Kt |
| | 12 Kt—R 3 |

..... Black has some difficulty over the development of this Knight, having blocked K B 3 and requiring K 2 for his Queen. It was his original intention to retire it to K B 2 previous to castling K side, and he should perhaps have adhered to this plan. See next note.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13 P—B 3 | 13 Q—K 2 |
| 14 P×P | 14 Q B×P |
| 15 Kt×B | 15 Q×Kt |
| 16 B—R 5 ch | 16 P—K Kt 3 |

..... Black could now have played Kt—B 2, instead of allowing White by his check on R 5 to loosen the Knight's position before attacking the Queen. As it turned out, however, White lost by going after the Knight.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 17 B—B 3 | 17 Q—R 5 ch |
| 18 P—Kt 3 | 18 Q—Kt 4 |
| 19 P—K 4 | |

Mr. Scott afterwards suggested that by playing 19 Castles Q R he could have obtained the superior game. But he was intent upon his attack upon the isolated Knight and apparently hemmed-in Queen.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| | 19 Castles Q R |
| 20 B—B sq | 20 B×P ch |
| 21 K—K 2 | |

Capturing the Bishop would have given him a much better chance, e.g., 21 P×B, Q×P ch; 22 K—B sq, Kt—Kt 5; 23 B×Kt, Q×B; 24 Q—K R 3, Q×Q; 25 R×Q, P×P, and the issue of the game would have been doubtful (F.). Or 21 P×B, Q×P ch; 23 K—K 2, Kt—Kt 5; 24 R—B sq, Q R—Q sq. Or 24 B×Kt, Q×B ch; 25 Q—B 3, Q×P ch. Curiously, when refusing the sacrifice of the Bishop, White

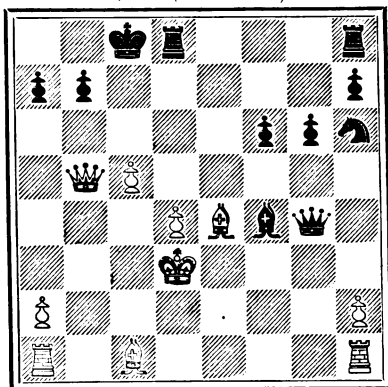
overlooked the possibility of 21..., B—B 5.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| | 21 B—B 5 |
| 22 P—Kt 5 | 22 P×Kt P |
| 23 Q×Kt P | 23 P×P |
| 24 B×P | 24 Q—Kt 5 ch |
| 25 K—Q 3 | |

Position after White's 25th move :—

K—Q 3.

BLACK (SERGEANT).



WHITE (SCOTT).

Giving Black the chance of a pretty Rook sacrifice, which wins outright and cannot be refused. White's only resources were 25 K—B 2, or 25 K—B sq, both of which called for very careful play on the part of Black, as he is threatened with mate on the move. Against 25 K—B 2, B—Kt 6 ch offers possibilities, while there is also 25..., R—K 2. 25 K—B sq can but secure a draw at the best, after 25..., Q—Q 8 ch; 26 K—Kt 2, Q—Kt 5 ch.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| | 25 R×P ch |
| 26 K×R | 26 B—K 4 ch |
| 27 K—K 3 | 27 Q—B 5 ch |
| 28 K—K 2 | 28 Q×B ch |
| 29 B—K 3 | 29 B×R |
| 30 P—B 6 | |

Desperation. But if 30 R×B, then 30..., R—K sq, followed by Kt—B 4.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| | 30 Q—Kt 7 ch |
| 31 B—B 2 | 31 R—K sq ch |
| 32 K—Q 3 | 32 Q—B 6 ch |
| 33 Resigns | |

The following games were contested in the Major Open tournament at Chester :—

GAME No. 4,098.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.

G. BARRON.

- 1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4
3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—B 4
5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—B 3
7 Kt—Q R 4

BLACK.

G. SHORIES.

- 1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4
3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—B 3
6 B—K Kt 5

This is much better than P—K R 3, which is sometimes played, but which produces a weakness on the Black squares of the K wing. It has been suggested to answer White's Q Kt—B 3 by P—Q R 3 in order to prevent the K Bishop to be changed off.

- 8 Q×B
9 Q—Kt 3
7 B×Kt
8 Kt—Q 5

There is no reason for hazardous play. After Q—Q sq White had a quite good game with a prospect of a powerful attack on the K wing.

9 Kt—R 4

.....Not Kt×P ch, K—Q sq; 10 Kt×R, because of 11 Q×P, R—K B sq; 12 Kt×B, P×Kt; 13 P×P, Kt×P; 14 B—R 6 with a winning attack.

- 10 Q—Kt 4
11 B—Kt 3
10 P—K Kt 3

Having chosen the more attacking continuation on the 9th move, White could now have gone on in the same style and played 11 Castles! Kt—K 7 ch; 12 K—R sq, Q Kt×P; 13 P—K Kt 3, &c., or 11... Kt×P ch; 12 Kt×B, P×Kt (Kt×R; 13 B×P ch! K×B; 14 P×P ch, &c., or 13... K—K 2; 14 Q—K 6 ch, K—B sq; 15 B×P, &c.); 13 P×P, &c.

- 12 Kt×B
13 Castles
11 P×P
12 P×Kt

White is already in difficulties. Black's Q Kt has a dominating

position, and cannot be driven away by the B Pawn; as then the Q Pawn would fall. If White, on the other hand, withdraws the Queen first in order to protect the Q P, Black gains great advantage in development, and thus obtains a winning position. For instance, 13 Q B×P, K Kt×B; 14 Q×Kt, Castles; 15 Q—Q 2, P—Q R 4 or Kt×B, and P—B 4.

13 Q—Q 2

14 Q—Kt 5

White cannot exchange Queens as then Black remains with a Pawn ahead and a superior position on account of the greater mobility of his pieces. White's Q Bishop especially has no scope.

14 Q—K 2

15 Q—Kt 4 15 Kt—K B 3

.....This move in connection with the following produces a weakness on the K wing. Preferable was Castling.

16 Q—R 3
17 B—Q 2
16 P—K Kt 4

He lets pass the opportunity of driving away Black's Q Knight and then entering with the Queen on B 5. Black now prevents this, and thereby deprives White of the last chance to equalise the game.

17 P—K R 4
18 P—B 3
19 P×Kt
20 P—Q 4
21 P×P
22 Q—K B 3
23 K R—K sq
18 Kt×B
19 Kt—Kt 5
20 P×P
21 P—R 3
22 Castles (Q R)

Of course he ought to protect the Q P. It was evident that by the following sacrifice of the exchange Black obtained a deadly attack. The rest is a mere slaughter.

23 R×P
24 B—B 3
25 B×R
24 Q—B 4
25 Q×B ch

26 K—R sq	26 Kt—B 7 ch	36 R—K 2	36 Q—Q 8 ch
27 K—Kt sq	27 Kt×P ch	37 R—K sq	37 P—B 6
28 K—R sq	28 Kt—B 7 ch	38 P×P	38 P×P
29 K—Kt sq	29 Kt—R 6 ch	39 Q—K 3	39 Q—Q 4
30 K—R sq	30 P—Kt 5	40 Q—B 2	40 R—Kt sq
31 Q—K 2	31 Kt—B 7 ch	41 R—K 3	41 R—Kt 7
32 K—Kt sq	32 Kt—Q 6 ch	42 Q—R 4	42 K—Kt sq
33 K—R sq	33 Kt×R	43 R—K 8 ch	43 K—R 2
34 R×Kt	34 R—Q sq	44 R—Q 8	44 R Kt×P
35 Q—K 7	35 Q—Q 7	45 Resigns	

GAME No. 4,099.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. W. H. WATTS.	BLACK. G. SHORIES.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 Q—B 2	

Better is Kt—B 3. The Knight will certainly not be developed to another square, whilst the best position for the Q depends on Black's continuation. The text move, together with Castling Q R and a violent attack on the K wing (starting with P—K R 4, P—K Kt 4, &c.), has been successfully tried by Rubinstein on various occasions, Black developing his Q wing by P—Q Kt 3 and B—Kt 2. But since the Carlsbad tournament, 1911, the whole line of White's development is believed to be of doubtful value, for Teichmann proved in his famous game against Rotlevi that Black's counter attack on the Q wing is effective if he does not lose time by P—Q Kt 3, but plays at once P—Q B 4 and Q—R 4.

7 Kt—B 3	6 Castles
8 R—Q B sq	7 R—K sq

Intending to Castle K R. White should develop the Bishop first, leaving open the choice to post his Rook either on Q sq or on B sq.

9 B P×P	8 P—Q B 4
10 P×P	9 K P×P

White herewith gives away his centre Pawn unnecessarily. Moreover he adds to Black's development, freeing the Q Bishop.

	10 Kt×P
11 B—K 2	11 Q Kt—K 5
12 B—K B 4	

This delays the termination of White's development by one move. Preferable was Castling or B×Kt first. White has up to now not made any serious mistake; he has three times deviated very slightly from the general strategic rules which should govern all opening play. But even these three very slight faults are already sufficient to render his position extremely difficult.

	12 B—K B 4
13 Kt—Q 4	

If 13 B—Q 3, then Black obtains a far superior game by B—Q Kt 5, producing an isolated Pawn on White's Q B 3.

	13 Kt×Kt
14 Q×Kt	

Comparatively best was Kt×B, Kt×B; 15 K×Kt. After the text move White loses another move and his position becomes quite hopeless.

	14 Kt—K 5
15 B—B 7	

The only move. If Q—B 7, R—B sq wins, and if 15 Q—Kt 3 or Q—B 2 or Q—Q 3, then Black replies Q—R 4 ch, &c.

15 Kt×Q

.....By this exchange Black wins a Pawn. But much stronger seems Q—Q 2! 16 Q—Kt 3, Kt—B 4; 17 Q—Q sq, Q R—B sq; 18 B—Q R 5, Kt—Q 6 ch; 19 B×Kt, R×R; 20 Q×R, B×B, with overwhelming attack.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 16 B×Q | 16 Kt×B |
| 17 K×Kt | 17 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 18 P—B 3 | 18 B×P ch |
| 19 P×B | 19 B×B |
| 20 K R—Kt sq | 20 B—Kt 3 |
| 21 K—Q 3 | 21 R—K 4 |
| 22 R—Kt 3 | 22 Q R—K sq |
| 23 P—B 4 | 23 R—K 5 |
| 24 Kt—B 5 | |

From this square the Knight is soon driven away. Better was Kt—B 2. The rest is now a matter of end-game tactics.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 25 R—Q B 3 | 24 P—Kt 3 |
| 26 Kt—Q 6 | 25 K—B sq |
| 27 K—B 2 | 26 R×P ch |
| 28 P×R | 27 R×R (Kt 3) |
| 29 K—Kt 3 | 28 R—K 7 ch |
| 30 Kt×Kt P | 29 R—K 3 |
| 31 R—B 8 ch | 30 B—Q 5 |
| 32 R—B 7 | 31 K—Kt 2 |
| 33 K—R 4 | 32 R—Kt 3 ch |
| 34 Kt—Q 6 | 33 R×P |
| 35 K—Kt 3 | 34 R×P ch |
| 36 Kt×P | 35 R—K Kt 7 |
| 37 K—R 4 | 36 R×P ch |
| 38 R—Q 7 | 37 B—Kt 3 |
| 39 Kt—Kt 5 ch | 38 P—K R 3 |
| 40 Kt—R 7 | 39 K—Kt sq |
| 41 K—Kt 5 | 40 B—Q 5 |
| 42 Resigns | 41 B—Kt 2 |

GAME No. 4,100.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.
J. J. O'HANLON.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—B 4
4 P×K P
5 Kt—B 3

BLACK.
B. GOULDING-
BROWN.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4
4 Kt×P

The move 5 Q—B 3 has lately been abandoned because of the continuation Kt—Q B 3! 6 B—Kt 5 (Kt×Kt? Kt—Q 5), Kt×Kt; 7 Kt P×Kt, Q—R 5 ch; 8 P—Kt 3, Q—K 5 ch; 9 Q×Q, P×Q; 10 B×Kt, P×B. Black's position is considered superior. The possession of two Bishops on open files more than equalises the Pawn position.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 6 Q—K 2 | 5 B—K Kt 5 |
| 7 Kt P×Kt | 6 Kt×Kt |
| | 7 P—Q B 3 |

.....P—Q B 4 must be played. Then 8 P—Q 4 cannot be adopted because of P×P; 9 P×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 10 B—Q 2, B×Kt; 11 Q×B, Q—R 5 ch, B×B ch and Q×P. It is very essential that Black in this opening should

not allow White to establish the strong Pawn centre B 3—Q 4—K 5 unless he has an early opportunity of playing P—K B 3, thus opening his own Bishop's file. Otherwise he has little chance to withstand the attack on the King's wing which White can force.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 8 P—Q 4 | 8 B—K 2 |
| 9 Q—B 2 | 9 Castles |
| 10 B—Q 3 | 10 Q—Q 2 |

.....He could not play Kt—Q 2 as White was threatening 11 Q—Kt 3, B—R 4; 12 B×P ch, K×B; 13 Q—R 3.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 11 Q—Kt 3 | 11 K—R sq |
|-----------|-----------|

.....Preferable was B—R 4, followed by B—Kt 3, which results in the exchange of Bishops without Black's Queen being open to attacks.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 12 Castles | 12 B—K B 4 |
| 13 B×B | 13 Q×B |
| 14 Kt—R 4 | 14 B×Kt |
| 15 Q×B | 15 Q—K 3 |
| 16 R—B 3 | 16 Kt—R 3 |
| 17 B—Kt 5 | |

A strong move which forces a quick win. White threatens now R—B 6.

17 Q—Kt 3

18 R—Kt 3

There is nothing effective against 19 B—B 6. Black must give up Queen for Rook and Bishop. White finishes the game prettily.

19 B—B 6

20 Q—R 6

21 R×Q

18 Q×P

19 R—K Kt sq

20 Q—Kt 3

21 P×R

22 R—K B sq 22 Kt—B 2

.....White was threatening mate in four moves, which could only be prevented by Q R—K B sq. The loss of the game, however, would only be postponed for a few moves, viz., 23 R—B 3, P×B; 24 P×P, R—B 2; 25 R—K 3 and R—K 7.

23 R—B 3

24 P×P

25 Q×P P ch

26 R—R 3 mate

23 P×B

24 Q R—K B sq

25 K×Q

GAME No. 4,101.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.

A. J. SPENCER.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B—Kt 5

5 P—K 3

6 Kt—B 3

7 B—Q 3

8 Castles

BLACK.

F. BROWN.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 B—K 2

5 Q Kt—Q 2

6 Castles

7 R—K sq

8 P—B 3

15 Kt×Kt

15 P×Kt

.....A better chance offered by Q×Kt; 16 Kt—K 5, B—Kt 2, &c. The freeing from the cramped position was worth more than a Pawn.

16 P—B 4

17 R—K B 3

18 R—R 3

19 R—B 2

16 B—Kt 2

17 P—B 4

18 Q—Q 4

19 P×P

.....A better move seems P—Q Kt 3 as it enables the Q B to be developed.

9 R—B sq

10 P×P

9 P—Q Kt 3

10 K Kt×P?

.....He ought, of course, to retake with the B P, thus getting rid of a weak Pawn and keeping a Pawn in the centre.

11 B×B

12 Kt—K 4

11 Kt×B

Had Black a Pawn in the centre White could not now make a good use of the square K 4.

12 Kt—B sq

13 Kt—K 5

13 P—K B 4

.....There was no immediate threat which necessitated this weakening Pawn move. Black should therefore have continued developing (B—Kt 2).

14 Kt—Kt 5

14 Kt (K 2)—Kt 3

.....The only move was Kt—Q 2.

20 Q—K sq! 20 Kt—R 2

.....Now he cannot play Kt—Q 2 because of R—R 8 ch!

21 R×Kt

22 Q—Kt 4 ch

23 P—K 4!

24 B—Kt 5

25 Q—K sq

21 K—B sq

22 K—Kt sq

23 Q—Q 2

24 Q—K 2

25 P—Q 6

.....The mate can only be protected by Q×Kt. The text move involves a last trap, viz., 26 Q—R 4? Q×Kt and P×R.

26 R—R 8 ch

27 Q—R 4 ch

28 Q—R 7 ch

29 Q—R 8 mate

26 K×R

27 K—Kt sq

28 K—B sq

A well-played game by White, demonstrating once more the fatal consequences of neglected development.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

We understand that in consequence of the great war the tourney advertised by the *Natal Mercury* (*vide B.C.M.*, July last, p. 274) will be deferred. This is wise, since with the upsetting of universal peace no proper international congress can be carried out in a thorough manner. It is a pity.

The tourney award of the *Western Daily Mercury* is probably delayed on account of the war. Dr. Palkoska's original placing had to be referred back to him as he apparently had overlooked "some things."

The Good Companion Chess Problem Club's publication (November, 1914) is a most interesting pamphlet, giving the portraits of Messrs. Windle, Keeble and Paluzie, with twenty-four diagrammed two-movers. The result of the club's last competition is announced. The following are the chief positions:—

First prize, by V. Marin (Barcelona).—White: K at K R 3; Q at Q R sq; Rs at K R 5 and K B 6; Bs at K Kt 4 and Q R 7; Kts at K Kt 5 and Q Kt 6; Ps at K Kt 4, K B 4, Q R 3 and 4. Black: K at Q B 4; Rs at Q Kt 7 and Q R sq; B at Q B sq; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 6, Q 2, Q B 3, 6 and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

Second prize, by A. J. Fink (San Francisco).—White: K at Q R 3; Q at Q Kt sq; Bs at K B 6 and Q 7; Kts at K 8 and Q Kt 6; Ps at K R 5 and K B 3. Black: K at Q B 4; Q at Q R 2; R at Q R 4; Bs at K B sq and Q 8; Kt at Q R 7; Ps at K R 3, Q 7, Q B 5, Q Kt 2 and Q R 5. Mate in two.

Third prize, by D. Booth, jun. (Leeds).—White: K at Q R 3; Q at K R 5; R at K B 4; Bs at K R 7 and K B 8; Kt at Q Kt 3; Ps at K Kt 3, K B 6 and Q B 5. Black: K at K 6; Bs at K Kt sq, Q 5; Kts at K R 5 and Q B 8; Ps at K B 2, 7, Q B 6 and 7. Mate in two.

In our paragraph last month regarding Mrs. Rowland and *The Four-Leaved Shamrock*, it seems that the printers, in telephonic parlance, "cut us off." We certainly intended to say that the competition of the *F.L.S.* would be conducted to its conclusion in the columns of the *Cork Weekly News*. We understand that Mrs. Rowland will still preside over the chess in this paper, with such assistance as will save the using of her eyes. Address: Mrs. Rowland, 3, Loretto Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow. 1s. 8d. per quarter will bring a copy of the paper by post. It is perhaps not out of place to say that Mrs. Rowland has sent us a letter to record her great appreciation of what we have written in her regard. These recognitions touch us. We should like to give the letter in full, but we might be accused of being the conductor of an orchestra of trumpeters!

The *Natal Mercury* has pointed out that in the solution we gave of tourney problem No. 47, "The tender grace of a day that is dead," one of the principal lines of play was omitted, and furthermore in the review of the judges no mention was made of this line, viz., 1. ., P—K 4; 2 Kt×Kt P, &c. The omission in the published solution was due to our writing out the solutions from the papers of a reliable solver, who on this occasion missed this variation. The line of play was not overlooked by the judges, as it appears in the solution in our draft. The fact that reference was not made was doubtless due to an oversight.

The author of the second hon. men. in the Frankenstein tourney explains that the White Pawn at K Kt 7, to which the judges took exception in their critique, was placed for the purpose of preventing a dual by 1. ., R (Kt 6)—Kt sq, giving White the choice of 2 B—B 5 ch or Q—B 4. We cannot see any virtue in stifling a dual by the employment of extra force which creates another dual. Duals are duals.

Mr. G. W. Chandler has called our attention to the fact that the sixth prize winner in the late Frankenstein tourney by L. Cimburek (see page 343, present volume) bears remarkable resemblance to a position by O. Nemo, published during the "Aftonbladet" tourney, 1903-4. The following is Nemo's three-mover. Generally, the earlier position is the superior, especially in view of the extra feature which follows a model pinned mate with the Black Rook at K B 3. Nemo's key is decidedly strategically superior, though possibly easy to see.

By O. Nemo.—White: K at K B 8; Bs at K R 7 and Q R 5; Kt at Q 7; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 7 and Q 5. Black: K at K Kt 4; Rs at K R 4 and Q 7; B at K R 5; Ps at K R 3, 7, K Kt 5, 6, K 6 and Q 6. Mate in three.

Strictly speaking the award is closed, but through the circumstance of the great war the prize has not been forwarded to Herr Cimburek. Had it been despatched there could have been no re-opening of the matter. Had the judges been aware of the existence of Nemo's position, Cimburek's entry would have been disqualified, and doubtless in good faith he will, when he has the opportunity to disclaim the questionable honour, allow Mr. Westbury to "go up one."

Anent the paragraph which appeared in October (page 365), Mr. A. C. White has been good enough to point out that the position we gave a problem No. 2,814, by Carlo Borgatti, appeared in 1906 in a foreign paper. Previously to that, Borgatti had published in *Illustrated Tribuna* the following version: White: K at K Kt 4; Q at Q Kt 7; B at Q R 6; Kts at K R 6 and Q Kt sq; Ps at K 5, Q 5, Q R 3 and 7. Black: K at Q B 4; Ps at K Kt 3, 4 and Q 3. Mate in three.

This is a case of getting credit for "originally contributed" positions under questionable circumstances. We can quite under-

stand a composer who has sent a problem in competition which has proved unsound, amending it and re-issuing it, and if explained, an unsuccessful competitive entry may usefully be reproduced, especially when originally published it appears under a motto, with the consequence that the identity of the authorship is virtually lost.

The last half-yearly competition of the *Football and Field* competition has produced two positions above the average in merit. The two-mover is uncommon, and we are inclined to say uncommonly difficult, and the three-mover is a gem. Here are the successful positions:—

By E. E. Westbury.—White: K at Q 8; Q at Q B 5; Rs at K Kt 4 and 6; Bs at K B 6 and Q 5. Black: K at K B 4; Rs at K B 8 and Q 6; B at Q R 5; Kts at K sq and Q Kt 4; Ps at K 5, 6, Q B 2 and 6. Mate in two.

It is curious to observe that White has neither Kt nor P.

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs.—White: K at K R 2, Q at K Kt 2, Bs at K Kt 7 and Q 5; Kt at K B 6; Ps at K R 6, K B 5 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K 2; Bs at K B sq and Q R 3; Ps at Q Kt 4 and 5. Mate in three.

Similarly the half-yearly competition of the *Tidskrift for Schack* has resulted in the prizes going to the following delectable compositions:—

By M. Havel.—White: K at Q Kt 4; Q at K R sq; R at K B 7; B at K Kt 5; Kt at Q 4; P at K 4. Black: K at Q 3; Bs at Q R 2 and 3; Ps at K R 2, K Kt 2, K 3, 4, Q 6 and Q Kt 3 and 4. Mate in three. Prize three-mover.

By C. Christensen.—White: K at K R 8; Q at Q B 8; Rs at K 2 and Q B 4; B at K B 8. Black: K at Q Kt 6; R at K B 4; B at K Kt sq; Ps at K Kt 4, K 4, Q Kt 2 and Q R 4. Mate in two. Prize two-mover.

Our readers will remember the rebuke we gave Mr. E. E. Westbury as a competitor for taking the unusual course of criticising judges' comments. He entered his composition, "Brave swords all," with the knowledge that Dr. Planck and B. G. Laws were the judges, and knew their decision was absolute. Had he any doubt of the capability of either of these two composers to adjudicate, naturally he would not have risked a pet composition to (what might seem to him to be) their whimsical vagaries. The fact of the entry is, however, testimony of his confidence, and debars him from complaint. Because the judges' review of his problem is an honest commentary according to their lights, and does not please him, he lets "fly" a Maxim fire of abuse. In a second letter, not very elegantly expressed (which, by the way, he suggests we should publish), he gets vulgar, and splashes incontinent remarks, such as B.G.L. teots his horn so loudly and that it would be a surprise to discover that his "pronouncements did not nowadays carry quite the oracular significance with which he himself would endow them." We suppose our readers will understand what this

means. We can make a good shot that an insult is intended. Mr. Westbury states that he moves in circles who look upon us as "a spent force."

Good! Then why did he place trust in us by entering his "Brave swords all" problem? We wonder if Mr. Westbury has been misled by a problemist who a few years ago (living not distant from his own neighbourhood) attempted blackmail on us. The "gentleman" in question soon succumbed when he was asked for the name of his solicitor. It amuses us to realize that Mr. Westbury is the only composer who has proclaimed we are a "spent force." As the condemnation is upon his authority doubtless his "circles" consider there must be some weight in his dooming censure, but if we could have an hour or two over the chess-board with him and the members of his "circles," we are sufficiently egotistical in believing we could demonstrate that the "spent force" is more than a ricochet.

We learn with regret that C. Vincent Berry, a very promising composer, recently passed away at about the age of 44 years.

SOLUTIONS.

By A. Waterhouse (page 396).—1 Q—Kt 6, K—B 4 or B—R 6; 2 Q×B P, &c. If 1., B×P; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1., B—B 6; 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1., R×B; 2 P×R (Queens) ch, &c. If 1., R else; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c. If 1., P×P; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1., P—R 5; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1., P—B 4; 2 Q—K 6, &c. If 1., Kt moves; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c.

By the late Rev. J. Jespersion (page 398).—1 Q—R 7, Q×Q; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. If 1., Q×B or Q—B 3; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1., B×B; 2 Q—R 2, &c. If 1., P—Q 7; 2 Q×Q, &c. If 1., Q×Kt, Q B 4 or K 5; 2 R×Q dis ch, &c. If 1., P—R 6; 2 R—B 5 dis ch, &c.

By the late Rev. J. Jespersion (page 398).—1 R—K B 2, B×B; 2 Q—Kt sq, &c. If 1., R—Kt 3; 2 Q×R, &c. If 1., P—R 4; 2 Q—Q B sq, &c. If 1., R×P, &c.; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c.

By the late Rev. J. Jespersion (page 398).—1 Q—R 7, &c.

By the late Rev. J. Jespersion (page 398).—1 B—K 4, P×R; 2 Q—K B 7, any; 3 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1., Kt×R; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, P×Kt; 3 Q×B P ch, &c. If 1., Q×R; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, P×Q; 3 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1., Q×P; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, P×Kt; 3 Q×R P ch, &c. If 1., B—K 3 dis ch; 2 Q—Q B 8 ch, B×Q; 3 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 R—B 6 ch, B—K 3 dis ch; 3 Q—B 8 ch, &c.

By the late Rev. J. Jespersion (page 398).—1 B—K 3, P×P; 2 B—K Kt 5, P×B; 3 Kt—Kt 5, P—R 3; 4 Q—R sq, &c. If 1., P—Kt 3 or 4; 2 B—Q 4, P moves; 3 B—R sq, any; 4 Q×P ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,816 (by A. M. Sparke).—1 K—Q 7, &c.

✓ No. 2,817 (by G. A. Menzel).—1 Kt—B 5, &c.

✓ No. 2,818 (by E. Millins).—1 Q—R 5, &c.

✓ No. 2,819 (by B. Palmer).—1 K—B 6, P—Q 4; 2 Kt—Q 4, &c. If 1., P—Kt 4; 2 Kt—K 7, &c. If 1., P—R 5; 2 Kt—Kt 4, &c.

✓ No. 2,820 (by C. Borgatti).—1 Kt—B 2, K×P; 2 B—B 8 dis ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,821 (by G. Browne).—1 P Queens, R—R 5, P—R 5, R—Q B 5, R—Q 5 or K 5; 2 R—R 3, Kt 3, Q B 3, Q 3 or K 3, acc., &c. If 1., R—K B 6; 2 Q—B 6, &c. If 1., Kt moves; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.

✓ No. 2,822 (by H. Lawton).—1 P—B 4, P×P; 2 Kt×P, K×B; 3 Kt—Q 2 ch, &c. Mr. G. S. Johnson points out that White can proceed at move 2 by B—B 2.

✓ N. 2,823 (by W. Greenwood).—1 R—K 2, P—Q 4; 2 R—K 6, P—Q 5; 3 R—R 6, P—Q 6; 4 Q—K 5 ch, R—B 4; 5 P—Kt 6, &c.

CHRISTMAS FARE.

During the last few years we have not made a special point of giving our readers much in the way of fantastical problems at this time of the year. We have, however, generally given something spicy as a change from the ordinary "Mate in —." Probably when one's thoughts do not lead them to the study of the everyday problem proposition, perhaps an excursion into the realms of the witticisms of chess may be an exhilarating change from the sombre troubles which beset the larger world.

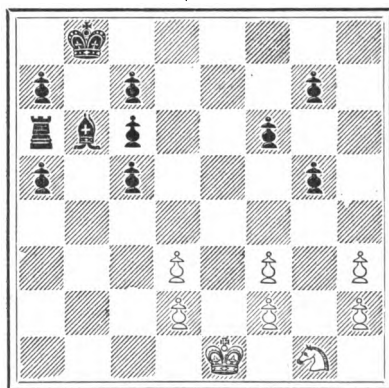
The irrepressible T.R.D., of Leeds, has been good enough to specially supply us with the following positions :—

We appreciate the compliment.

No. 1. By T. R. DAWSON.

Cordially inscribed to
A. C. WHITE.

BLACK.

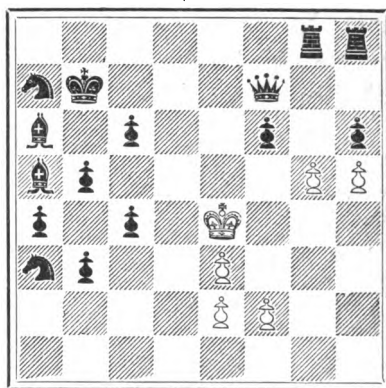


WHITE.

N. 2. By T. R. DAWSON.

Cordially inscribed to
B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 1. White to play. How many different positions can be reached by his second move ?

No. 2. The missing Black Pawn before being captured at e3 made exactly 8 moves, travelling the greatest possible distance of any Black Pawn in so doing. Which Pawn was it, and how many might it have selected from in 8 moves to e3 ?

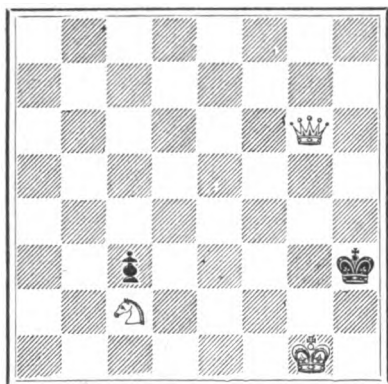
The foregoing may appear strange ; they are intended to be uncommon, but they are not too horribly difficult.

We have given specimens of " Reflex " chess in our pages before. There is really a great charm in these quaint conceits, which possess a tincture of the sui-mate strategy. The idea is that both combatants strive to force the opponent to mate, and if at any point one of the players can mate on the move he *must* mate. To explain : Suppose this simple position. White : K at K R 6, B at Q sq.

Black: K at K R sq, B at Q Kt sq, P at K R 2. On "Reflex" principles if White plays B—R 5, Black is bound to play B—B 5 mate.

No. 3. By W. GEARY.

BLACK.

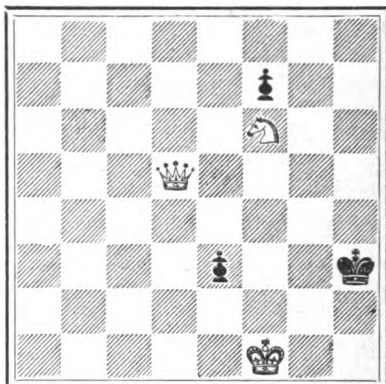


WHITE.

Reflex in five moves.

No. 4. By W. GEARY.

BLACK.



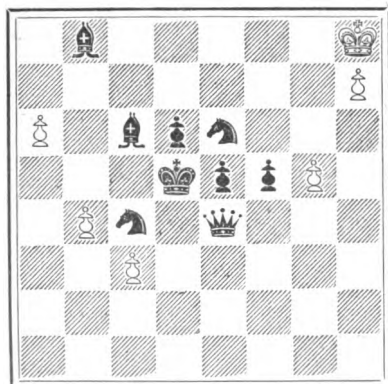
WHITE.

Reflex in four moves.

In the early days of most players of chess an amusing diversion is sometimes indulged in ; that is one side (say White) starts with King and Pawns only and Black with full complement of men. White plays and has the privilege of making two moves (which counts as his one move) to Black's ordinary move. We believe this game should easily result in White winning, but it is a diversion and reminds one of the Fox and Geese game, which is a foregone conclusion to the player of the driver of the birds. Here is a very simple example. Perhaps some of our friends with cunning will go ahead on the suggestion.

No. 5. By B. G. L.

BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 5.

White to play and mate in two (White having two moves to Black's one).

No. 6. By B. G. L.

Show a position with Kings and Pawns (five Pawns on each side will do) in which with White to move he must lose, but White points out to his opponent that if one particular Pawn is changed to a Black Queen he could win.

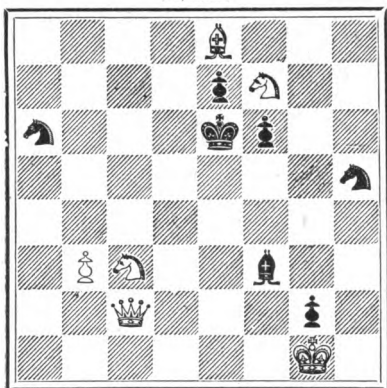
We will give two book prizes to the first two sets of solutions received by end of December.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,824.

By HANLEY RHODES,
London.

BLACK.



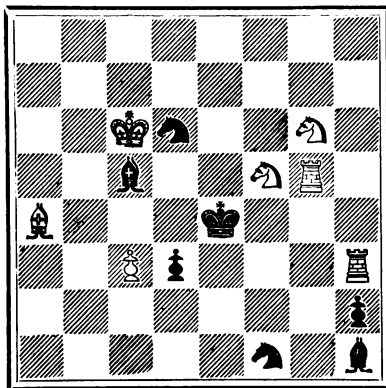
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,825.

By C. HORN,
London.

BLACK.



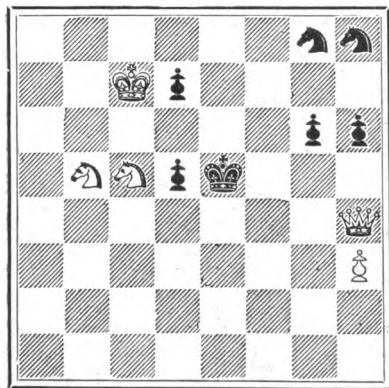
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,826.

By C. HORN,
London.

BLACK.



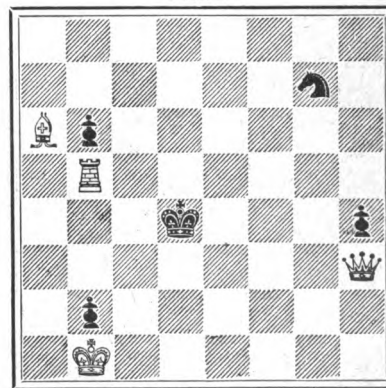
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,827.

By B. G. LAWS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

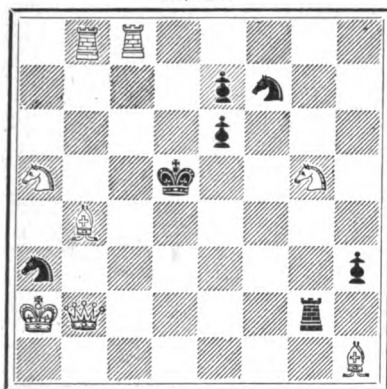
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2,828.

By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Boston, Mass.

BLACK.



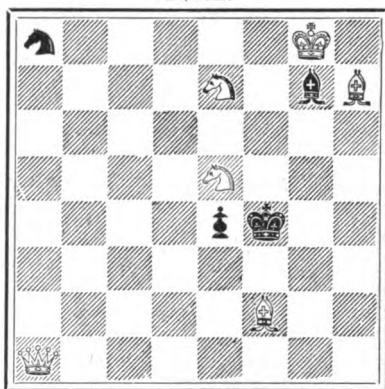
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2,829.

By E. J. WINTER-WOOD,
Paignton.

BLACK.



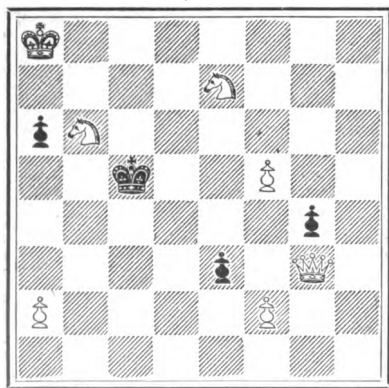
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,830.

By C. HORN,
London.

BLACK.



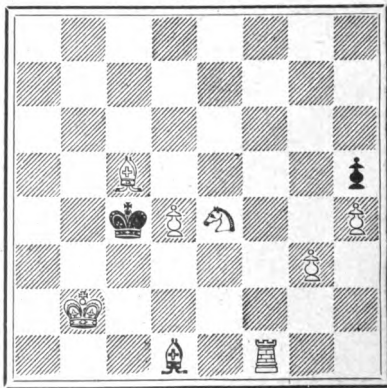
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2,831.

By B. PALMER,
Wimbledon.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.



